

POST TREATMENT IS MONEY SAVER

Experiments at Iowa College With Water Gas Tar in Conjunction With Creosote.

BY-PRODUCT OF GAS PLANTS

Creosoting Will Lengthen Life of Posts of Any Kind of Wood—Especially Valuable With Cottonwood or Willow.

A new economy in the preservative treatment of fence posts is in sight, if experiments with the use of water gas tar in conjunction with creosote, which are being conducted by foresters of the Iowa agricultural experiment station, justify the belief that the tar can be utilized.

Water gas tar, a by-product of artificial gas plants, is much cheaper than creosote. The purpose of the experiments is to determine whether or not the tar can be successfully used in a mixture with the creosote and in what proportions to give the best results.

The economic value of the preservative treatment of posts has been demonstrated in many cases, says G. B. MacDonald, head of the forestry department at the college. Creosoting will lengthen the life of posts of any kind of wood, but it is especially valuable with soft woods.

Tests have shown that such soft woods as willow and cottonwood, which last only three or four years if untreated, will serve as posts for from 20 to 25 years when treated. This fact makes possible the utilization by the farmer of woods of this kind on the farm which would otherwise be practically useless.

It is practicable, Mr. MacDonald points out, for a farmer to set out a small plantation of quick-growing trees, such as the cottonwood, and in five or six years have the start of a permanent supply of posts. It is estimated that a post per acre is needed every year. A considerable saving can be made by the farmer who grows and treats his own posts.

Two methods of creosoting posts are recommended by Mr. MacDonald, one in which one tank is used and another which requires two tanks. In the first method posts are put into the creosote tank with the creosote at a high temperature, and are allowed to cool in the same tank. When two tanks are used the posts are transferred, after their bath in the hot creosote, to the other tank, which contains cold creosote.

On medium-sized farms, where 100 or more posts are needed annually, a satisfactory treating tank, made of galvanized iron, about 36 inches in diameter and 48 inches high, can be purchased for about \$10.

This tank is mounted about a foot from the ground on a brick foundation, which contains a firebox. Wood is used for fuel. If the posts are to be



Removing Posts After Treatment in Creosote—The Posts Are Allowed to Drain in the Barrels.

given a top as well as a butt treatment, they can be inverted in the tank. This should be done in the case of soft woods.

In the single tank treatment the creosote is heated to a temperature of 200 to 220 degrees Fahrenheit. Enough creosote is put into the tank to submerge the lower three or three and one-half feet of the posts. The temperature is maintained at about 220 degrees for from two to six hours, depending upon the kind of wood being treated. The harder the wood the longer it should be immersed. The fire is allowed to die down and the posts are left in the cold creosote for from four to fourteen hours.

If two tanks are used the wood can be speeded up, since the cold bath is applied in the second tank. The creosote should penetrate the posts to a depth of from one-quarter to one inch. Tests should be made to see that this penetration is secured.

NO SECRETS WITH CHICKENS

Nothing but Hard Work, Pains-taking Thought and Firm Determination to Make Success.

There are no short cuts in the poultry business, no secrets and no schemes save those of hard work, painstaking thought and firm determination to make a success. This sounds a little contrary to the general idea of poultry, but it is true just the same.

SILAGE MIXTURE TO FINISH OFF CATTLE

Steers Make More Economical Gains and Shrink Less.

Test Made by Department of Agriculture in Co-Operation With Louisiana Station—Value of Different Crops Worked Out.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To get results economically most cattle feeders should use some kind of silage in the rations, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Steers fed on silage usually not only make more economical gains, shrink less, and make more profits than steers fed on dry roughage, but



Herd of Hereford Steers on a Texas Ranch.

also make it possible to utilize crops grown primarily in a rotation for restoring the fertility of worn-out lands.

The comparative value of a number of different silage crops for steer feeding was recently worked out by the department in co-operation with the Louisiana experiment station. In one instance similar lots of cattle were fed a ration of cottonseed meal and blackstrap molasses in combination with corn silage, corn and Biloxi soy-bean silage, sorghum silage, sorghum and Biloxi soy-bean silage.

