

"There Must Be No Holy War!"

Such was the order that went forth in India at the outbreak of the world conflict, and when a man was needed to go to the hill country, learn the secrets of the savage tribes and quell any possible uprising, Athelstan King was chosen. Never was a more dangerous mission given a man than that entrusted to

King of the Khyber Rifles

This is the title of the new story that we have secured for our next serial and never for a moment does the interest lag. Intrigue and thrills, love and war and a vaulting ambition, combined with the glamour and mystery and ruthlessness of the East, makes this a wonderfully fascinating romance.

Watch for the Issue Containing First Installment

LOOK OUT FOR THIS POISONOUS PLANT!

Cicuta, Widely Distributed, Is Sometimes Fatal to Man and Domestic Animals.

Many deaths, both of human beings and domestic animals, are caused every year by cicuta or water hemlock, a poisonous plant. It is the most violently poisonous of temperate region plants, yet it is not generally recognized. Learn to know it and look out for it! A warning has just been issued by specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the form of a circular from the Bureau of Animal Industry, "Cicuta (Water Hemlock) as a Poisonous Plant," which describes this plant and gives remedies, though cases among domestic animals must be considered as practically hopeless so far as treatment is concerned.

Cicuta is widely distributed. Unfortunately, it resembles a number of harmless plants and is not easily recognizable. It belongs to the same family as carrots and parsnips. It has a number of popular names, of which the most common is "cowbane," or "water hemlock." In the mountain regions of the West it is frequently called "parsnip" or "wild parsnip." Other names, less common, are "snakeroot," "snakeweed," "beaver poison," "muskrat weed," "spotted hemlock," and "spotted parsley."

The plant grows in wet places and is especially common in some parts of the West, along irrigating ditches. It has a thickened rootstock with roots which sometimes take the form of a group of tubers. The cicuta is most readily distinguished from plants of similar appearance growing under the same conditions by the transverse chambers in the rootstock. These can be seen by making a longitudinal section. Further description, except by botanical terms, is difficult, but the circular mentioned presents illustrations that make recognition easier.

Only the root of cicuta is poisonous. Cases of poisoning are more frequent in the spring, partly because the roots are more likely to be noticed at that time and partly because they appear to be more poisonous than later in the season. Occasionally stock find the roots when they are washed out by high water in small streams. Farmers in their plowing sometimes bring to the surface a considerable number of roots, and these are eaten by cattle, with resulting sickness and death.

In cases of the poisoning of human beings the recognized treatment is to give an efficient emetic, followed by a cathartic. Some form of opium may be given to control the convulsions when they are violent. If free vomiting is promptly produced, the patient is likely to recover.

It is obvious that ruminant animals can not be treated in this way, for the efficient clearing of the stomach is impossible. While hypodermic injections of morphin may be used to aid in controlling the convulsions and a purgative may help in eliminating the poison, ordinarily the convulsions are so violent that nothing can be done for the animal.

So far as live stock are concerned, about all that can be done must be in the way of protection. If the land is plowed where the plant grows, care should be taken that no roots are left where the stock can get them. Where the plants grow in great abundance, as they frequently do along irrigating ditches, it is desirable to dig them out. When this is done the roots should not be left on the surface, but should be destroyed. It is seldom that stock are poisoned when grazing, unless they graze along ditches, where the plants sometimes grow almost in the water with very little soil and can easily be pulled up.

Perhaps there is no way to prevent some cases of poisoning of children. Something might be accomplished, however, if parents and teachers would attempt to make clear to children the danger of eating strange roots.

EAT MORE CORN.

