

## SELECTING FARM VERY IMPORTANT

Many Things to Consider That May Have Decided Bearing on Home and Business.

### FERTILITY MOST DESIRABLE

Essential to Success of Enterprise is High Quality of Live Stock—Look to Source and Dependability of Water.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

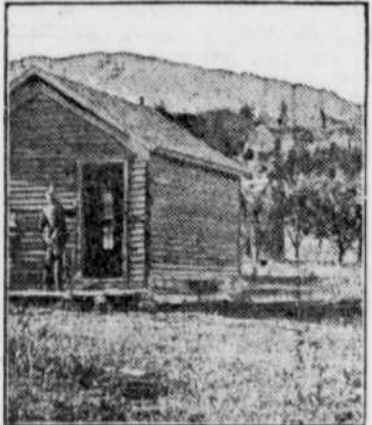
The wise selection of a farm is vital to the success and satisfaction of farm life. Choosing a farm often means choosing a place in which to live and work for a lifetime. It is important, of course, to decide wisely in buying for investment, says the United States Department of Agriculture, but in making a selection for a home it is doubly important to consider various features that may have a decided bearing on the farm business or that may make the home life attractive.

**Home and Business Inseparable.**  
The home side of the question must always be kept in mind, for the farm home and the farm business are inseparable. The desirable farm from a business standpoint many times is found undesirable if it has no social or community advantages. On the other hand, desirable living conditions are of little or no advantage unless supplemented by a successful farm business.

In selecting a farm it should be borne in mind that it requires a farm business of considerable size to provide an income that will merely cover maintenance charges, and that these charges are relatively larger for small farms than for large ones. A farm must be of such a size as to furnish most of the supplies needed in the farmer's living, such as garden and fruit, and enough income to pay the taxes and running expenses. Unless, however, there is a margin above these annual maintenance charges no progress can be made toward accumulating a surplus.

Another feature which the farm seeker should see to is that prospects for crop yields are more than sufficient to balance the cost of production. Soils of low fertility are handicapped—some are found to be a positive liability if it is necessary to farm them. It is well to inquire thoroughly into crop yields, not only those that have been obtained on the farm itself for a period of years but those realized on adjacent farms.

Equally essential to the success of the farm business is high quality of the live stock enterprise. To handle live stock so it will pay for feed, care, and labor is more than a mere matter of management, for it is dependent



A Deserted Orchard Farm in the Northwest—The Owner Failed Because of Poor Soil and Lack of Irrigation.

not only on cheap roughage, pasture, market, and securing labor at reasonable rates, but also on the quality of the animals kept.

Crop land, in itself, is of little value unless it is so situated that it can be made to yield profitable returns through the use of labor and machinery. A farm of 100 acres, valued at \$100 an acre, may be a much better purchase if practically all of the land can be put to some profitable use, than another farm of 100 acres, at \$50 an acre, of which large areas are practically useless, owing to drainage, and swamps that cannot be drained, or rough stony tracts poorly suited even for pasture.

Another factor is ease of cultivation. If the land is very steep or broken it is not practicable to use improved machinery and it is often difficult to harvest the crops and remove them from the land by the usual methods. This is particularly true in loading hay and grain on steep hills.

The experienced farmer in selecting a farm generally looks first to the source and dependability of the water supply. He knows that a farm without an adequate supply of water is most undesirable. Attention should be directed to the quality of the water, the question of whether the supply is dependable at all seasons of the year, and to the cost of obtaining it. The cost of upkeep and supply of water on a farm is often a big item.

As an aid to persons about to buy farm land, the Department of Agriculture has published Farmers' Bulletin 1088 entitled, "Selecting a Farm." Copies of the bulletin may be had free by addressing a request to the

## DOUBLE MATING FOR EXHIBITION COLORS

Barred Plymouth Rocks Have Peculiarity of Feathers.

Breeders Producing Standard-Bred Fowls Must Maintain Two Separate Flocks in Order to Keep Show Birds Uniform.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Barred Plymouth Rock, the most popular breed of poultry on the farms, and therefore the most numerous of the many now raised in the country, has a peculiarity from which arises special breeding problems. This is the plumage marking of dark and light bars that has been known for so long and which makes it almost essential to make two separate matings to get standard color in both the males and the females.

