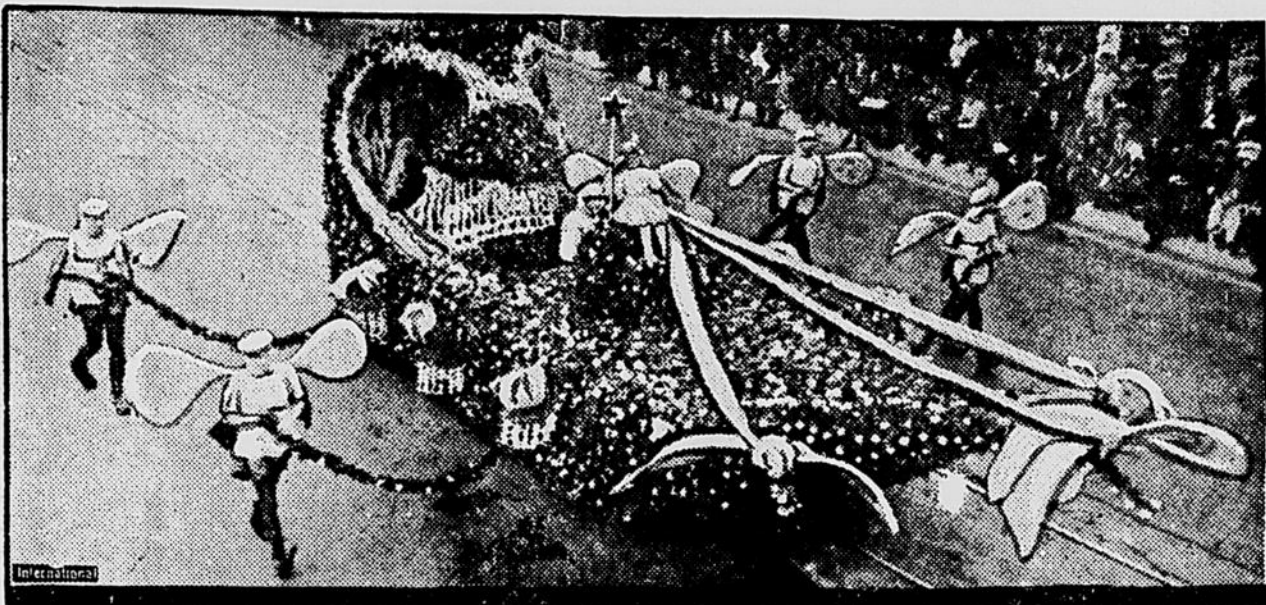


PASADENA HAS ITS ANNUAL ROSE FESTIVAL



The annual rose festival is one of the great features of the winter season in Pasadena, Cal. The illustration shows one of the prettiest floats in this year's parade.