The best gain was made by the steers fed the straight corn silage, but it was shown that the capacity of a farm for fattening or wintering cattle may be greatly increased by the use of heavy-yielding silage crops such as sorghum and Japanese cane. Immature Biloxi soy beans mixed with corn or sorghum were not so satisfactory, but with late-maturing crops like Japanese cane these soys gave very good results. Sorghum silage and Japanese cane and Biloxi soy-bean silage are practically equal in feeding value for steers when supplemented by cottonseed meal and molasses.

TIME TO SOW SWEET CLOVER

Best Plan is to Plant it in Winter or Spring With Nurse Crop or During Mid-Summer.

It is not generally recommended that sweet clover be sown in corn in the fall. A better way is to sow it either in the winter or spring with a nurse crop or during mid-summer on a firm seed bed free of other crops. By having a compact seed bed and giving a heavy application of seed, it is possible that a good stand can be secured in standing corn but much depends upon the weather. An added advantage results from cutting the corn off for silage, since this gives the small plants more sunlight. There is great risk, however, in sowing any kind of seed in corn after the last cultivation because of the usual dry weather period that follows. Some farmers make a success of this sort of seeding but ordinarily it is a better policy to seed in another way if that is possible.

RECIPE FOR FLY REPELLENT

Cattle Can Be Greatly Relieved From Pests by Application of Coal-Tar Mixture.

Cattle can be greatly relieved from flies by spraying in the morning before going to pasture with some fly spray. For this the following homemade spray is efficient and cheap: Four and one-half quarts coal-tar dip, four and one-half quarts fish oil, three quarts coal oil, three quarts whale oil, one and one-half quarts oil of tar, three pounds laundry soap. Dissolve the laundry soap in water and mix the other ingredients thoroughly and bring the whole up to 30 gallons. This spray can be applied with an ordinary spray pump and will give relief from flies the greater part of the day.

Some provision for shade will offer relief to a certain extent from heat.

SPRAY POTATO LEAF HOPPER

Bordeaux Mixture Should Be Applied Thoroughly to Under Side of the Leaves.

You can get the potato leaf hopper by using bordeaux mixture. The formula employed consists of four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of unslaked lime to fifty gallons of water. The spray should be applied to the under side of the leaves thoroughly, using at least 150 pounds pressure. This pressure gives a fine mist spray. At least three applications are recommended and a fourth might be given to advantage. Both sides of each row should be thoroughly sprayed to make the job complete.

DADDY THE DAIRY

LARGE PRODUCERS EAT MUCH

One of the Important Points Brought Out in Department Bulletin by J. C. McDowell.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cows that produce milk and butterfat in large quantities have keen appetites and roomy paunches, but they bring in higher incomes over feed cost than the scanty producers, regardless of breed, age, weight, date of freshening, and geographical location. This is one of the important points brought out in Department Bulletin 1009, Relation of Production to Income from Dairy Cows, by J. C. McDowell, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The facts in the bulletin are based on a study of data supplied by 90 cow-testing associations in various



This Cow Ate More Than 11 Tons of Grain, Hay, Silage and Beet Pulp in a Year—She Made in That Time More Than a Half Ton of Butter and More Than 10 Tons of Milk.

parts of the country. Because of better feeding, better breeding, and better care, cows owned by association members are much better than the general run of cows. The estimated production per head of all the dairy cows in the United States is approximately 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butterfat a year. The association cows are about 50 per cent better, producing an average of 6,077 pounds of milk and 248 pounds of butterfat.

According to figures based on 18,014 yearly individual cow records, as butterfat production increased from 100 to 400 pounds there was a regular increase of about \$16 in income over feed cost per cow for every 50 pounds of increase in average production of butterfat. As the yield of butterfat increased from 100 pounds to 396 pounds, the returns above the dollar expended for feed increased from 35 cents to \$1.52.

