

# BEAVER STATE HERALD

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### Lectures on Poultry Raising

The production and marketing of egg and fowls is taught by lantern-slide lectures by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which has just issued a second edition of the lecture syllabus on the subject prepared by Prof. James Dryden of the poultry department at the Agricultural college, Corvallis. The syllabus, with some forty-five illustrative slides, is loaned or sold outright to public school teachers, farmers, institute lecturers, and others who wish to prepare themselves to give address on the subject.

Egg production, the breeds and laying capacity, housing of fowls, feeding of chickens, incubators and breeders, fattening and marketing are some of the subjects covered by Prof. Dryden in the syllabus. He discusses, too, the unexcelled nutritive quality of the egg, for both the sick and the well; the impossibility of producing a successful substitute or adulterant; and the use of eggs in the arts, as in furnishing the albumen for photographic papers.

"Undesirable flavors may be detected in the egg after feeding the hen heavily on foods of strong or high flavor," says Prof. Dryden in the syllabus. "Onions give undesirable flavor, and if the hen eats them in sufficient quantity the eggs will be unfit for use. No beef scraps except that of good quality should be fed the hens. It has also been shown that certain foods affect the color of the egg, as alfalfa, for instance, which, when fed liberally, gives highly colored yolks. Pale yolks usually indicate a lack of green food in the hen's diet.

Laying capacity varies greatly among individual hens. Experiment station records show that hens vary from 250 eggs a year to none at all. Large breeds, such as Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans, should not be kept for egg production; they are chiefly for providing large chickens for table purposes. A medium sized breed, such as the Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte, is usually wisest for the average farm where fowls are kept for home use.

"The flock should be renewed every two years, since the limit of profitable egg production is probably two laying years. In case of special breeding stock it may be kept longer, for special purposes.

The main consideration in the selection of poultry houses is the health of the fowls. It is not necessary to keep more than 100 birds in one house. It is essential that the house should be copiously ventilated at all times, and that there should be no drafts or cold winds at night. The house should not necessitate the use of remedies of any kind, and should be so constructed as to be easily cleaned.

way of overcoming this difficulty is to leave one end of the house largely open.

"The feeding of fowls depends largely on the place in which they are kept. Where they have the liberty of the fields, the question is much simplified; there they will pick up a large proportion of their food. No set rules can be laid down as to rations, but a knowledge of some of the general principles of foods and feeding will help the poultryman to avoid mistake. Exercise is just as necessary in the production of eggs as is food. If the weather is such that a large proportion of nature's food is covered, different methods are necessary if eggs are to be secured. Access to a stack or a pile of clean straw on the floor of the poultry house will be an incentive to exercise if grain is scattered in it.

The immense enrollment at the Farmers' Week at the O. A. C. Corvallis, has taxed the capacity of the classrooms, auditors at some of lectures being forced to stand outside the doors because of the crowd. The immense practical value of these lectures is responsible in part for the peculiar interest in them. For orchardmen there was specific instruction on choosing, maintenance, and care of orchards, handling the fruit crop, growing cane fruits, prevention and cure of disease and insect pests, top working an old orchard and budding and grafting in a young one, and apple packing. Special aid was given those from the arid regions who wish to grow fruit, for those interested in grape culture in Oregon; and those having strawberry beds to care for. Dairymen and farmers having stock to care for were shown how to solve their problems, from the daily care of the family cow and the judging of beef cattle to the construction of dairy barns and hog houses, veterinary science, the care of horses, tests for tuberculosis, choice of pasture and the care and judging of sheep.

Much valuable assistance was given those interested in truck gardens, grain crops, and the improvement of the soil of their farms. The domestic science department also offered a large number of eminently practical and helpful lecture courses on the solution of home problems, including plain and fancy sewing and dressmaking, millinery, cooking and serving meals and light refreshments, furnishing and decorating the home, laundering, the care of children, exterminating insects, and sanitation.

The use of a portion of the Pendleton-Yoakum cutoff on the main line of the O. W. R. & N. was an event of the past week. This is the rebuilding of the track between the two points, eliminating curves and leveling grades. The work has cost \$1,250,000 and will be a great improvement for the fast and safe operation of trains.

Products of the Beaver state will have their inning during the two weeks beginning February 27, when the "Made in Oregon" exposition will open in Portland. Home manufacturers will show what they are doing to meet the demands of their own people for factory products, and the wide variety of articles to be shown will, unquestionably, prove a surprise to many. A local department store will house the exhibits. A similar exposition was held here some years ago and was a great success. The promoters of the coming show expect to outdo the former one.