PICTURESQUE FISHERWOMEN OF BELGIUM



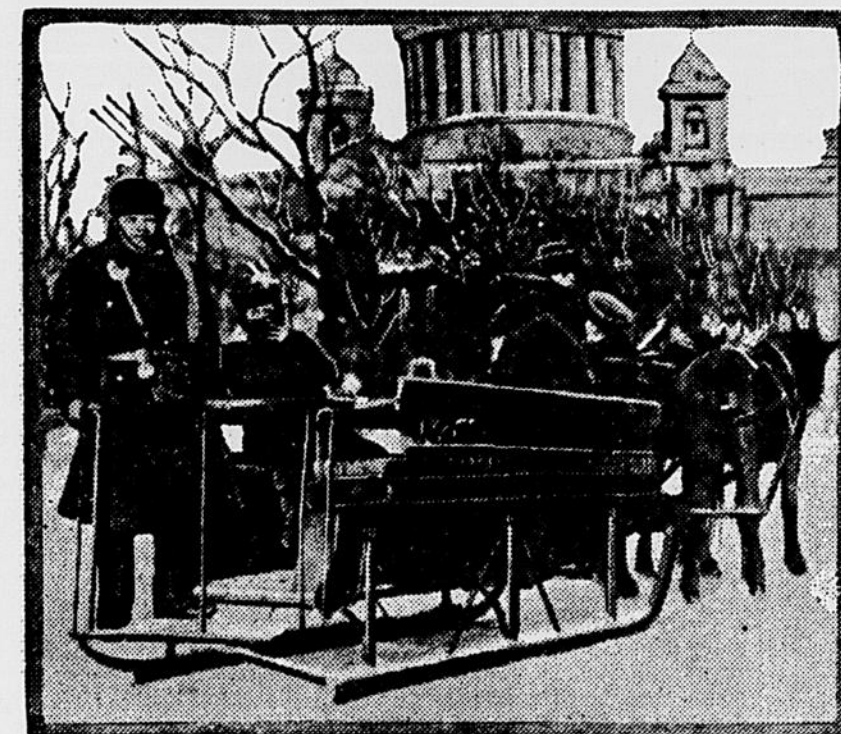
An unusual photograph showing Belgian fisherwomen casting their nets. When the menfolk went to war, the women courageously stepped into their places, and are still plying their trades as part of the great reconstruction of this little nation.

GODFATHER TO SEVEN BABIES



Col. Thomas Tompkins recently acted as godfather at the christening of seven children of officers of the Seventh cavalry (Custer's regiment) at Fort Bliss, Texas. The babies were all named for Colonel Tompkins, who is here seen with a few of them.

WINTER TRANSPORTATION IN PETROGRAD



Persons who complain of cold street cars in American cities are urged to study this photograph of urban transportation in Petrograd in winter time.

CONDENSATIONS

Archaeologists contend that drawings of human beings and animals in ancient caves in France prove that man was right-handed as long ago as in the stone age.

The British government has established a research station to determine the fuel value of coal and its products and especially to ascertain the extent to which low-grade coal and colliery waste can be utilized.

A young woman of Edinburgh, whose hatpin injured a man's eye and caused him to lose the sight of it, offered as compensation to marry him. The offer was accepted.

Charles F. Wildasenn of Bishop, Cal., made the trip across the western plains 18 times before the railroad days. Now that there are railroads, he has just made the trip again, at the age of seventy-eight, in a motor car which he purchased in Chicago.

MARIE HELPS HER PEOPLE



Queen Marie of Roumania is here seen distributing American soap at a Red Cross distribution in one of the country villages of Roumania. The naked boy was dressed in such forlorn, filthy rags that his mother made him remove them, and he appeared before his queen unclothed. However, the good Marie, instead of censuring, saw that the boy received a complete new set of clothes from the Red Cross.

WORM DELIGHTS IN COMFORT

Expend Much Time in the Preparation and Furnishing of Its Humble Home.

Worms' holes are often dug three or four feet deep, and, in cold countries, as far as seven or eight feet under the surface, going straight down or in a slightly oblique direction. At the bottom there is a small, round compartment with perhaps a few small stones or pebbles in it, for the worms do not like to lie close against cold earth.

During hot, dry, summer weather, or in the cold of winter, the worms remain in the bottom of their holes curled up singly or in balls of three or four.

The whole length of this narrow hole has a lining of dark mold. Near the top, for a few inches, the lining is made of leaves flattened and pasted all round against the earth. In that softly lined part the worm likes to lie all day in damp or cold weather with his head just concealed beneath the level of the ground or poking up from the surface.

Perfectly Satisfied.

"My friend, you have no ear for music. I don't think I can teach you to play the violin, so I hesitate to take any more of your money."

"It's all right, professor," urged the other. "I only want to do a small tune while standing on my head. It's for an act in vaudeville."—Louisville Courier-Journal

THE PEACE TREATY

By LIZZIE M. PEABODY.