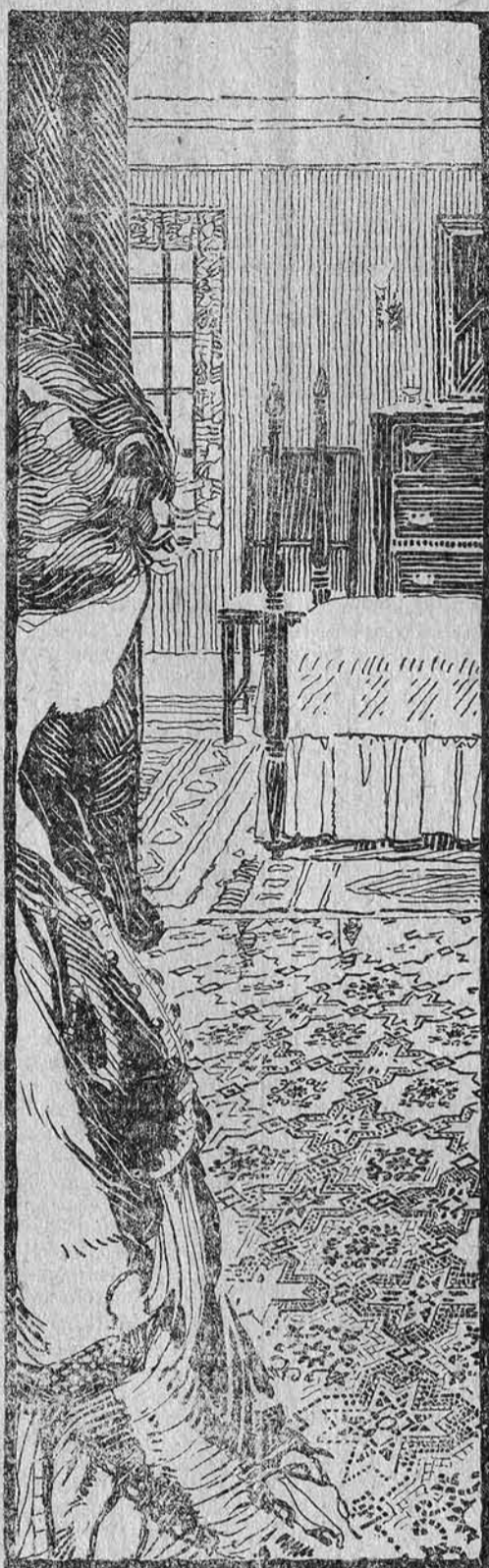
The Most Effective Substitute for Wheat at Our Disposal.

Ordinarily the quantity of corn produced in the United States is from three to four times the quantity of wheat, but only a very small portion of the crop—from 5 to 10 per cent—has been used for human food. This amount may be estimated in normal times at about 200,000,000 bushels a year. Not over 5 per cent has been exported in peace times. A relatively slight increase in the corn acreage, therefore, will place many millions of bushels of the world without interfering in any way with the feed needed for the support of live stock.

In the past, with an abundance of grain of other kinds, corn has not been in great demand for human consumption. But with other grains no longer abundant, circumstances will compel more general recognition of the value of corn as human food. The department is urging strongly the wider use of corn in the diet. It is the best substitute for wheat that we have and can be utilized in breads, mushes, and a variety of other ways. We should make every effort to avail ourselves of it.

The soy bean may be grown throughout the humid and semihumid sections of the south and in southern portion of the corn belt. It is a very valuable forage crop and promises to be very useful in many boll-weevil regions as a cash crop, and a source of oil seed for the oil mills.

Some neighbors surely can eat or put up surplus products from your place.



The Home Is No Cozier Than Its Floors

Bare floors make a home as uninviting as bare walls or windows. Pleasant warmth and cheer enter a room as soon as you install

NEPONSET Floor Covering

Made in agreeable color designs specially suitable for bed-rooms, kitchen, sewing-room, nursery, porch, halls, closets and bath-rooms. Many special patterns for every room.

Sanitary, easily washed, waterproof and enduring. A tough, thick, resilient fabric that takes the jar and noise out of walking. Lies flat without tacking and won't curl. Product of the century-old manufacturing experience of one of New England's oldest firms. Come in and pick your pattern today.

