

BUENA VISTA

Emma Conger of Suver is visiting her uncle, M. C. Anderson, and wife this week.

R. Petterson was shopping in Albany on Monday.

M. N. Prather and wife, Cleve Prather and family, and E. M. Liehty and wife were shopping in Albany Saturday.

N. C. Anderson, wife and mother spent Sunday with the M. J. Conger and E. B. Gebat families at Suver.

Mr. Harris, south of town, has rented the R. E. Prather house and will move his family here to send his children to school.

Sam Irvine will commence to pick his hops Monday. He has a fine crop.

Harvey Nash and Mrs. Jessie Martin were united in marriage Saturday at Independence, Rev. Dunsmore officiating. They are spending a few days in Portland. On their return they will make their home in the house recently purchased from John Donaldson.

Guy Hewett of Greenwood visited at the G. E. Harman home Wednesday.

USING GUINEA FOWLS AS GAME SUBSTITUTE

Birds Need Large Range for Most Profitable Results.

Pearl is Most Popular of Three Domesticated Varieties—They Will Weigh From 1 to 1½ Pounds When About 2 Months Old.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Guinea fowl are growing in favor as a substitute for game birds, with the result that guinea raising is becoming more profitable. Guinea fowls are raised, usually, in small flocks on general farms, and need a large range for best results.

Domesticated guinea fowl are of three varieties, Pearl, White and Lavender. The Pearl is by far the most popular, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Guinea fowl have a tendency to mate in pairs, but one male may be



Pearl Guinea Fowl.

mated successfully with three or four females. The hens begin to lay, usually, in April or May, and will lay 20 to 30 eggs before becoming broody. If not allowed to set they will continue to lay throughout the summer, laying from 40 to 60 or more eggs. Eggs may be removed from the nest when the guinea hen is not setting, but two or more eggs should be left in the nest.

Ordinary hens are used commonly to hatch and rear guinea chicks, but guinea hens and turkey hens are used successfully, although they are more difficult to manage. Guineas are marketed late in the summer, when they weigh from one to one and one-half pounds, at about two and one-half months old, and also through the fall when the demand is for heavier birds.

GRASS SEASON QUITE SHORT

Seldom Profitable to Pasture Stock Before May 1 and Pastures Are Dry by September.

Few of us realize how short the grass season really is north of the Mason and Dixon line. It is customary to consider it as six months. But this is stretching it pretty far. It is seldom if ever profitable to turn stock on pasture much before May 1, and almost always pastures are about dried up in September. So, actually, there are only about four months that pastures can be depended upon. This is worth keeping in mind when planning the size of the silo or silage field—figure on eight months of feeding. The man whose stock goes through the winter best is the one that doesn't allow them to become thin before frost.

Post advertising pays

My Closing Out Millinery Sale

Is meeting with splendid patronage. Every hat in the house reduced. Must be sold out in 60 days. A hat to suit the discriminating woman.

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GROWING WINTER WHEAT IN NORTH

Hardier Varieties Introduced That Give Better Yields and Mature Earlier.

BETTER DROUGHT RESISTANT

Better Division of Labor Permits Fall Seeding and Earlier Harvesting—Careful Selection of Seed Will Aid Yield.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Since the introduction of the hardy varieties of wheat from southeastern Europe there has been a decided northward movement of the winter-wheat area. This movement has been rapid in recent years. The reasons therefor are the generally large yields of winter wheat due, first, to its earlier maturity, thus enabling it to escape hail, hot winds and disease; second, to its greater drought resistance; and third, to the better division of labor, which it allows through fall seeding and earlier harvesting.

The profitable production of wheat in the eastern part of the United States depends to a considerable extent on the choice of the best-adapted varieties. In general, the soft red winter wheats are grown, although soft white winter wheats are popular in the northeastern United States, especially in New York and Pennsylvania. In the extreme western portion of the eastern area, which is limited on the west approximately by the line of 30 inches of rainfall, hard red winter wheats of the Turkey type are grown. Along the line of 30 inches rainfall there is a transition zone in which hard and soft red winter wheats succeed about equally well.