(© 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

There had been no love lost between the Braddigans and Cotters since a day long ago, when a bold Braddigan had persuaded a fair lady of the Cotto line to go away with him to a far country. Maybe that in itself wouldn't have been so bad, but he also persuaded the two best horses in the Cotto stables to go along with them, and they had never returned.

Two families of the warring lines still remained, and insult from either family to the other was promptly avenged. The Cotters, who lived in the valley, near the foot of Crooked Road mountain, were tall, well-built, dark and handsome. The family included father, daughter and two strapping sons, and when in the valley it was whispered that America might enter the war there was much wild talk and excitement at first, and then the family settled quietly down to await the outcome of events.

Already they had decided to be among the first to offer themselves for service, and when the word came that America could no longer, with honor to herself, keep out of the war, the boys, with all the optimism of youth, looked only on the bright side.

Soon came the day when they trod the road which led to enlistment, to training camp, to the crowded ship which sailed on its twisting way across the sea under whose smiling face lay so much danger, and finally to France, while among the shadows of the stern old mountains, which in those days were more used to smiles than frowns, their father and sister waited for news of them, now hopefully, and then with heavy hearts.

The Braddigans lived on the mountainside, and young Jack was square-jawed, his hair was of a reddish tinge, and his eyes were gray and clear.

From his home he saw the Cotters as they passed so blithely along, and suddenly and for the first time in his life he knew what it was to be envious.

They thought of him as a slacker, he supposed, and sighed impatiently. As the weeks slipped by, his friends all left the mountains, and it seemed that he alone was left to do the usual routine work, and to solve his problem. How was he to follow the others while his mother and delicate sister remained alone and nearly helpless?

Like lightning from a clear sky the news came to them that he had been called to the colors, and with a shock of surprise both women noted the varying expressions which flitted over his face as he learned that he had been drafted; and promptly decided that whatever came of it he should not be obliged to ask for exemption on their account. But Jack's luck had turned, for the next day his mother received an answer to a letter which she had written to her brother a long time ago, and he wrote that he would be glad to come to stay with them and Kitty was given a position as teacher in the small school near them. So in due time Jack Braddigan followed the Cotters overseas, and it happened that he quickly got into the thick of the fight. The people of the mountain had chuckled as they said: "If Braddigan and the Cotters catch sight of each other there'll be a fight on their own account," but the truth is that the boys found war to be so wholly beyond anything they could ever have imagined, in its horror and magnitude, that by comparison their strife, wrangling and bitter discord of the past seemed to appear as it would to an onlooker—a needless and discomforting affair.

Their views of life had broadened, and when Jack, by means of bravery, endurance, and presence of mind had played a wonderful part in rescuing the Cotters from the enemy he was not surprised to note the grateful spirit in which they accepted his service, and it was agreed upon that all grievances of the past should be forgotten.

It was some months after armistice had been declared that as dusk was coming in the valley, the Braddigans and the Cotters gathered at the cross roads, and from their different stations awaited the coming of the boys, who as they came sang softly of "the long, long trail."

Nellie Cotto rushed to them, so did Kitty Braddigan, and both girls kissed and were kissed impartially.