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The **ECONOMY**



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about the excellent quality of our printing. We don't care what the job may be, we are equipped to turn it out to your satisfaction. If we can't, we'll tell you so frankly.

Let Us Convince You

IF A FIRE SHOULD BREAK OUT IN YOUR HOME TONIGHT

are you prepared to stand the loss? You can not afford to carry the risk when good strong old line fire insurance companies will carry it for you very cheaply. Keep your home, or your household goods fully insured.

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We are here to serve you with anything in the line of printed stationery for your business and personal use. □ □ □ □

Letter Heads Bill Heads
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Posters or Announcements
Of All Kinds

The best quality of work at prices that are RIGHT

Applause.

"I am very glad that you won so many honors and flowers and so much applause," said Fodde to his daughter. "But don't let it turn your head, because, you know, applause is customary on such occasions and doesn't signify anything."

"Moreover, there are many kinds of applause—appreciative, perfunctory, derisive, applause for the fun of applauding and deafening applause."

"Now, in your case, my dear, while your paper was excellent, as excellent as the encyclopedia could make it, you must remember that the people who were there would have applauded anything. In fact, the poorer it was the more they would have applauded, and if you had broken down entirely the applause would have been deafening."

"Once I was the recipient of resounding acclaim, and it didn't turn my head a bit. Also, I have been the recipient of derisive applause. Once I did a monolog. At the end of each of my funny sallies I waited a minute for them to clap their hands. The noise was deafening and the laughter was of the same nature. The audience remembered my monolog, too, and every time thereafter that I went on the stage to adjust a piano stool or anything, I was applauded, and every time I spoke people nudged each other and grinned."

"But it seemed to me there was a derisive note in it all. My knees shook and my voice had a way of quivering when I most needed it. When I finally skidded over a rug there was a storm of merriment that I could not attribute to my histrionic ability. They encored me. They wanted more of that falling down stuff. Brim, brim, brim-brim-brim! I think I said 'Hang the luck!' as I sprawled on the floor, and those simple words were uttered with sufficient expression to show that I wasn't a clothing-store dummy made of wire or wood."

"I made a hit in the playlet, also, when I said: 'Convict's daughter or not, I will marry her!' There were shrieks of laughter at that. And again when I said the simple words, 'Oh, Margaret, there came near being a riot.'"

A Manly Man.

"What is your definition, Miss Mabel, of a manly man?" he asked. Miss Mabel looked at him coldly. The clock struck eleven. She hid a yawn behind her hand and said:

"My definition of a manly man, Mr. Skinner, is a chap who doesn't stay on and on and on just because he knows the girl isn't strong enough to throw him out."

Certain-teed Roofing

The most efficient roof

for factories, warehouses, office buildings, hotels, stores, garages, barns, out-buildings, etc. Made in shingle form for residences.

Certain-teed is weather-proof, clean, sanitary and fire-retarding. It is not affected by fumes or gases, and does not rust or corrode. Neither does it melt under the hot sun. Because it is lighter than other types of roofs, it requires less to support it.

Certain-teed is economical. Its first cost is low. It is inexpensive to lay, and it costs practically nothing to maintain. Guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness.

There are many roll roofings, but there is only one Certain-teed. Remember the name by its meaning—**Certainty** of quality and **Guaranteed** satisfaction.

For sale by best dealers, everywhere.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
Manufacturers of
Certain-teed Roofing—Paints—Varnishes
Offices and Warehouses in Principal Cities in America.

Roofing at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.75 per roll. Red or green slate surfaced roofing \$2.75 per roll. Red or green slate surfaced shingles \$6.00 per square. Agents and distributors for

CERTAINTEED PRODUCTS

Chas. Wertz Co.

YOU COOK YOUR FOOD—WHY NOT YOUR TOBACCO?

YOU know what broiling does to steak, baking to a potato—and toasting to bread.