The cows having an average milk production of 3,250 pounds showed an average income of \$32.25 over the cost of feed, while those producing 13,250 pounds showed an average income of \$218.19 over feed cost. The cows in the latter group produced about four times as much as those in the other group, and their average income over cost of feed was nearly seven times as great. The increase in income above feed cost grew regularly with the increase in production.

A study of these records shows that it pays best to put feed into big producers, even though they are big eaters, says the department.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

KEEP COLTS IN ROOMY STALL

Young Animals Should Not Be Permitted to Run With Mares Which Are Working in Field.

If mares are being used for farm work, do not let colts run with them in the field. Keep the colts penned in a roomy, clean, cool, ventilated box stall in the barn. If the stall is screened to keep out flies, so much the better. Let the colts nurse morning, noon and night, and run with their mothers in the horse paddock at night.

CARE FOR FARM WOODLANDS

Keep Stock Out as They Injure Young Seedlings and Trees—Forest Supplies Timber.

Take care of the farm woodlands, advises the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Keep the stock out—they injure the young seedlings and trees. Woodland and pasture land are most profitable when managed separately. The home forest, if well cared for, will supply all the timber which the farm needs for buildings, fences and fuel.

Animal Food Required.

Animal food is required for the best growth in chicks, as well as for large egg yields. Where bugs and worms are scarce, it is well to feed meat scrap, fish scrap, or any form of milk products.

Bad Time to Buy Cows.

Usually it is a bad time to buy milk cows any time during the middle of the summer unless they are dry and due to freshen some time during the fall or early winter.

Realizing Value of Silo.

Dairy farmers are realizing more and more the place of the silo in the successful feeding of dairy cows.

Plan to Build Silo.

Plan to build the silo and remodel dairy barn or build new one.

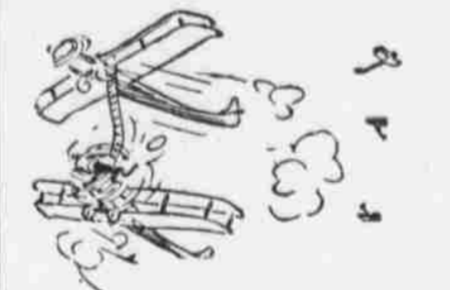
Divorced 26 Years, Decide to Remarry

It took James Henry of Chicago and his former wife, Mrs. Mary Henry, nearly twenty-six years to realize their divorce was all a mistake. Henry, now sixty-three years old, has taken out a second marriage license to wed his former wife, who is fifty-five years old. The couple were first married in 1886. Ten years later Henry brought suit for divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper, and was granted a divorce.

CROWD SEES FLYER KILLED IN MIDAIR

Stunt Aviator Cut to Pieces by Propeller, Leaping From Plane to Plane.

Chicago.—Swinging on a rope ladder dangling from an airplane 100 feet in the air as he sought to thrill 5,000 Homewood pleasure seekers, Louis James, nationally known "boy aviator," was cut to pieces by the propeller of another plane. His body fell to the ground, almost at the feet of his fiancée, Miss Ruth Trissman, sev-



Squarely into the Propeller.

enteen years old. James, who was but eighteen years old, was a protégé of Miss Ruth Law.

The occasion was the second day of an aerial celebration under the auspices of the American Legion post of Homewood. A great throng had gathered. A dozen planes were whirling through the air, nose dives, tail spins, barrel rolls, Immelman turns, and all the other half-raised of the aerial art held the spectators. Then came the feature of the day. James was to perform the stunt made famous by Lieut. Omer C. Locklear—that of climbing from one "ship" to another in midair. Twice before that day he had tried it and failed.

James climbed to the top wing of one plane, and lying flat upon its surface grasped two struts and gave the signal to go ahead. The two ships took the air and slowly climbed to a height of 800 feet. Twice the pilot in the upper plane brought the dangling ladder to within a few inches of James' outstretched hands before he was able to grasp it. He was seen a second later hanging free. And then—

The planes seemed to sheer together for a moment. James and the ladder were thrown squarely into the propeller of the lower ship. James' body was seen to crumple. A moment later, mangled and bleeding, he dropped into the crowd far below.

Women screamed and fainted. Miss Trissman sank to the ground unconscious.