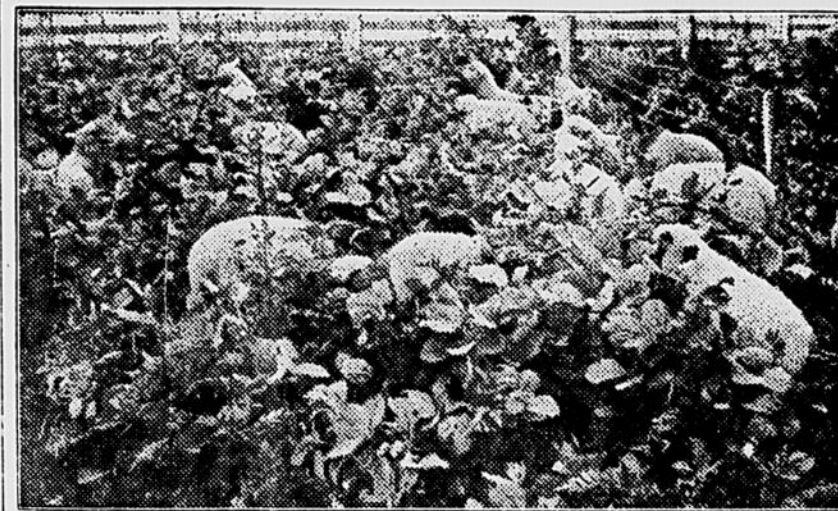
Then, as after a while the girls started back in surprise, Tim Cotto cried: "Come, Dad, and meet the Braddigans. We've declared an armistice."

"What's an army stitch?" demanded Mr. Cotto peevishly.

Tim laughed lightly. "It's the stitch folks patch up quarrels with, I'm thinking," he answered, and then said seriously: "Dad, Jack saved our lives at the risk of his own, or we'd never have seen the valley again; and we've seen all the fighting we want to see. Listen all! If you're willing after this to live and let live; to help, and not to hinder, raise your right hand." Each right hand was raised, and Mr. Cotto as he slowly raised his, muttered "perhaps it's best after all." So the peace treaty was settled and Nellie Cotto blushed prettily as Jack said: "I'll be over this evening." And Kitty Braddigan's cheeks were pink as Tim, after a quick glance at Kitty, exclaimed, disappointedly: "Why! I was going over to your house!"

"This peace treaty's going to work fine," laughed Jack.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT WITH PASTURE CROPS FOR PRODUCING WOOL AND MUTTON



Sheep Relish Frequent Change of Fresh Forage Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The old dictum of making two blades of grass to prosper where one formerly succumbed has been applied to sheep farming in an experiment conducted by specialists of the United States department of agriculture. A field of 30 acres has been used exclusively during the past four seasons, for producing forage crops to be harvested by sheep. The field is divided into ten plots, and during the recent season every portion grew at least two different crops, while on some of the unit areas three crops were grown and grazed.

Oats and Peas Follow Wheat.

Fall-sown wheat provided the earliest available pasturage in the spring, and after this was exhausted the sheep were shifted to an early spring sowing of oats and peas. Thence they moved to another tract of oats and peas, which they grazed luxuriantly and well until the supply of green stuff was curtailed, when they were transferred to alfalfa and rape pasturage. This medley mixture of green feed furnished good grazing until about the middle of July, when the soybeans were available for pasture purposes.

As a consequence of the intensive utilization of pasture crops for mutton and wool production, this field of 30 acres furnished sufficient feed for 70 ewes and 60 lambs for a 200-day period. The best grazing resulted from a patch of three acres of soybeans, which carried 60 sheep for 30 days with satisfactory results. The system of management followed was to move the lambs and, as far as possible, the old ewes at regular intervals of not less than two weeks from

one patch of green feed to another. This practice of moving the sheep frequently to fresh ground, as well as the plan of plowing the land for the subsequent crop, eliminated the danger of loss from stomach worms.

Although the system requires some extra preparation of the land and seeding, as well as shifting of the sheep from one plot to another and providing plenty of water for the mutton makers, it nevertheless, is believed worthy of trial, especially in sections of high-priced farming land where a maximum return must be realized from every acre used.

The Results Applied.

On the basis of the results in this experiment a flock of 200 breeding ewes would require 80 acres of forage crops. It would require the services of two men and one team to produce 80 acres of forage crops, in addition to caring for the sheep. Winter feed for such a flock, together with that for horses, would require 35 acres of similar land, making a total of 115 acres of farm land necessary for the maintenance of a 200-ewe flock under this system. On the basis of the 1919 market prices, the gross income from a reasonably well-managed ewe flock handled in this way would be about \$3,000. This figure represents the return of the ewes on 115 acres of land and a year's work of two men and four horses.