In each case flavor is brought out by cooking—by "toasting."

So you can imagine how toasting improves the flavor of the Burley tobacco used in the Lucky Strike Cigarette.



10¢

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.



A SQUARE DEAL



"Looky here, we hes got ter derive dis chicken fair."
"Dat's right, pard. Now, I ain't had nuthin' ter eat fer t'ree days, an' youse ain't had no sleep fer t'ree nights, so I'll take de pullet fer me breakfas', an' youse take de feathers, spread 'em on dat ole plank, an' perceed tew enjoy yerself."

Never Satisfied.

The man who sighs for the bygone day When a barefoot boy he ran, Is the grownup lad who used to say: "Gee! I wish I was a man."

Unbeautified.

"Do you think that rhyme beautifies a thought?"
"Not always," replied Mr. Penwidge. "The prospect is not rendered more alluring by the fact that some of the days to come are to be meatless, wheatless, sweetless and possibly heatless."

Readjustment.

"What are your reasons for wanting to get out of public life?"
"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "this is the era of brand-new talent. I thought maybe it might be a good idea for me to retire for awhile and see if I can't get a reputation for inexperience."

The Difference.

She—There is no doubt about it that marriage has improved your manners, dear.
He—How so?
She—Well, you frequently get up and offer me a chair now. Before you were married you never gave me more than half of it.

Of Course They Are.

"What are the net gains from the business you have taken up of making thin people fat?"
"Are no net gains; they're all gross receipts."

No Clue.

"Tell me what a man eats and I'll tell you what he is."
"Now you needn't conclude because my husband has a quick temper that I feed him on hasty pudding."

NOT ALWAYS



"Why did you never marry?"
"I don't feel that I could support a wife."
"Don't let that worry you. If she finds you can't she'll leave you."

Not So Bad.

"John went to get a marriage license and got a dog license by mistake."
"Not so much of a mistake when you come to think of a married man's life."

Another Burbank.

Florist—This rubber plant is cheap at the price.
Lady—Why so?
Florist—If your husband is smart he can grow his own automobile tires.—Boston Transcript

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Motor Horn in War.

Now the motor horn has taken its place in warfare and many a honk may be heard along the first-line trenches. The horns are used for signaling purposes only. They are placed on the parapet of the trench, facing inward, and are connected by wires leading to the stations of the commanders. Closing a contact sets them honking all up the line and conveys a signal to the men, which may be heard above the din of battle.

COVETED BY ALL

but possessed by few—a beautiful head of hair. If yours is streaked with gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can restore it to its former beauty and luster by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Kinder Skittish.

A good old mammy of antebellum days went into a shoe shop and asked for "a pair of ever-day shoes—small tens." The clerk selected a pair of men's heavy plow shoes for her and she seated herself to try them on. The clerk remained standing in front of her. She glanced up and asked: "Honey, is you all gwine to stan' dere while I tries 'em on?"
The clerk answered: "Why, no, auntie; I'll move on if you wish it."
She said: "Please do, honey, 'cause I'se white folks raised and I'se kinder skittish."—Ladies Home Journal.

Fiery Red Pimples.

A hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by an application of Cuticura Ointment to distressing eczemas, etc., proves their wonderful properties. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Went Down With the Ship.

Attention has been officially called to the signal bravery of Robert Ausburne, a navy radio electrician of the first class, who went down when the United States army transport Antilles was sunk. When the ship was struck Ausburne and a fellow electrician named MacMahon were asleep in the radio room, Ausburne, realizing the seriousness of the situation, told his fellow worker to get on his life preserver. As he left to take his emergency station at the radio key he shouted to his companion, "Good-by, Mac." This was the last seen of him. Going to the radio room MacMahon found it locked, and realizing that the ship was fast sinking attempted to get Ausburne out, but without success.

THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH.

You will look ten years younger if you darken your ugly, grizzly, gray hairs by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing.—Adv.

