

Hermit Lives Ninety Years

Missouri Woman Had Never Ridden on a Railroad or Visited a Large Town.

HAD SIMPLE RULES OF LIFE

Have Something to Interest You and Keep Going—Learn to Go to Sleep Easily and Don't Borrow Trouble.

Macon, Mo.—Ninety years in the back country of Missouri without ever having ridden in a railroad train or visited a town larger than Moberly, Huntville or Macon, was the record of "Aunt Betty" Elliott whose death occurred recently at the home of her sister, Mrs. S. R. Rice, six miles west of Jackson.

Miss Elliott was one of a very interesting trio, the other two being her brothers, Perry and Jordan Elliott, who died a few years ago. All their lives they had lived upon the land which was taken up by their father, William Elliott, when he came from Kentucky to northern Missouri in 1816. After the death of their parents and the marriage of the younger children, Miss Elliott and her two brothers lived on the old homestead, carrying on their farming operations and duties about the house in the same primitive manner as conducted by their parents in the pioneer days.

Had One Ride in a Motor Car.

Miss Elliott once enjoyed the experience of riding in a motor car. She did not go far as College Mound when something about it went wrong and they had to hitch on a couple of mules to haul them back home. She never cared much for motor cars since then.

The Elliott brothers developed the state until it comprised about 2,000 acres, and, although in the heart of the very richest growing section of Missouri, much of it was rough pasture land. For a great many years the farm was inclosed with rail fences, which as time went by sank far into the ground. The fencing around this farm marks almost the last of the old rail fences in northern Missouri.

None of the three had found time to buy a new suit of clothes, but they knew the value of stock and grain and were as shrewd in their

deals as anybody. Underneath a large part of their land are valuable beds of coal.

"Fight shy of doctors and medicine. Have something to interest you and keep going. Learn to go to sleep easily, and don't borrow trouble. Get out in the air and raise turkeys, ducks and chickens. Eat hearty and go to bed early."

That was the rule of "Aunt Betsy." Scorned Luxury for Simple Life.

Fourteen years ago a correspondent visited the Elliott trio and spent a day with "the children of nature," who scorned luxuries to live the simple life of their parents, pioneers of Missouri.

There the correspondent found a leaky house, built by their parents; a part of which was begun the year after the Civil war and never had been completed, and three "children," all more than seventy, who never had had time to even think about marriage. The only thing modern on the farm was a nice-looking range in the kitchen which the boys had purchased for "Aunt Betty."

Late in the evening the two "boys" returned to the house. All talk in gentle, quiet tones. In brief they outlined their lives as follows:

Never too old to work.
Never had a quarrel with anybody.
Never swapped a horse.
Never owned a dog.
Never used tobacco in any form.
Never belonged to a church, but believed in God.

Never were in a lawsuit.
Never knew the extent of their wealth.
Kept their accounts with pins or shingles.

Two-Story Crop Proves Success

Enterprising Farmer Discovers How to Make Fourth Plain Land Pay.

RAISE CHICKS AND PRUNES

Chickens Fertilize Land Good Only for Raising Prunes—Farmer's Discovery Leads to Rapid Growth in the Industry.

Vancouver.—Fourth Plain, now a community with the thriving village of Orchards as the center, is expected to come into its own in a few years. The reason is a system of agriculture known to Orchards residents as the "two-story crop." If the Orchards residents make their present system work, it will be the first plan for tilling the scanty Fourth Plain soil that has proved a success since the land was first cultivated by the Hudson's Bay company some 90 years ago. The Hudson Bay farmers made the land pay. Until very recently, the only other people that profited from Fourth Plain were the real estate men, who frequently sold the same tract of land two or three times a year.

The soil of Fourth Plain is fine looking on top. In fact, what soil there is

is good soil, but it exists only in very small quantities. An inch or so beneath the surface gravel is found. Eastern people, lured into buying a small farm, soon found that it could not be made to produce. Even prunes failed, this being about the worst thing that can be said for southern Washington land. The prune crops were usually small, although occasionally big crops are harvested.

Soil Looks Fine.