The alternating dark and light bars give a bluish cast or shade to the general color, which should be even throughout the surface. It is common for solid black feathers, or feathers



Breeding Flock on Government Poultry Farm at Beltsville, Md.

which are partly black, to occur in practically all strains of this variety, but this is not a sign of impure breeding. Black spots are also common occurrences on the shanks, particularly in females, but this does not indicate impurity. There is a decided tendency for the males of this variety to come lighter in color than the females, and for this reason breeders are usually obliged to resort to two separate matings, one for the production of males of standard color and the other for the production of females of standard color. The system of double mating, of course, complicates the problem of producing high-class Barred Plymouth Rocks.

In mating for males of exhibition color a male of about standard color is used with medium dark females, or those two or three shades darker than females of exhibition color, in which the barring is as distinct and as narrow as possible. This mating is known as the cockerel mating because it produces a greater percentage of standard-colored males, while the females produced are too dark, but are suitable for continuing this line of breeding. In mating for females of standard color, females of about the desired color are used with a medium light male or one that is two or three shades lighter than standard and with good barring. This is known as the pullet mating, because it produces a greater percentage of females of the proper color, while the males are too light but good for carrying on this line of breeding.

Those who produce standard Barred Plymouth Rocks, therefore, must have what amounts to two separate flocks in order to keep their exhibition birds uniform. The average farmer however, does not usually exhibit or sell breeding stock and will still continue to make a single mating as he has always done.

### NEST EGGS OF NAPHTHALENE

Instead of Acting as Destroyers of Repellants of Lice, They Are Injurious.

Nest eggs made of naphthalene, claimed or suggested by manufacturers to be destroyers or repellants of lice, might be called bad eggs rather than "lice-exterminating eggs," "lice-killing nest eggs," and "medicated nest eggs," for they do not seem to inconvenience the lice or mites, but they do have a bad effect on the fowls that sit on them. In fact, the entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture who have examined and tested these so-called "eggs" say that they are very injurious to fowls, but not in a single case were they found effective against the parasites. Even the nest boxes in which they were placed remained badly infested with mites and they were frequently observed crawling over the naphthalene eggs.

### ESSENTIAL FEED FOR SHEEP

Clean Clover Hay or Corn Stover Makes Good Winter Roughage—Alfalfa is Fattening.

Feed the sheep properly. An overfed flock pays but little better than an underfed one. Clean corn stover or clover hay makes good roughage for winter feed. Alfalfa is also good, but must be fed sparingly, as it is too fattening for in-lamb ewes if fed in

## Pretty Things That are made at Home



Enduring House Garments

HOME, sweet home, is made much sweeter and more livable by those enduring little house garments that women delight to wear within their own four walls. Any male person will acknowledge the charm of colorful coats and dainty jackets or crisp and cheerful house dresses, in the company of frivolous breakfast caps, worn when his women-folk start the day right. And at its close, the tired business man is much refreshed by the sight, at his table, of unusual and interesting house gowns. The pleasant thing about it is that anyone may have pretty breakfast jackets or select house dresses and aprons that are attractive as well as practical. There is nothing more worth while than careful choosing of these everyday things.

Just now it is the very simple breakfast coat of colored taffeta, in plain or changeable weaves, that appears to be uppermost in the minds of women who are making a choice. These coats are straight garments, a little shorter than the petticoats worn under them, and having three-quarter length sleeves. They are provided with small patch pockets and finished at the edges with ruchings of the silk. The pockets are an invitation to gay flowers or fruits of silk to find a resting place on them.

Silks, laces, and all their pretty kindred in fabrics, naturally travel

parently enjoying the many ingenious ways, sometimes intricate and unexpected, in which ribbons have been worked up into forms new and strange and beautiful. Their old friend and ally in the cause of beauty has taken on new charm, vindicating the judgment of designers who use it. The last hats of winter and the first hats that hint of spring are here and a lot of them are cheerfully re-ribboned; whoever needs new millinery may choose these final figures in the year's millinery pageant.

Ribbons on hats for present wear are applied to shapes of velvet or felt, or for southern tourists, or the deerskin, to satin, crepe or silk hats, as the four handsome models pictured here reveal. At the head of the group is a small French sailor of velvet, with a soft crown—it might be made of any other millinery fabric. Narrow, metal-edged ribbon is applied to it, row on row, in scant ruffles, and it has a sprightly finish in pointed ends of velvet that spring from a knot at the side. In a hat of georgette, with drooping brim, definite crown lines are emphasized by covering the side crown with many little loops of narrow picot-edged ribbon, the same ribbon finishing its mission with a double sash about the crown and many ends reaching toward the brim edge.