Orchid's Drinking Tube.

One of South America's curiosities is an orchid which has a peculiar tube that it lets down into the water when it wants a drink. At other times it is kept curled up.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

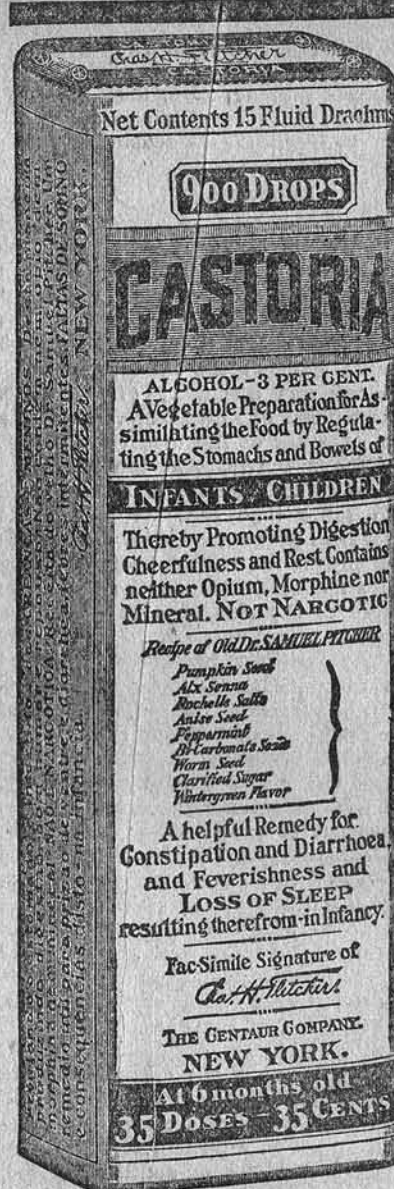
Keeps Us Hoping.

"Tomorrow never comes."
"Maybe that is just as well. Probably it wouldn't bring us anything."

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. H. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.

Too Late.

"Did you draft that star pitcher for our team?" "No, I didn't draft him. Uncle Sam beat me to him."



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

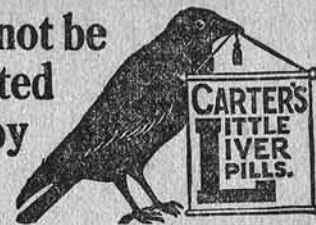
Dr. H. H. Hitcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy



A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature
Dr. Wood

A BSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but **CARTER'S IRON PILLS** will greatly help most pale-faced people

Easy to figure the Profits



Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat — its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising. The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to: Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

G. A. Cook, 2012 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. Canadian Government Agents

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best service.

W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, NO. 7-1918. Don't guess; get busy and find out.

Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a son we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interest.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: **U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

An advertised intent is much like a chestnut burr in November. Even the muddy trenches may remind the boys of the roads back home.

What we don't see we may not find out—for which heaven be praised. Only a few things that are worth having are to be had for the asking.

To Prevent Grip

Fortify the System Against Winter Cold

The strong withstand the Winter Cold Better than the Weak. If your Blood is not in a healthy condition and does not circulate properly, your system will not be able to withstand the Winter Cold. Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the cold weather by taking regularly

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

Contains the well-known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system, thus fortifying the system against colds and grip. Price 60c.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

**EARTH, SAND-CLAY,
AND GRAVEL ROADS**

Suggestions for the Construction of the Most Common Types of Highways Made by Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Recent Bulletin.

Nearly 2,400,000 miles of the two and a half million miles of public roads in the United States are of earth, sand-clay, or gravel, according to recent statistics gathered by the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Roads of these materials are, therefore, of predominant importance in most communities of the country and probably will remain so for many years. For this reason the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering has issued as Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 463 a comprehensive discussion of the materials, methods of construction, and maintenance for the three types.