R. J. Renny, a well-known chicken man, discovered the "two-story crop." In searching for a farm for a chicken ranch, he found a place at Orchards that was well drained and otherwise suited. On the farm when he bought was a prune orchard. Mr. Renny cultivated the orchard and raised the chickens in addition. He soon found that the chickens fertilized the prune orchard, the light soil being well adapted to the purpose. As a general rule animal fertilizer cannot be used for prune orchards except on light well drained soil.

Mr. Renny specialized on quality stock, and his birds and eggs command far better than the market price. Others of his neighbors tried out the experiment and it was soon found that practically every Orchards farm is as well adapted to the two-story crop as the Renny place. Ten years ago but one commercial chicken raiser was located at Orchards. Now the number in the district is probably close to 500, and every flock is being increased.

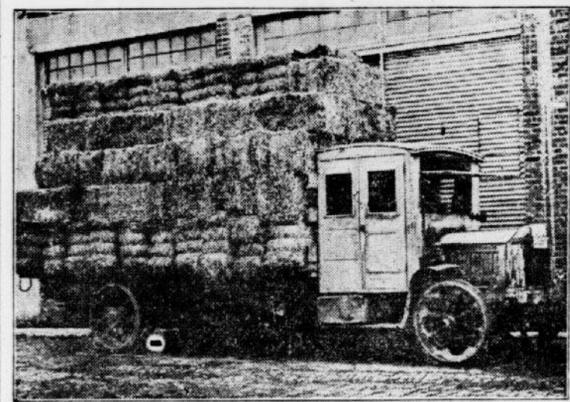
Chickens Fertilize Land.

A thousand chickens in the hands of an experienced chicken man will produce a comfortable living at Orchards. The chickens occupy the "ground floor" on the farm and fertilize the prune trees, occupying the second story. While the prune trees are not remarkably productive as prune trees go, nevertheless they represent practically all profit.

As over 50 chicken ranches have been established in the last six months, it is conservatively estimated that at the present rate of increase two more years will make Orchards the greatest chicken country in the United States, not excluding Petaluma, Cal. Practically every chicken raiser, in addition to his flock of birds, has an orchard, and the receipts from both fruit and chickens make farming a success.

Orchards is six miles from Vancouver, Wash., and but ten miles from Portland, Ore., and as a street car line runs through the new chicken country, the growers have "little to fear about finding a market."

CARE AND ACCURACY DEMANDED IN WEIGHING HAY FOR MARKET



Accurate Weights Can Be Obtained Only If the Wagon Scales Are in Proper Working Order and the Load Is in Proper Position Upon the Scales.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A great deal of trouble and monetary loss sustained by producers and shippers in marketing hay has been found by the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, to be due to careless weighing.

Weighing by the Bale.

In several sections of the country it is the custom to weigh hay by the bale at the time for baling and to note the weight upon a tag made of cardboard or other convenient material attached to the bale beneath one of the bale ties. When weighing by this method great care should be taken to weigh the hay accurately. During the rush of baling operations sufficient time is frequently not allowed for the scales to come to a balance and there may be as much as ten pounds difference between the actual and the catch weight.

Special care should also be taken in writing the correct weight upon the tag, say the bureau's specialists. It is the common practice in some sections to use only numbers ending in 0 or 5 in recording the weight, and to give or take from the actual weight a sufficient amount to make a number with such an ending. For example, the weight of a bale weighing 67 pounds is written as 65 pounds and that of one weighing 68 pounds as 70 pounds. The tendency, however, is "to take" more frequently than "to give," so that it is a better practice to state the actual weight upon the tag.

Another practice which is often charged back to the producer in lower prices or in weight claims, disproportionate to the actual loss, is the use at a much later date of tag weights placed upon the hay at the time of baling. Unless hay has been thoroughly cured and has been in the mow or stack for a considerable time there is likely to be a loss in weight while hay is in storage after baling, due to additional loss of moisture. Each purchaser desires, and has a right to obtain, the actual quantity of hay for which he pays. If bales are short of the weight specified upon the tags there are grounds for a claim, either in the form of a price concession or of a weight claim. In either case the adjustment of the claim is likely to be less economical to the producer than the actual reweighing of the hay. The producer or shipper should be prepared to prove that the weight of the hay at the time of sale

QUALITY, NOT SIZE, COUNTS

Man's Mental Superiority Not Due to the Relative Size of His Brain.

