

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

DECORATION OF THE FARM HOUSE.

By Miss Esther V. Leech, Instructor in Department of Domestic Art, at the Oregon Agricultural College.

"Country life is a book whose pages are yet uncut," and one of these pages treats of the decoration and furnishings of the country house. The country house should, above everything else, be in keeping with "God's Out-of-Doors;" a place that will not be contrary to nature but in harmony with it; a place that is a part of the country, not a blot on the country. It is folly to attempt to introduce any new beauty there, for it already abounds everywhere, in shaded woodlands, in corn rows, in field corners, on rocky ledges, in quiet pools as lilies and in quiet skies as stars. You cannot make an inventory of its beauties, they baffle you. At the same time the country is laden with ideas and therefore one is never bankrupt for opportunities if one only takes the proper attitude towards them. This is why so many farmers fail to keep their sons and daughters on the farm. They take a wrong and narrow view of the situation. They do not realize that "beauty is wealth."

On many a farm we find stock and crops, machinery and equipment, wealth showing everywhere except in the house and yard. Indoors there are either few or unattractive carpets, chairs and pictures, no books nor magazines, not a tree in the yard nor a shrub nor a flower, nothing to call forth an honest pride in the home. This house, instead of being the most attractive and dearest spot on the farm, is the most neglected, most repulsive and consequently the most unpopular.

Although the beauty of the house should compare favorably with its surroundings, one should not forget its purpose. For the country house must be as useful as beautiful. Use and beauty are not enemies and can well be yoked together to supply this need. With this in mind why not make the keynote of the furnishings durability? For instance, a good dark oak finished woodwork lasts for years and is always good. Tinting in browns and tans or even some green last and are never offensive, no matter what other colors may be introduced into the rooms. These, in various combinations, are good for living rooms, halls, dining rooms and dens. The kitchen seems to call for a more simple painted interior of some clean cool color and the bed rooms for lighter woodwork and more delicately tinted or papered walls.

It is a matter of economy to possess every possible labor saving device which makes it possible for the intelligent woman to keep house without over exertion. The chief of these are lightweight utensils, non-rusting dishes, dull finished and simply constructed furniture with ball-bearing castors, good floors, few and simple hangings, no useless bric-a-brac, kitchen fittings, which are sanitary, and bedroom fittings which may be cleaned by draught of fresh air and a glow of sunshine.

One cannot lay down rules as to how every woman should furnish her house for, to some extent, the decoration of the home must be representative of the originality of the decorator.

There are, however, some suggestions that we should keep in mind. First, remember that "simplicity is the fundamental note of good taste." Then it is use that gives anything a permanent place. William Morris expresses this well in this statement: "Have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful." Furnishings now-a-days may be procured which are both good and inexpensive. Try to make the furnishings harmonize in quality as well as in style and color. If some rooms appear either too small or too large, cover the defect with the style of decoration. Be a friend to the straight line and let it guide you in your furnishing.

The temperament of the household will depend much upon the prevailing color scheme. Brightest colors should be used on the side of the house where the least sunshine enters. Natural colors, which grow with us as we live with them, are most useful.

Do not buy a chair only because it is pretty. Chairs are made to sit on and not to look at. Consider the comfort of such furniture. Arrange furniture so as to give refinement, dignity and balance to the room. Be adroit, almost to the point of genius, in choosing your window draperies. Heavy draperies do well to shut out a view of an alley, but commit an unpardonable offense when they hide the view of a beautiful sunset, a snow-capped peak or a ripening field of grain.

Pictures detract or add to the appearance of a room. Do not mix oils, watercolors, etchings and engravings. Good pictures that mean something are pleasing to all of us. Before buying one consider your wall space, color scheme and light of room. A picture will usually suggest its own frame. Pictures are hung at the present time flat against the wall on a level with the eye, varying according to whether the picture is

to be viewed standing or sitting. Better no pictures at all, however, than cheap pictures. Cheap in taste, not price, for very good prints of the masterpieces may be obtained now for only a few cents.