A colony of Danish farmers is to be brought to Oregon during the coming spring and established on lands in Multnomah and Yamhill counties. The immigrants will number about 100 and are all experienced in intensive farming. Small tracts will be used and vegetables, small fruits and poultry will be raised. Practically every foot of ground will be utilized by these thrifty farmers from abroad, and it is said that they can teach the American agriculturist a few things in conserving all the resources of the soil.

Twenty-two towns will be placed on the railroad map of Oregon by the operation of the Oregon Trunk up the Deschutes Canyon and on the Madras, which will be started March 1. These centers have never before had railroad transportation and the surrounding country will increase in productivity and wealth to a remarkable extent because of the markets placed within reach of the farmer by the coming of the railroad. Pioneer conditions will obtain no longer in central Oregon. There is now no obstacle to its agricultural development.

### New School Laws for Oregon

Oregon is to have at least three new school laws if the bills that are now before the legislature meet with favorable action. Two of these bills are brief and tell their stories in few words. House Bill 169 is a law to fix the salaries of the county superintendents. It places the minimum salary at \$1000 and provides for an additional \$100 for each 1200 children in the county, provided that the maximum salary shall not exceed \$2500. The superintendent shall, however, subscribe to an oath that he has devoted his entire time to the duties of his office. This will head off those officials who have made a business of employing a clerk at their own or the county's expense and devoting the greater part of their own time to personal business or speculative pursuits. A man can hardly, under this law, conduct a real estate business as a side line. There is just one little error in Section three, however. Provided the superintendent does not subscribe to the oath, he receives the salary that he now draws. This is wrong. He should not receive over half of what he now receives in those counties. The provision that it shall not apply to counties where the population is over 200,000 is also probably objectionable. The bill in the main is a decided improvement.

### County Inspection

House Bill 197 provides that the counties having more than sixty school districts, shall be divided into supervisory districts. A county educational board shall be formed, of four members, serving without compensation, other than expenses, who shall with the county superintendent, divide the county into supervisory districts, containing not less than 20 schools and not more than 50. They shall employ supervisors, who, acting under the direction of the county superintendent, shall supervise the work of the districts, visit each school several times each month, or term, and assist and advise the teachers. These supervisors shall serve not less than ten months each year at a salary of not less than \$100. Various clauses in the bill define the duties of the supervisors, the educational board and the superintendents. The bill appears to be one of the best things that has come to our state. The supervision that has been given to most of the rural schools in the past has mostly been limited to one visit a year from the county superintendent, to a short three days session of the annual institute and the occasional examinations that the teacher is supposed to prepare for. The teacher of experience and the spe-

cially prepared teacher may not need such supervisory assistance, but to the new teacher, and the teacher of limited training it is of vital importance. Many a new teacher, having exhausted her resources in the first month's efforts at organizing and devising ways of accomplishing the work, will hail with joy the assistance of some one competent to advise, assist, console them in the multitudinous troubles that confront them. This assistance will not be welcomed only by the new teachers. Those who have seen several years of service, if they have the qualities of a good teacher, will welcome inspection, consider the suggestions, and profit by the addition of ideas.

Nor are the teachers the only ones to profit by the new plans. A new stimulus will be given to work in the rural schools. The pupils will receive better instruction. Their development will be more rapid, the work will be placed on an organized basis that will give them the advantages of the city school with the advantages of the country. The farmer will not need to send his children to the city to board and attend school. We will not find it necessary to move to town to educate his children. Later the local, joint district high school will follow and all the educational advantages which our country people are now complaining of will be practically overcome. It is to be hoped our legislators will look with favor on this bill, for its enactment means a long step in the educational development of this state.

### New Law Relative to Certification

Senate Bill 101 is a lengthy bill relative to certification of teachers. Many of the features of this bill were considered at the recent interstate meeting of state superintendents which met at Salt Lake City. It provides for the continuance of the certificates and diplomas now outstanding to be continued according to the present law. It also provides for the various classes of certificates, credits for normal work and for work done in normal department of high schools and private institutions. It also provides that all certificates shall be issued by a state examining board, who shall have charge of and examine all papers submitted. That a certificate shall be valid in any county in the state upon being registered with the county superintendent of the county to be entered.

The plan to grant one year state certificates to all persons who have completed a four year course at an accredited high school where the teachers training course is taken, will have a great tendency to raise the standard of teachers. One of the good features of the law is that the various educational institutions of the state, public and private, shall prepare a list of standard schools and colleges to whom certificates shall be issued under the above conditions. This will secure a uniformity of production that would not otherwise exist.