Elephants and whales are said to surpass human beings in the weight of their brains. But, compared with the weight of the whole body, there are not many animals which can beat man—in fact, it may surprise the reader to know that there are animals existing which rank ahead of humanity—taking, of course, the weight of the brain as against that of the whole body.

Many kinds of monkeys, certain members of the squirrel family, and a few of the mouse species, all being small animals, surpass man in brains—so we are told. Any animal, however, which is larger than a man, has no brain which is relatively as large as his.

It would appear that man's mental superiority is due rather to the quality and organization of his brain than to the size, says a London Answers writer.

The usual weight of a man's brain is said to be 49½ ounces, as against a woman's 44 ounces.

A small head is no criterion as to the brains of a person; it depends upon the cerebral convolutions as to one's brain power. Indeed, it is said that the large brains do not always denote great mental capacity.

Many celebrated men in the past have possessed brains weighing less than the average 49½ ounces of mankind generally.

A brain weighing over 60 ounces—said to have been the heaviest known—was the possession of a man who never earned more than 40 shillings a week during the whole of his lifetime! Another man who never earned a large sum was said to have a record brain for weight, so that size and weight are nothing to go by!

Fishes brains weigh a 3,885th part of their whole bodies.

AMERICA IN THE STONE AGE

When Columbus Came Few of Its Inhabitants Knew the Use of Metals.

When Columbus landed at San Salvador, nearly all North America was in the Stone age. The Mexicans were using copper, and though they did not alloy it to make bronze, they treated the metal in a way to make it a fairly good cutting material. A few of the northern tribes of Indians either worked copper or traded for it. But the vast majority of them used stone—and this in a continent richer than any other in easily found and smelted copper and iron. In northern Michigan, copper mines were found with blocks of ore separated from the bed vein—yet the natives who hunted around these mines used flint arrowheads.

The stone implements and weapons used by the Mohawk chief in the days of Columbus were not a whit better than those used by the Cro-Magnon people of France 25,000 years ago. Moreover, these ancient Frenchmen seem to have arrived in that country with their culture full grown—which means that it must have had a long, slow development elsewhere, probably in Asia.

"Dead Man's Chest"

Robert Louis Stevenson made this ditty famous in "Treasure Island," but the verses were not his own. Thousands of persons have speculated since whether the chest was part of the anatomy of a corpse or merely a sailor's box for personal belongings. The fact is that a certain bay in the Caribbean Islands was known as "Dead Man's Chest" in the days of piracy because of its resemblance to a sailor's trunk.

The identity of the author of the ballad is unknown. Half a century ago it was a popular "chantey" on the merchant ships of those days. There are a dozen stanzas in the original text, dealing with the wrecking of an English pirate vessel after a gruesome night of mutiny and murder. Stevenson did not plagiarize in using the verse, for he merely put into the mouth of one of his characters a few lines that were at that time known all over the seven seas.

How to Ship Flowers.

When packing flowers for mail, never send them in a cardboard box; always in tin or wooden. Fill box, but be careful to avoid the slightest pressure on the blooms. Sprinkle flowers well with water and use only tissue paper to line the box. A good way to pack long-stemmed flowers is to lay them in rows at each end of the box, their stems overlapping in the center.

Take a stick just a trifle longer than the inside width of the box and spring it across the center of the box, pressing it well down on to the ends of the stems. This plan keeps every bloom from moving and becoming bruised or broken. Roll tissue paper around the stick. This prevents any damage being done to the stalks. Never use cotton wool except when packing very delicate specimens.

Shifting Responsibilities.

"There are a great many mosquitoes around here," remarked the summer boarder.

"Yes," replied Farmer Cornstossel; "we have to put up with 'em without complainin'." They mostly come around at this time of year. Summer boarders seem to bring 'em.

Warm Day in Court.

"Why, the judge is asleep."

"Would we be in contempt of court if we waked him up?"

"Wait a moment and if it won't be necessary. A fly is buzzing around his bald head."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Recipes.

A box of correspondence cards makes an excellent recipe file. A hole in the top of each card makes it possible to hang the recipe on a nail right over the kitchen table while cooking or baking is being done.