There would be a higher expense for seed than in ordinary farming, but the amount of labor required and its distribution throughout the year would afford a very marked advantage in favor of sheep farming as compared with other agricultural activities producing an equal revenue.

HOG STYLES CHANGED IN SOUTHERN STATES

Apparent Aim Is to Expedite Growth in Best Type.

Farmer Should Not Be Influenced by Fads or Fancies in Selecting and Maintaining Breeding Stock—No Best Breed.

South of the Mason and Dixon line hog styles are changing, the underlying idea apparently being to eliminate extravagance, to effect intensive economy, to expedite growth in the most profitable types of porkers, to amalgamate, as soon as possible, the good points of the most profitable producers and to concentrate them in the majority of southern herds.

It is undeniable that some breeds of swine do better under certain conditions and with certain feeds and methods of feeding than do others, although there is no outstanding breed which excels, report specialists of the United States department of agriculture. No fads and fancies should influence the farmer in selecting or maintaining foundation breeding stock. Primarily the farmer breeds hogs for profit and accordingly he should work only with utility animals of the most desirable type.

In every breed of hogs there are certain lines of breeding that are deservedly popular because they have been built through generations of careful selection by master breeders who have been successful in establishing the more fundamental qualities. The farmer should keep these facts in mind and should continue such improvement by close culling and proper feeding. The farmer's popular hog should be of a breed that is liked by both feeders and packers, animals that are adapted to all sections of the country and which will thrive and fatten on a large variety of feeds. It is essential that such porkers produce the maximum weight at the minimum cost; that they mature early to the greatest weight consistent with quality and that they inherit the ability to produce an abundance of frame and to make rapid growth.

Broad, high backs with good spring of ribs and full, deep hams denote carrying ability and high-priced cuts. Good strong feed and heavy bone are essential for the support and production of great weight. Long, deep and roomy bodies denote prolific qualities and plenty of pork. Deep chests and bright, open eyes are signs of vigor and energy. Size spells more meat for the hungry world and more money for the southern hog producers who raise and market animals of the type described above.

WINTER WORK FOR FARMERS

Wood Cutting in Cool Weather Does Not Interfere With Field Crop Operations.

Farmers, as a rule, have too much to do at certain times of the year and not enough at others. Many farms are unprofitable because their owners have little or nothing planned for winter. Wood cutting can be done at any time, but cool weather favors the rate of production, and in the winter the work does not conflict with that on regular field crops. If cut in winter logs are not subject to rapid drying, nor to deep checking at the ends of the logs, which often occurs in summer-cut logs and appreciably reduces their sale value.

Because of injury from the southern pine bark beetle in the hot season, it is practically necessary to cut pine in the fall and winter months. Damage and loss in summer often come from wood-rotting fungi, including the "bluing" and other staining of wood. For these reasons a good many farmers turn profitably to logging and sawmilling for a few fall or winter months each year. Nearly every kind of wood product can be satisfactorily handled in winter, according to the forest service of the United States department of agriculture.

BEEKEEPERS GO TO SCHOOL

Short Courses Are Now Being Conducted in Several Western States—Others to Follow.

The beekeepers of several states which boast of large honey production are going back to school. Under the direction of representatives of the United States department of agriculture short courses for commercial beekeepers are now being conducted in Idaho, Washington, California and Texas. During the first two months of the new year similar instruction will be given in Ohio, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and New York. There is particular need this season that owners of apiaries have all possible assistance because the shortage of sugar promises to make it difficult to carry the swarms through the winter.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Stock feeding provides steady employment to the farmer.

No animal on the farm succumbs more quickly to disease than sheep.

It is important that the calf pens be placed to avoid too great variations in temperature.

Calves should not be crowded—not more than four in each pen. Provide a stanchion for each calf.