A hat that would be attractive in any fabric is pictured in felt and



Ribbons in Smart Hats

the road that leads to breakfast jackets, and ribbons are nearly always found in their company. Printed cottons, in the finer weaves, make some of the most pleasing jackets, lace and ribbon trimmed. These are usually more simple in design than the lace jacket shown in the illustration, which, being long-lived, merits more time in making. For this, a lace edging and insertion are set together in panels, and these joined to form the handsome affair that will delight its owner. Satin ribbon, arranged in loops, lends it color.

For the ambitious needlewoman a dainty piece of neckwear is shown. It may be found in the shops, ready made, but it soars in price when made by hand, and becomes an accessory to be proud of, having that quality of elegance which belongs to hand-work. This season the most time-honored of trimmings for hats finds the staunchest support; for smart women have approved with emphasis the ribbon-trimmed hat. They are ap-

plauding the use of plaited ribbon for rosettes on the crown and as an upstanding decoration for the brim edge. This model is made in many colors. The wide-brimmed picture hat of velvet demonstrates the elegance of all-black, with folded satin ribbon ingeniously arranged in an ornament centered with a rosette. This model is hard- some in satin also.

Julius Bottomley

Copyright by Western Newspaper Union

Tub Suits for Children.

Tub suits of cotton or linen are all-time favorites, and very practical these wash garments are for children living in wall-heated houses or apartments. However, the wool jersey suits usually stand a lot of wear before cleaning is necessary, and if carefully handled this fabric washes satisfactorily.

## STORIES OF AMERICAN LIFE

### "Caveman Stuff" That Rivals the Movies



DENVER.—His attempts to win a pretty wife by "caveman stuff" a failure, O. M. Farber, forty-eight years old, of 4124 Raleigh street, Denver, was landed in jail at Fort Morgan, Colo., and Miss Martha Dais, 21, of 4130 Raleigh street, whom he carried away, was rescued in a thrilling manner as ever conceived by a movie scenario writer.

Beginning with a sensational abduction at her home, next door to his, Farber's short-lived romance ended at Wiggins, Colo., twenty-four hours later, when Miss Dais sent a note from an upstairs window of the Deeds hotel at the feet of Scott Duncan, son of the noted proprietor, who procured a ladder and rescued the young woman from her window.

Farber, who spent the night in a room across the hall from Miss Dais,

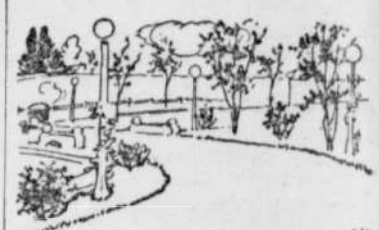
discovered a moment later that she had disappeared, and fearing capture, he fled the town in his automobile. He was arrested a mile out of Wiggins by Sheriff E. A. Moore of Fort Morgan, who was on his way to Wiggins at the summons of Duncan and Miss Dais.

"It was the most thrilling day and night I have ever spent in my life," said Miss Dais. "I was scared stiff. After Farber had come into our house and taken me away at the point of a gun, I decided that there was nothing to do but to kid him along and make him believe I was going to marry him. Farber was mighty decent about it, getting separate rooms and all. He locked me in. No one came during the night and I began to get worried. I didn't sleep a wink, and finally I thought of the note and decided that I would throw it at the first person coming out of the hotel. Mr. Duncan happened to be the first out and that's about all there is to it.

"Farber wanted to marry me, but I couldn't see it that way. Any girl likes to have something to say about whom she is going to marry, and when a fellow tries to slip something over like Farber did—well, it simply can't be done."

### Ideal Section of the Lincoln Highway

PORTER, IND.—Leading highway experts of the United States and nationally known authorities on such related subjects as highway beautification and automobile design met in Chicago recently to consider the finally developed plans for the construction and embellishment of the "ideal section" of the Lincoln highway.



The Lincoln Highway association, after a careful reconnaissance of the possibilities along the entire transcontinental route, has determined upon the construction of this model stretch of road in Lake county, Indiana, about thirty-seven miles south of Chicago. Detailed surveys between Dyer and Schermerville have been made and final plans applicable to the location and following the general specifications of the committee have been prepared.