Avoid a best room, have every room in the house mean something and be suited to the thing for which it is used. However, if the home is a normal one there will be somewhere in it a center of interest. Sometimes it is a beautiful conservatory, again a library, a music room, a fireplace, a favorite porch, a doorstep from which one may view the setting sun. In some cottages it has been a humble reed organ, in others the room of an invalid member of the family, or it has been hundreds of other things according to the tastes and whims of the inhabitants.

When we learn to combine beauty and utility, to avoid buying what we do not need and buy what we need, but feel we cannot afford, to simplify housework in every way possible, then country life will take on new charm and the country house will become what it should be, a place to live in, to work in and to sit and dream in after a day with the herds, the growing things and Mother Earth.

Cause of Explosions in Flour Mills.

An English firm of millers, troubled with dust explosions, set about discovering the cause of ignition of the dust. The mills use the steel roller process of patent flour, and iron or steel particles in the grain were suspected of coming in contact with the steel rolls and emitting the spark, causing the explosions.

Accordingly, an apparatus was designed by which all the grain subject to the rolls first was passed over highly magnetized steel arresters. The result was strikingly in proof of the theory. These electro magnets collected steel and iron particles ranging from the microscopic up to box nails several inches long. With a standard equipment of arresters capable of passing 1,000 bushels of grain an hour, so much metal collects that several times a day the magnets must be swung aside and brushed clean of their accumulation.—Chicago Tribune.

Loses Life for 50 Cents.

In trying to win a bet of 50 cents, and to prove to friends that he was a daring climber and not afraid to look down from great heights, Foster Anderson started up a 40-foot flagpole at Bergenline avenue and Eleventh street.

Anderson, who was married, and the father of three small children, laughed when he called to a party of friends: "This is the easiest money I ever won."

He reached the top of the pole without apparent exertion, and then to make sure of winning his bet he stood on top of it. He lost his balance and dived to the street. His death followed a few minutes later.—New York World.

FASHION HINTS



This smart little black velvet suit is very conservative in style, but built on lines that are always good. The panel front is universally becoming. Hat and muff are of seal skin.

HELD AS GRIP THIEF

SCHOOL TEACHER IS THEN CONVICTED OF LAND FRAUDS.

Suit Case Gives Better Evidence Than Stolen Property—Man Is Given Term in the Leavenworth Prison.

Sloux Falls, S. D.—J. E. Darling, school teacher and alleged professional wholesale grip thief, has been taken to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., to serve a sentence by the United States court of one and a half years for perjury in a land case.

Darling combined his alleged grip stealing with teaching and making entries of homesteads. For a time he taught in a little country school in a remote region in Brule county, a Missouri river county in the central part of the state, and, later, in a country school at Crandall, Brown county, in the north central part of the state.

It was at Crandall that Sheriff Parmley of Brule county found him with a warrant and arrested him on the charge of the larceny of some grips. The sheriff was then unaware of the importance of his capture. Thirty-five grips, it was alleged, were found in Darling's possession, and his arrest on a federal charge followed inspection of the contents of his own grip, in which, it was charged, were found papers showing he had made entry to several homesteads under different names. The federal authorities charged him with perjury and he was indicted on this charge.

For two and a half years grips were stolen at stations in several states. Some of the best railroad detectives in the country were put on the trail of the grip thief, but were unable to catch him because he flitted about the country from place to place and frequent changes in name also helped to baffle the detectives. It was decided that the same grip thief was operating in the states from Ohio to Montana. About two hundred grips were stolen at railroad stations. The grip thief would check stolen grips to himself at some other point, go there, steal the grips again, hide them, and then complain to the depot agent of his loss. Then a claim would be put in against the railroad company, and in many instances he was paid for the grips declared to be lost.