HURLED OVER CLIFF; LIVES

Forester, Legs Broken in Rock Slide, Swims Gorge 200 Feet Below.

Red Pass Junction, B. C., Canada.—J. Bedford Edwards, forest ranger, wounded in the World war, was caught in a rock slide on the brink of a 200-foot cliff, and with both legs broken was hurled into the swirling waters of the Fraser river below, while members of a section gang stood on the cliff powerless to help him. By some miracle Edwards succeeded in paddling his way to a shallow spot in the river and was hauled up onto the cliff with a rope.

Edwards, employed by the British Columbia forestry department, was surveying the territory devastated by a forest fire when caught in the slide. Joseph McColl, station operator at the Junction, heard the roar of the slide while strolling nearby, and called the section crew when he saw Edwards struggling in the river below. Edwards was to have been married this week, and his bride had arrived from England.



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'Twas Ever Thus.

As a party of tourists motored through the eastern part of Greenacres recently, a small car, loaded with five youngsters, slipped off behind, the Indianapolis News reports. As the smaller car was forging ahead one of the boys lit a giant cannon cracker, and tossed it behind the big car. It went off with a loud report. There was a screeching of brakes as the big car came to a halt, and the tourists piled out to hunt for the blowouts. The youngsters passed merrily on.

A Hard Lot. "Madam," said the suave agent, I have here a book that will tell you how to live twenty-four hours a day. "I haven't any use for it," said the hard-faced matron. "With a no-account husband and six children to support by running a boarding house, I'm already living twenty-four hours a day. What I need is a season pass to a movie house and a chance to use it."

His Inference. Tobe Smathers and Gabe Gunshum of the Mount Piggy region of the Ozarks were guests of a hotel in the Big Burg lately. Some time after they had retired for the night they were rudely awakened by the fire chief's car raring past with its siren screeching in an unkindly tongue. "What the blue heck was that?" cried Mr. Gunshum.

"I d'know persizely," replied Mr. Smathers, "but I reckon some feller has stayed out too late and his wife is hunting him."—Kansas City Star.

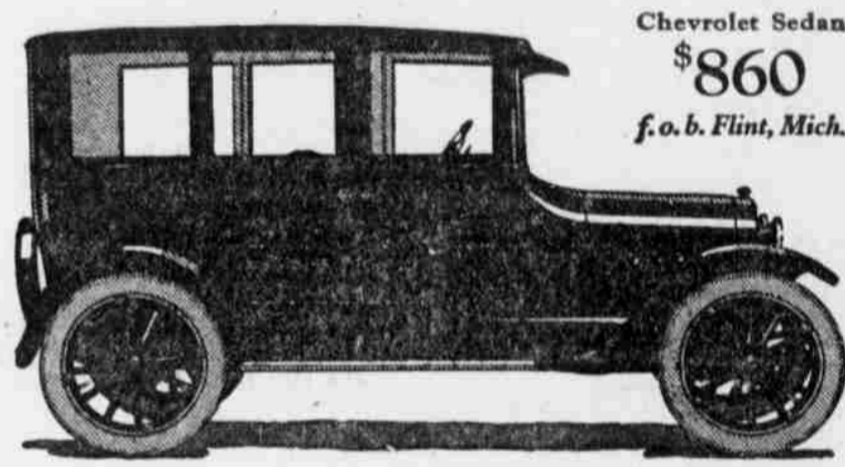
Subsequency. "I'll contribute a million dollars to your campaign fund!" said the enthusiastic friend. "No," rejoined Senator Sorghum in tones of gentle regret. "You mean well, but you are one of those chaps who inadvertently make an election an insignificant matter compared to the subsequent investigation."

The use of soft coal will make laundry work heavier this winter. Red Cross Ball Blue will help to remove that grimy look. At all grocers—Advertisement.

All in a Minute. "I'll trouble you for the time, mister," said the footpad. "It's just striking one," replied the man accosted, punching him between the eyes. "Don't hit me with your second hand," said the footpad, skipping off. —Boston Transcript.



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