Most roads are located originally as earth roads, the bulletin points out. In such location work, the fact that the road eventually may develop into an important highway should be kept constantly in mind and routes should be chosen which will not have to be radically changed, perhaps at great expense, at some future time. The tendency in many rural communities to locate all new roads along land lines has been responsible for much waste, it is pointed out.

The importance of grade, drainage, and width of roads, as well as the materials of which they are built, is emphasized in the publication, and the machinery and tools used in constructing roads of the different materials are described. The necessity for adequate maintenance is brought out, and in this connection directions are given for the making and use of road drags. Typical specifications for the construction of roads from earth, sand-clay, and gravel are included in an appendix to the bulletin.

Arsenical Spray Used to Control Plum Pest.

Spraying with arsenate of lead with a soapy spreader and sticker proved most effective, in tests conducted by the Ohio Experiment Station, to control the plum curculio, a beetle that attacks plums, cherries, apples and other fruits, causing them to fall off or to be gnarled, wormy and worthless for market.

Two to three pounds of arsenate of lead paste is mixed with 2-3-50 Bordeaux and two pounds of soft soap and applied just after the plums or cherries have bloomed, then again in about two weeks, and if necessary in the latter part of July to destroy young beetles emerging from the ground at that time. The Bordeaux mixture, added to control rots, is made by dissolving two pounds of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in hot water, adding this solution to the milk of lime obtained by slaking three pounds of quicklime, and then diluting the mixture of these materials with water to make 50 gallons. Where these sprays were applied at the times indicated curculio beetles were completely checked in a single season.

This insect, which is generally distributed throughout eastern United States, emerges from winter quarters and begins feeding on young fruit and leaves in April and May, much depending upon weather conditions. Eggs are laid in a hole cut in the young fruit. These punctures alone lead to deformed, unsalable fruit, and the larva feeding within causes further injury. Often the largest part of the crop of fruit falls because of such attacks, and the insect afterward leaves the fruit and completes its life cycle in the ground.

Gathering and destroying fallen fruit and cultivating the orchard frequently in July and early August have also proved helpful methods of keeping the pest in check.

Anthraxnose Serious on Some Bush Fruits.

Sanitation measures and spraying with Bordeaux mixture and ammoniacal copper carbonate are recommended by the Ohio Experimental Station for the control of anthraxnose, one of the most destructive fungous diseases of raspberries, blackberries, dewberries and loganberries. Grayish, circular spots of various size, with purplish margins, characterize the disease on the canes. On the leaves small, pale spots with purple borders develop.

Planting disease-free stock on land that has not grown blackberries or raspberries for at least four years, and that is not near diseased plantations, is the surest method of obtaining healthy plants, the Experiment Station botanists say. Cutting out old canes and diseased new ones just as soon as the crop is harvested and burning all rubbish about the patch also aids in controlling the fungus.

Spraying with 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture, made by adding the milk of lime obtained from slaking four pounds of quicklime to a solution obtained by dissolving four pounds of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in two gallons of hot water, and then diluting this mixture of the two compounds with water to make 50 gallons, is also recommended to check the disease. This mixture is applied just before the leaves come out, again when the canes are about six inches high and later just previous to blooming. To make this spray stick better and spread farther, about a pound of dissolved soap should be added. When the berries are attacked, they should be sprayed with a mixture of six ounces of copper carbonate dissolved in three pints of ammonia and added to 50 gallons of water, according to the experts.

PREVENTS FLIES BREEDING.

Experiments by Specialists of U. S. Department of Agriculture Show Possibility of Increasing Value of Barnyard Waste While Eliminating Maggots.

That flies may be prevented from breeding in barnyard manure by adding to the substance the common fertilizer ingredients, calcium cyanamid, acid phosphate, and kainit, has been demonstrated by recent experiments made by the Bureaus of Entomology and Chemistry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The valuable feature of the discovery is that by the new treatment the fertilizing value of the manure is increased at the same time that its menace to health is lessened. Under treatments for preventing flies breeding in manure heretofore in use, the fertilizing value of the substance has been decreased or not affected.