It was while traveling about the country engaged in stealing grips, it was alleged, that he made the various entries of homesteads charged to him. One entry was in the name of William P. Darling, one in the name of Alton J. Darling, another in the name of Earl Darling, and he is said to have assumed the names of Andrew J. Brown and Abraham C. Darling. It was said that he made two homestead entries in the Rapid City (S. D.) land district, and one each in the Belle Fourche and Lemmon land districts in western and northwestern South Dakota.

Darling, it was charged, checked a grip to a small station, where a youth was agent, baggage-master and operator, stole the grip, hid it, and when the boy agent could not honor his check, declared the grip contained \$1,500 worth of jewelry, for which he must be reimbursed or he would have the boy discharged.

The frightened agent, it is said, paid \$50 to Darling and promised to pay the remainder in \$10 monthly payments, several of which were paid. It is alleged, before Darling was arrested and convicted in the land case.

HORSE DIES WITH HIS OWNER

Massachusetts Innkeeper's Will Directs Death by Chloroform for His Faithful Friend.

Boston, Mass.—John Drewsen, for years proprietor of the Hotel Highland, Washington street, Roxbury, who died the other day, directed his executors to chloroform and kill his chestnut horse on the day of his own death. Pursuant to the provisions of the will the executor of the will promptly had the animal chloroformed.

The horse had been in the possession of Mr. Drewsen for many years and there was a strong attachment between the two.

Of recent years the animal was too old and infirm to be taken out of the stable, but Mr. Drewsen visited it frequently day and night.

His Tapeworm Gets Drunk. Danville, Ill.—Lafe McKenzie of Breathitt county, Kentucky, says he has a tapeworm that craves whisky. He gave this as an excuse in police court in explaining why he was intoxicated. McKenzie said he acquired the tapeworm while young and that the tapeworm in turn soon became fond of whisky. He said he had a fierce time of it. The judge was not greatly impressed and said the tapeworm's latest "jag" would cost Lafe \$4.10.

KILL THE POULTRY INSECTS

Several Remedies, if Properly Applied, Will Eradicate Mites—Few Effective Formulas.

(By C. M. WELLS.) Several remedies, if properly applied, will kill the mites. The eggs remain, however, in every part of the house—in the roof, the cracks, the nest boxes and roosting places. So you must paint every part of the house, not forgetting the inside roof, and there are many effective formulas for this. I reproduce some, and which one is the most convenient for you to use accept it:

Take one gallon of coal tar (a by-product from any gas plant), four ounces of carbolic acid or four ounces of creolin and one quart of kerosene. Mix well and apply with a paint brush.

One most easily made and obtained is one gallon of ordinary whitewash made of lime, one-half pound of sulphur and four ounces of either creolin or carbolic acid, to be mixed and applied with paint brush.

Either of these formulas will kill the eggs and you should not have further trouble in six months.

The insects that infest the grass and weeds are troublesome for the fowls. There are ticks and gnats which may cause sores on the head, but an ordinary salve rubbed on the afflicted part will cure it.

The chicken lice remain on the fowls at all times and must be suffocated with dust of some kind or by dipping the fowl in a disinfectant which is not poisonous to the fowl.

Many people dust their fowls monthly with a powder, and the formulas following are probably as good as any:

Of one pound of flowers of sulphur and four ounces of coal tar camphor (naphthaline flakes) use four pounds of very fine plaster of paris. Mix thoroughly and keep dry in a closed vessel. Use by dusting among the feathers.

Another mixture is made of one pound of air slacked lime, one pound of snuff and five pounds of road dust. Mix thoroughly and use as above directed.

One of the most effective ways of giving the fowls comfort is keeping a dust bath box about four feet square and six inches deep filled to within two inches of the top with wood ashes (to which is sometimes added a pound of sulphur). The fowls will dust themselves and practically rid themselves of lice. The old methods are sometimes entirely effective, and they are certainly simple. The fowls enjoy them, and you are saved much extra work.

METHOD OF RAISING SHEEP

Economical and Profitable Manner is Described That Seems About as Practical as Any Other.