GOOD HIGHWAYS

PNEUMATIC TIRES ARE BEST

Cause Least Damage to Road Surface, According to Tests by Bureau of Roads.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many roads not originally intended to carry heavy traffic were seriously damaged during the period of the war by the impact of heavy motor-trucks. The natural result of this was to warn highway engineers of the importance of planning all future roads with reference to the kind of traffic that is likely to use them. The engineers responded immediately by building thicker roads and roads of more durable material; but in the absence of definite knowledge of the probable strength of the impact they have not known exactly how thick or how strong the roads must be made.

Recent tests of the impact of motor-trucks made by the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, develop the facts that when a solid-tired truck strikes a



Pneumatic Tires Save Highways.

one-inch obstruction, the impact may be as high as seven times the load, an average being about four times.

The tests show, however, that the impact depends largely upon the kind and condition of the tire. Pneumatic tires cause the least damage to the road surface, the cushion of air reducing the impact so that it is seldom greater than 1 1/4 times the static load on the wheels. Although the impact increases with the speed of the truck, and it is therefore highly desirable to limit speed by strict regulation, the use of pneumatic tires would make higher speed permissible.

The tests of the bureau of public roads have pointed the way to more scientific designing of roads for motor-truck traffic, and there is every assurance that engineers will now be able to build roads with practical certainty that they will withstand the blows of heavy vehicles.

Further reassurance in this respect lies in the information that manufacturers are not building as many trucks exceeding five tons capacity as formerly. The number of industries in which very large trucks can be kept continuously working is extremely limited, so that the likelihood of forthcoming motor-truck damage to public highways is considerably reduced.

GOOD HIGHWAYS ARE COMING

Federal, State and Local Authorities Join Hands for Great Good Roads Campaign.

The federal government, the state governments, and the local authorities have joined hands for the greatest good-roads campaign that has ever been undertaken anywhere in the world.

We are told that during the next five years there will be at the disposal of the state highway departments a grand total of not less than \$3,000,000,000. No fewer than 22 great national highways are under construction or planned for early development.

The aggregate projects call for the expenditure of \$600,000,000 during the present year.

APPROVES OUR ROAD SYSTEM

Imperial Commissioner of Japanese Government Recommends Our Type for Building.

Prof. T. Takakuwa of Kiriu university, in Tokyo, and imperial commissioner of the Japanese government, sent abroad to investigate types of highways in Europe and the United States, approves of the type of roadways used in this country for the improvement and road building program in Japan.

Work in Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania has 231 highway construction jobs under way. These involve a total of 4,946,012 feet or 844.73 miles, at a cost of \$51,731,523.54.

Trees Along Highways

California, Oregon and Washington are establishing laws for preserving trees along the highways as a scenic asset.

Give Fowls Dry Mash.

Keep the dry mash before the birds constantly.

Give Crops Plant Food.

We must feed our crops all they need of each of the plant food elements, except what experiment has shown we may safely depend on the soil and air to furnish.

Make Cheapest Ration.

Silage and alfalfa hay make the cheapest ration obtainable for feeding a dairy cow. One giving less than a gallon and a half of milk daily needs nothing else.

Last Privately Built Submarine



The United States submarine S-51 being launched at the yard of the Torpedo company in Bridgeport, Conn., and Mrs. Roy P. Mills, who is sponsor for the vessel. This is the last of the submarines to be built by private contractors.

American Legionnaires at Versailles Palace



The American Legion men visiting Paris are shown passing the statue of Louis XIV in the courtyard of the palace at Versailles, where the peace treaty was signed.

DEVICE THAT COPIES SUN'S RAYS

Curative Properties Are Duplicated by Artificial Means.

Science Develops Sources of Violet and Ultra-Violet Rays for Treatment of Bodily Ills.

Washington.—The sun, in addition to heating and lighting this planet, sends down its so-called actinic rays, some of the violet and ultra-violet, which have beneficial effects in the treatment of some of our bodily ills, and wherever it is needed. For a long time scientists and physicians have been developing artificial sources of violet and ultra-violet rays which duplicate the sun in its therapeutic action, which thus bring to suffering humanity one more simple means to aid in alleviating some of its ills.

It appears to be the most promising device for producing ultra-violet rays," announced Dr. W. W. Coblenz, physicist and chief of the radiometry section of the Bureau of Standards at a meeting of the American Electro-therapeutic association here recently.