The fertilizer ingredient indicated by the experiments to be most effective in preventing the development of fly maggots in manure is calcium cyanamid, a compound in which nitrogen from the air is fixed by electricity. The investigations showed the value, however, of adding other ingredients to balance properly the chemical effects and to prevent waste of fertilizing elements. Acid phosphate was found to be the supplemental ingredient most needed, but a still better fertilizer was obtained when kainit was used also. The three substances, cyanamid, acid phosphate, and kainit, give a fertilizer complete in itself.

As a result of the experiments the Department's specialists advocate the use of mixtures of 1 pound of cyanamid and 2 to 4 pounds of acid phosphate per 4 feet of surface exposed, when the manure is in boxes or pits. When the manure is in open piles the rate of application should be 4 pounds of cyanamid and 4 or more pounds of acid phosphate per 8 bushels of manure. To be sure of retaining all the fertilizing elements, more than 4 pounds of acid phosphate are recommended. When kainit is used it may replace a portion of phosphate.

When manure from pits treated as suggested above is applied as fertilizer, the rate should be 9 tons per acre to provide the amount of cyanamid calculated to be most effective. Manure treated in open piles should not be applied in excess of 2½ tons per acre, since it contains a much higher percentage of the commercial fertilizer than the pit-treated product.

Earlier experiments made by the Department's specialists proved that both borax and hellebore are effective in preventing flies from breeding in manure. The use of borax was found to constitute the cheapest effective treatment, costing one-half cent per bushel of treated manure. This treatment may lessen the value of the manure for agricultural purposes, however. The hellebore treatment was found to cost about 1 cent per bushel of manure, and neither lessens nor increases the fertilizing value. The treatment with fertilizer ingredients just evolved costs from one-half cent per bushel of manure when treatment is in pits to 1.0 cents per bushel when the treatment is in open piles. This cost is based on the normal selling prices of the fertilizer ingredients, and is materially lessened in effect by the increased fertilizing efficiency of the treated manure. Not only is the value of the manure increased by the fertilizer ingredients added but also their presence prevents the waste of certain valuable elements usually lost from untreated manure.

In their most recent experiments in the treatment of manure, the Department's specialists tried numerous other substances, including sulphur and various plant infusions. From none of these, however, were the results as satisfactory as those obtained with the use of borax, hellebore, and the fertilizer mixtures. Acting on the data gathered from the groups of experiments carried on since 1913, the specialists recommend the use of borax for preventing the breeding of flies in manure when the latter is not to be put to agricultural use, and the use of either the fertilizer mixtures already described or hellebore when the manure is to be used agriculturally.

The experiments are described in U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 408, by F. C. Cook, of the Bureau of Chemistry, and R. H. Hutchison, of the Bureau of Entomology.

Fence Posts Differ in Their Durability.

While various kinds of timber differ in degree of durability when used as fence posts, those made from the same species of tree may also show marked differences in this regard. The rapidity of growth of the tree and the position which the post had in the tree determine the length of the period of usefulness of a fence post.

A survey made by foresters of the Ohio Experiment Station brought the information that osage orange posts last longest in the soil, while yellow locust and red cedar come next. Considerably below these in percentage of sound posts stood mulberry, and then white cedar and catalpa. Chestnut, oak and black ash follow in the order named. Honey locust, sassafras, black and white walnuts and elm posts were found inferior in durability.

Posts from rapidly growing trees were found to decay quickly. The wood at the center of the tree is not as durable as the more recent heartwood just beneath the sapwood. Trees tend to decay at the heart first. The idea that a post should be set in the ground in an inverted position from the way it grew in the tree was not borne out by this investigation.

**RAISE MORE CORN
AND LESS WATER**

It sometimes becomes necessary to do heavy work, such as hauling water from the cornfields to the feed lot, and hauling it back again to the fields in the shape of uneaten cornstalks? Very tall-growing corn when sappy and immature is almost all water and so is wet cornstalk manure.