Better Varieties for Many Farms. Many farmers are doubtless growing poorer varieties of wheat than they might grow if they knew exactly what was adapted to their localities and farms. The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued Farm-



Harvesting Wheat.

ers' Bulletin 1168, Varieties of Winter Wheat, Adapted to the Eastern United States, which charts localities in which various types of wheat can be grown to advantage, and lists the varieties adapted to each particular locality.

The bulletin suggests that there is a large local demand in New England for wheat as a poultry or stock feed, and it should not be difficult for several farmers in almost every neighborhood to sell all the wheat they can raise at a good price to their neighbors. Winter wheat will doubtless produce better average yields, where it can be grown, than spring wheat, if proper cultural methods and suitable varieties are used.

Improve Wheat Yield. Wheat can be improved in yield and in other desirable characteristics by the selection of good heads or good plants from the general field and growing the seed from each individual head or plant in separate rows. Continued selection will result in constantly improved seed. Another method of purifying a variety and increasing the yield is what may be called mass selection. This consists simply in picking out good heads from the field at large, sowing the selected seed in a small area, and reselecting it the next harvest time. The bulletin may be had on application.

HOW DISEASE IS INTRODUCED

Unwholesome Foodstuff That Is Decayed or Moldy Should Never Be Given to Fowls.

Disease is often introduced into a flock by unwholesome foodstuff that is decayed or moldy, but good food may be easily spoiled by placing it in dirty troughs or neglected feeding places, especially in hot weather when soft food or milk is given.

A FAMILY AFFAIR

By CORA E. CRAWFORD.

(© 1931, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Aren't they lovely!" Betty was caressing the blooms that had just arrived via messenger.

"Who's the nut?" sardonically inquired her brother.

"Robert, do you think that's nice?" remonstrated mother, as Betty's face took on the deeper flush of temper.

They were at dinner. Betty was dressed in readiness for that cavalier who would shortly follow his floral offering. Bob had been silent and noticeably downcast during the meal.

Just then the phone rang and put an end to any further bickering. Bob arose with alacrity and flushed eagerness, not unmixed with hope, and dashed to answer the call. His vibrant voice was quite audible in the dining room.

"Yes—yes, it's Bob! . . . No, I wasn't going! . . . You—you mean it? . . . Oh, I say, don't. You needn't be sorry; it wasn't your fault—it was all mine! . . . Well, let's forget it! . . . Forgive me? . . . Course! When will you be ready? . . . Be there! You better! . . . Am I glad you tickled silly! And I'll tell you tonight! . . . lowering his voice. But the very intensity of his whisper burned its way to the ears in the dining room.

Rather sheepishly Bob resumed his seat at the table. The fond sympathy in his mother's eyes did not make the mocking gallery in Betty's as the easier to bear.

"Who's the nut, Bebbie? That suffy little Kitten that has been purring round you lately? Imagine a girl answering to the name of Kitten! You've rubbed her fur the wrong way, have you? That's why he couldn't eat his dinner, mother!" jeered Betty, provokingly.

"Betty, dear, don't. You know Kitten's very sweet. And she likes Bob. I'm sure," mother hastened to soothe with a fond glance at her son.

Then Betty hastened to put on those few necessary finishing touches, and Bob dashed upstairs to dress. Both were very happy and satisfied with life. A troublesome problem had been solved. Mother sat dreamily on at the table. She was smiling quietly and enigmatically to herself. For she had a thought all her own!

Three weeks later the grand masque of the Literary club "came off." The masque was the unique climax of the successful season.

Following announcement, each character, made immortal by some famous author or poet, was obliged to walk the full length of the hall, the orchestra playing proper accompanying strains. Appropriate applause greeted each presentation, but it was when Romeo and Juliet were announced that the "house came down," so to speak. There was much applause, a great deal of laughter, and some sighs. For there were six Romes and six Juliets! (When will this romantic tale cease to intrigue the heart of youth?) But by what tragedy had one Romeo been Julietless! The sighs of relief went up to the God of Chance, who had thus ordered an even number!

It was an absolutely perfect evening—"the best ever," both Romeo and Juliet thought to themselves.

"You damn female!" growled Ro-

meo, once, emerging from his assumed character.

"And you!" she murmured, giving his hand a responsive pressure.

Again, just before unmasking time. "Who ARE you?" demanded Romeo, intensely. He was quite sure she was no one he had ever known.