A neighbor of mine has a way of handling sheep which seems to me to be about as inexpensive and as profitable as any, though some of your sheep experts may criticize it, says a writer in the National Stockman. Each year he breeds 50 good fleeced Merino ewes to a Southdown ram. He saves a bluegrass pasture all fall for these ewes and they run in it all winter, with hay either in rack or stack for them to run to at will. He feeds a little grain in the latter part of the winter, corn and oats mixed, and he estimates the quantity at about a half bushel of the mixture for each ewe. The ewes lamb with early grass and the lambs are sold in July without any feed. He averages one lamb per ewe and, of course, the price depends on the market. The ewes have been shearing about \$2 worth of wool in recent years and the lambs selling for \$3 to \$4 apiece. These figures he regards as satisfactory considering the small amount of labor and grain involved. I have thought that his lambs might be made to bring more money with some feeding, but he says it would require more time and attention during the busy part of the year and he prefers his present plan. It would not work well everywhere, but it is all right where the winters are not too severe and good bluegrass pastures can be had. The fine-wool ewe is an excellent mother for one lamb, and the Southdown Merino ewe is easy to keep, hardy and produces a good fleece, but sometimes it is hard to buy the right kind for this work.

Care of Sheep. Sheep are nervous animals and of rather delicate constitution and suffer more from bad ventilation and overcrowding than any other animal on the farm; it is a mistake, therefore, to confine sheep during the winter in close quarters. If kept dry their fleeces will keep them warm. Who ever heard of sheep freezing to death?

The rams should never be fed fattening food, but should be given the kind of food that will add strength and stamina. They must never be allowed to run with the ewes at will, but should be separated from them.

ARE YOU FREE FROM

Headaches, Colds, Indigestion, Pains, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dizziness? If you are not, the most effective, prompt and pleasant method of getting rid of them is to take, now and then, a desertspoonful of the ever refreshing and truly beneficial laxative remedy—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. It is well known throughout the world as the best of family laxative remedies, because it acts so gently and strengthens naturally without irritating the system in any way.

To get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., bearing the name of the Company, plainly printed on the front of every package.



FERRY'S SEEDS

Plant breeding and selecting has been our business for years. We market the results in the shape of thoroughbred vegetable and flower seeds. They grow good crops.

1912 SEED ANNUAL FREE ON REQUEST

D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

If you use Eye Salve use the best. PETTIT'S EYE SALVE is the standard, is reliable and costs no more than inferior goods that are unknown. Used by Physicians and Oculists, helps where all others fail. It is not the TUBE or BOX that cures, it is the SALVE that does the work. Guaranteed by Howard Bros. under the Government Food and Drugs Act. Don't be deceived or misled. The only really antiseptic Eye Salve that has been in the market for years. Sold by Druggists throughout the known world.

Fine Art of Giving. "If one waits to find perfection in his friend he will probably wait long, and live and die unfriended at last. The fine art of living, indeed, is to draw from each person his best."—Lillian Whiting.

Reverses Don't Feaze Him. There are many poets who think themselves unappreciated. But we have noticed that this doesn't keep them from writing more poetry.—Savannah Press.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Small Sins Only the Beginning. It is astonishing how soon the whole conscience begins to unravel, if a single stitch drops; one little sin indulged in makes a hole you could put your head through.—Charles Buxton.

Use of the Horse. Owing to the advancement of science it would be possible to get along without horses now, if it were not for the necessity of having a few of them at the annual horse shows.

100 Years Old Pettit's Eye Salve

Enshrined Within the Heart. It is significant of the spark of divinity within us, that no matter how depraved one may be, one seldom fails to recognize and hold a certain respect for truth and justice.

Fabulous Price for Tulips. Though orchids frequently bring prices that make the poor man stagger, the highest price for a single flower was given for a tulip in Amsterdam by an enthusiast who paid \$250,000 for it.

Crowded Manhattan. In one small portion of Manhattan, N. Y., is a population greater than that of Arizona, or of Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont or Wyoming.