It used to be that many growers prided themselves on the great height of their corn stalks. The more successful farmers, however, have ceased to haul water from the cornfields to the feed lot in the form of course stalks which remain uneaten and haul it back to the fields in the shape of wet cornstalk manure. They do not grow such tall stalks and often profitably allow animals to gather the grain, leaving the stalks in the fields to enrich the soil.

A few years ago, silage was thought to have a fixed food value. One cannot take out of a silo any more food value than is put in. Hauling and siloing large sappy stalks is heavy work and not as profitable as putting a good, almost mature corn crop into the silo. A somewhat larger and later maturing variety of corn that will thoroughly mature for grain can be used in the northern States for ensilage. Even silage corn should be planted early and given sufficient time to make its best growth and reach the state of maturity at which husks turn brown and the ears become glazed.

A cooperation in the Department's corn work grows a high-yielding variety of corn, the stalks of which reach a height of about six feet, while his neighbor grows a big, twelve-foot variety. In helping each other shred their crops, the neighbor's tall-growing corn was shredded first. The stalks were bulky and high loads were hauled from the fields to the shredder. When beginning the shredding of the competitor's corn, which that year produced over 100 bushels of dry shelled corn per acre, the neighbor put on the accustomed high load, and his team could not pull it out of the field. He got down off the load to make an examination, thinking the rack must be pressing against the wheels. The competitor told him he would have to take off a part of the load, to which he replied that he did not have on a big load and was accustomed to hauling larger loads. After being convinced that it was the weight of the load that stalled his team, they removed a portion and hauled the balance to the shredder, from which they obtained forty bushels of corn, or almost a ton and a half of ears.

What variety of corn should you plant? Since there are thousands of so-called varieties, it is not possible to designate by name the variety you should plant. Furthermore, with corn, there is very little in a name. Two lots of seed of the Leaming variety sometimes differ from each other more than two varieties differ from one another. An accurate test of two different lots of the Boone County White variety resulted in one lot producing eighteen bushels more per acre than the other lot. Quality is what counts and the varietal name does not designate quality. Plant a variety that has made good in your neighborhood. Plant seed which was grown in your part of the state and was properly field selected and properly cared for during the winter.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Important Part of Farm Sanitation Which Should Receive Greater Attention.

Because the sewage from homes is a poisonous substance in which the specific germs or poisons of numerous serious diseases may lurk, much greater care should be taken by dwellers in the country in the disposal of the wastes than is usually bestowed on the matter. This is pointed out in an article, "Sewage disposal on the farm," in the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Infection from such a source often is transmitted insidiously and may come from the swirling dust of the railway roadbed, from personal or indirect contact with transitory or chronic carriers of disease, from green truck grown in gardens fertilized with night soil or sewage, from food prepared or touched by unclean hands or visited by flies and vermin, from milk handled by sickly and careless dairymen, or milk cans and utensils washed with polluted water from wells, springs, brooks, and lakes receiving the surface wash or the underground drainage from sewage-polluted soil, and from many other sources.

The cardinal principle in sewage disposal, it is pointed out, whatever the system and methods employed, is to have the waste materials finally deposited far from wells and other sources of water supply.

A number of methods of sewage disposal, including the use of cesspools and septic tanks, are described in detail in the article. The latter method it is believed generally is the safest and least troublesome. Though the proper disposal of sewage will involve some considerable expenditure of money, there is little ground, the article states, for the more or less general belief that the benefits of good plumbing and sewer systems cost little in the city but are almost prohibitive in the country. The greater value of property per family in rural communities when compared with that of some cities where efficient sewage systems are in existence should justify the necessary expenditure for adequate means of sewage disposal in the country. The actual construction and plumbing work can be done, it is pointed out, more cheaply in the country in most cases than in the city.

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