"Why, Juliet, to be sure—till 12 o'clock," demurely.

"And then?" leaning closer. "I shall always be—Romeo, but who will YOU be?" His voice trembled a little.

"Maybe—Juliet!" She skillfully evaded his embrace and he followed her into the hall again, for well he knew that there were five other Romes that had cast covetous eyes upon his Juliet, and many other youths who evidently forgot that only Romeo should be eligible to Juliets. As for Juliet, she was not averse to her cavalier's insistence.

Almost before they knew it, unmasking time was upon them. They were thrilled through and through! Palpitating masks were removed and eager eyes sought eager eyes. Then, across their faces, there flashed in rapid succession many, many emotions. Eagerness gave place to blank astonishment, swift and startling, not unmixed with wonder and incredulity! Then, unbelief, wild denial, cold horror, a great deal of sheepishness and embarrassment!

But a keen sense of humor finally asserted itself and there came a twinkle of amusement, followed by a burst of healthy, hearty, appreciative laughter. Admiration was the final expression in the eyes of both.

"Some Juliet!" wholeheartedly conceded Bob.

"Some Romeo!" echoed Betty. Then, as both caught mother's merry and satisfied eye in the balcony, "Some schemer!" they murmured.

A Bad Beginning.

"Your new salesman didn't last long."

"No brains."

"Eh?"

"The first thing he did was to call on one of our best customers and park a lighted cigarette on a \$300 mahogany desk."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

CLOUD FORMS DEFINED.

George Aubourne Clarke, in "Clouds," gives in succinct form, with numerous excellent illustrations, the evolution of the scientific study of these "great and changing islands in the sky." It was in 1803 that Luke Howard drew up the first definite classification of clouds based on whether they resembled "a wisp of hair (cirrus) or 'a heap' (cumulus) or 'a flat sheet' (stratus). It was not, however, until 1894, at the meeting of the International Meteorological committee held in Upsala, that Hildebrandson of Sweden, Teisserenc de Bort of France and Riggenbach of Switzerland decided on the publication of an atlas wherein the cloud forms should be defined and illustrated. They brought out their great work a few years later, a second edition appearing in 1910.

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CHEAP NESTS FOR CHICKENS

Take an Orange Box, Removing Top and Fasten to Wall—Keep Straw Fresh and Clean.

An orange box makes a good nest. Remove the top, put the box on its side, and nail a strip about three inches wide along the bottom in front. It is preferable to fasten this box to the wall, as it takes too much room on the floor. Each box, the middle piece being left intact, makes two nests. There ought to be one nest for every four or five hens, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Straw or other material used for nests should be kept clean and fresh. Be sure to keep enough straw in the box to prevent eggs striking the floor. If an egg breaks, the hen may learn to eat it, and this is a difficult habit to break.

FARMING FOR LIVING URGED

If More Farmers Would Produce What They Need for Home Use Markets Would Be Better.

More farming for a living should be done and there will be less risk of poor markets. If most farmers would produce what they could for home use the markets would be required to take less and as a result there would be less strain on them. The way to have markets is to save and conserve what you have. Use your markets only when it is necessary to sell the surplus you cannot eat or feed.

PAINTS INJURE WOOD SILOS

Use of Preservatives for Coating Not as Much in Favor as Formerly—They Do No Good.

When wood silos were first being introduced great pains were taken in coating them with tar paint, or something of that sort to preserve the wood, but this practically has gone out of use. Experiments show that these paints do but little good, and again, they are somewhat injurious to the silage, says the Michigan Farmer. Without paint a wood silo will last for a great many years.

WHAT IS AN OPTIMIST?

An optimist is a man who will buy hair restorer from a bald-headed barber—Rutgers Nielson.

An optimist is a man who expects to raise vegetables like those pictured in the seed catalogues.—New York World.

An optimist is a marine who "busts" liberty for eight days and expects to get off with a warning.—The Leatherneck.

An optimist is a "Johnny" who promises to buy a chorus girl a motor car and expects her to pick out a Ford.—Vaudeville News.

An optimist is a man who, everytime he sees a meal served in the movies, picks his teeth and tips the usher a quarter.—Film Fun.

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