One of the points about the new law is that it provides for a recognition of certificates from other states, presumably that those states shall also approach the same standard of excellence in their teachers, both as to general and technical preparation.

On the whole the features of these laws all appear to be just what is needed and it is to be hoped that our legislators will consider them carefully and favorably.

### Test Dr. Hess

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by cautious investors — Yes — where genuine merit and right conditions prevail.

What enables \$1800 per acre land to yield a net annual profit of 20 to 50 per cent? FERTILITY, SCIENCE, IRRIGATION—especially the latter.

### Query

If \$300 land produces the same crops, the per cent of profit would be about 6 times greater, would it not? Would it be possible to keep down the price?

Listen! Irrigated lands near North Yakima, about 250 miles by rail from Portland, bring from \$1500 to \$2500 per acre and the income justifies the price.

Demonstrations by the government and by our State show that irrigation in the Willamette Valley increases the yield from 30 to 180 per cent. Fertile irrigable lands will soon constitute a new classification and be fortune makers.

### Proofs

From government reports and from the public press: W. P. Sawyer, of North Yakima, from 4½ acres of pears averaged \$1524 per acre.

J. VanPeyton, same district, from 1-6 acre of berries realized \$240 or at the rate of \$1440 per acre.

Other North Yakima fruit raisers averaged as follows, per acre: E. W. Brackett, apples, \$1203; S. G. Moore, apples, \$1200; J. H. Forman, pears \$3650; H. M. Gilbert on 18 acres of assorted fruits grew 8732 boxes realizing \$1071 per acre.

The Daily Oregon Journal, Sept. 3, 1910, narrates that Wm. Scheble of Ashland, Oregon, netted \$126 on pears for a year's crop from one tree, at the issue of Nov. 14, 1910 recites that J. H. Hale, the "Celery King" of Chehalis County, Washington, has been raising celery for 16 years and that "during most of the time he has had each year many times more orders than he had product." The returns per acre are \$3083. Celery raising in the same county on the farms of Andrew Benson and Mr. Wagner show still larger results.

### Opinion of a High Authority

Prof. J. B. Horner of the Oregon Agricultural College, explaining the possibilities of scientific farming in the Willamette Valley, predicts that good land prices will vary from \$500 to \$5000 per acre. He adds: "This miracle is not so difficult as it was to direct the first airship but far more important."

### About Location

Land just outside the present active speculative area of Portland and within a few miles of tide water is undoubtedly the most inviting field for investment. It is safe and will double and treble before the completion of the Panama Canal and then some more. If to this can be added virgin soil of great fertility, free irrigation and reasonable price, the acre is reached.

### Now For Business

I have partially developed 150 acres, 12 miles southeasterly from Portland, located 15 small blocks east of the rustling town of Boring on the O. W. P. R. R. and 3-4 of a mile west of Mt. Hood auto boulevard, having a half mile frontage on the Sandy road, which is planned from the town to the boulevard and a fine view of Mt. Hood, also a perennial stream, which can be easily used to irrigate more than 100 acres. The soil varies from black sedimentary to red shot loam. The varied zones of soil are especially adapted to raising celery, onions, rhubarb, cauliflower, berries, pears and apples, in fact all lines of highly specialized intensive husbandry. Its nearness to Portland and fine road will permit marketing by auto truck if desired. A dozen families would have constant employment and commence making money from the start, as a portion is covered by a crop two centuries old (Douglas fir) which can be sold in cordwood at all times at a good profit. There are also ash, cascara, and alder. No logged-off lands; some is clear, some open. I clear with donkey engine, bringing down trees and clearing at one process. Fine opportunity for greenhouse and floriculture. Scientific market gardening brings quick and profitable results and stands high commercially.

### This Your Chance to Make Big Money

Much of this tract equals the \$1000 per acre land and will be suburban to greater Portland and the local town, as well.

40 acres of celery and 40 of pears at above figures would bring \$210,000 annually. This is phenomenal. But figure for yourself, making due allowance for drawbacks, and you will find this a fortune maker, both in productivity and speculative possibility.

Then note the ridiculously low offer I make—

For a Short Time Only \$185 Per Acre Easy Terms.

I wish to develop another quarter section I own, or it would not be on the market. If unable to handle it, join with a group of friends.

Cautious and discriminating buyers are invited to communicate with the owner.

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