The plans call for a section approximately one and three-quarters miles in length, which, it is believed, will be adequate to impress the lessons the association and the committee have endeavored to embody in the design. The plans comprise forty feet of reinforced concrete pavement, ten inches

thick, laid in the center of a 100-foot right of way, the outer twenty-five feet of which, on each side, will be landscaped and beautified by landscape architects. There will be no open ditches, drainage being provided by submerged drain tile. A sidewalk is included for the safety of pedestrians and the paved way will be illuminated by the most modern and economical electrical system. One bridge is included in the plan and it also will make provision for foot passengers as well as provide a full forty feet of width for vehicular transportation. The cost of this educational section of modern road will be borne jointly by the United States government, the state of Indiana, Lake county and the Lincoln Highway association.

### Rules of Kindness to Dumb Creatures



NEW YORK.—A new table of ten commandments, designed to train boys and girls to kindness to God's dumb creatures, has been issued by the Presbyterian board of temperance and moral welfare.

Supplementary rules of conduct, issued with the "commandments," urge children to refrain from going to circuses or other shows where trained animals are exhibited, asserting that such animals are "nearly always cruelly treated and must live a life of misery."

The "commandments," which were drafted by William E. H. Wentzel, director of the board's department of humane education, include these: I am the Lord thy God who made every living creature after his kind

and gave every man dominion over my works, therefore thou shalt be guardian over beast, bird and cattle, and to them thou shalt be in my place.

Thou shalt not delight thyself in graven images but rather in tender mercies to those who depend on thy guardianship.

Thou shalt not curse thine cattle nor inflict vengeance upon any of God's creatures, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless who disregards His creation.

Remember the sabbatical rights of my creatures and practice them sacredly.

Thou shalt not kill for the joy of killing; for sport in hunting; for contest in skill, or for selfish gain. For the righteous man regardeth the life of his beast.

Thou shalt not commit thyself to the lists of bloody contests nor seek to look upon the cock fight, the live pigeon shoot, the bull fight and all such atrocious acts.

Thou shalt not covet the bird's plumage, nor the animals fur; thou shalt not covet the robin's nest nor her young by her side, nor the pigeon the freedom of the air, nor the deer the joy of his lair.

### Bernice and Polly Live in Same Girl

COLUMBUS, O.—When the nineteen-year-old girl calls herself Bernice Redick she is quiet, refined, gentle. When she becomes her other self, Polly, she is wild, reckless, daring and quarrelsome. She is a patient at the Ohio bureau of juvenile research.



"The mentality of Bernice is normal," D. Henry Goddard said. "Six weeks before she was sent here she fell into a deathlike sleep and had something like convulsions. She struggled and bit at everything around her, and no one seemed to know what the trouble was. Her father and mother are both dead. Bernice had been in high school in her home town, and her grades were good.

"When she falls into the personality of Polly she has the mentality of a child of four. Then she can neither read nor write. Her attacks cease on suddenly. She goes to sleep as Bernice and wakes up as Polly. One personality knows nothing about the other, and we never know when she will change from one to the other.

"Since she came to us she fell asleep one day and did not awaken for six days. When fully awake she said

she was going for a walk. We put her at first in one of the cottages, but had to place her in the hospital as she was always having trouble with the other children."

Dr. Goddard says gradually the good personality is overcoming the bad. The girl does not have convulsions now. Frequently she walks in her sleep. In the Polly stage she is beginning to remember something of herself as Bernice. When her mentality as Polly climbed up from four years to fifteen, she called herself Polly Bernice. She gives names to those around her.

She calls Dr. Goddard "Sarah," and knows him in both her personalities.

## Eder Ha Nyssa

Place your own piece of Farm going to need farm work is u

PLOWS GRAIN POTATO CULT

We also carry small tools of and our prices the quality of carry is

We can furnish every that house you ar

## Eder Ha Nyssa

Service and Qu the whole

## Nyssa M

See Me Dr. J Eye Ontario



## Service

FORD ENGINES OVERHAUL IN THE FU \$1 BATTERIES

PHONE NO. 43 Service EDDIE FIRST CL

## McDow

Successors to

## Func Dire

Lie Oreg Beautiful Hon LADY HOSPITAL AL No di

## WILSON

Call Wilson Bros. day ONTAL

Office Phone Res. Phone

## DOISE