For some years Doctor Coblenz has been investigating these lamps to determine how closely they duplicate the beneficial rays from the sun. He has found that sunlight and the radiations from quartz mercury vapor burners have about the same total intensity of ultra-violet radiations, but the spectral quality of the two sources is entirely different. The quartz mercury lamp contains 15 per cent more ultra-violet radiation and shorter wave length than are found in sunlight as transmitted by our atmosphere.

"But we know that sunlight has therapeutic powers, and hence it would appear that these very short wave lengths, found in the mercury lamp, which approach the X-rays in

Boy Held Child Above Flood for Five Hours

Perhaps the outstanding heroism of the flood in San Antonio, Tex., was that of a twelve-year-old Mexican boy, who clung to a tree for five hours, holding on his shoulders above the water a child five years old. The boy rescuer was battered black and blue by floating wreckage and was taken to a hospital unconscious. The child was unharmed.

Similar conditions will be met with on all farms, and, therefore, no sudden changes should be made on the basis of what a single year's accounts may indicate. All angles of the enterprise should be taken into consideration.

Objection to Sweet Clover.

One great objection to sweet clover as a hay crop is that it must be cut just before the blossoms come out, and at this time it contains a very high percentage of water and is hard to cure.

Labor-Saving Device.

Maybe you haven't thought of a cow-testing association as a labor-saving device but it is. It frequently shows how to make ten cows do the work of fifteen.

CAREFULLY CONSIDER DIVERS ENTERPRISES

Hasty Conclusions Should Be Cautiously Avoided.

No Reason for Assuming All Activities of Farm Should Be Devoted to One Big Money Crop—Study All Angles.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In making use of the results of a year's cost accounts for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the farm, hasty conclusions should not be drawn. Sometimes a positive decrease in profits may ensue if an enterprise be dropped, because, taken alone, it has failed to pay. Cows, for instance, may not be showing a net profit, but if all the cows were sold there might be no other way of using up the roughage and it would become dead loss. Labor devoted night and morning to milking and feeding cows and charged to them would be entirely lost if the cows were sold and nothing supplied to fill in the time.

The fact that the hogs or the corn crop bring in the most net money during the season is no reason for assuming that all the activities of the farm in the future should be devoted solely to hogs or corn. It may be that the keeping of cows is partly responsible for making the hogs so profitable, or that the growing of wheat, clover, or other crops in rotation with corn makes the latter crop much more profitable than it would have been if grown alone.

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SODIUM FLUORID POISONOUS

Care Should Be Taken That Material Does Not Get Into Drinking Water or Feed.

If sodium fluorid is used for killing lice on chickens be careful not to let it get into the food or water. Don't pour it out where the hens will drink it before it can soak into the ground. The material is rather poisonous if taken internally.

Where some of the sodium fluorid dust form reaches the body of the operator, and is allowed to remain for several hours, local irritation and burning may occur on tender parts of the skin. In dusting large flocks it is better to use a table rather than to hold the fowls between the knees. The solution does not injure the hands, even when dipping is continued for several hours, except where there are sores, which may become slightly irritated.

Don't allow sodium fluorid solution to remain in galvanized vessels for a great length of time. It is best not to keep it overnight in tubs or galvanized containers, as it will injure them.

CARS MUST BE WELL COOLED

Refrigerator Should Be Allowed to Rest on Siding at Least 24 Hours Before Loading.

The careful shipper and packer should ask the railroad to set the refrigerator car on his siding at least 24 hours before he expects to load, for no man who works to prevent decay ever loads his poultry into a car having a high temperature. Examine the car to see that when the doors are closed not a ray of light enters. See that the drain pipes are in working order; and when the car has been iced and salted for 24 hours take the temperature about four feet from the floor midway between the doors. If it is below 40 degrees Fahrenheit you may load your chilled birds with safety.

Bicarbonate of Soda Useful.

Bicarbonate of soda is of great value when placed in the mash or drinking water. It will cleanse the digestive tract of any sour or decayed substances, and keep it in a healthy sweetened condition.

No Place for Trees.

The chicken yard is generally bare of grass, the soil is beaten down, caked and solid and is not a very satisfactory place for the average fruit tree.