



Warmth Wins!

The children play merrily in the genial glow of a Perfection Oil Heater. It kills the danger of drafts and cold floors—takes the edge off Autumn's keenness. The smokeless, odorless

warmth of Perfection Oil Heaters gives tots and grown-ups healthful comfort. You get 8 hours of generous heat from each gallon of Conoco Safety Oil.

Sold by following dealers:

Carlson Hardware Company

THE CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY
(A Colorado Corporation)

PERFECTION
OIL HEATERS Look for the Triangle Trade Mark

Buy Your Tires Now

Word comes from the wholesale dealers that the tire situation is very uncertain and that the present time is a good opportunity to get tires at what will later seem like a bargain.

Goodrich Our Specialty

There may be other tires as good, but none better.

A Bargain In Firestones

A few 81-4s selling at a considerable discount.

Red Crown Gasoline has the Pep

Kendrick Auto Company

Keep Them on the Run

Subscribe for The FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

THE FARMERS BANK

A. E. Clarke, President
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E. W. Lutz, Cashier
Capital, \$15,000.00 Surplus \$3,000.00
United States Depository For Postal Savings Funds.
County and State Depository

TILLING CORN TO INCREASE YIELDS

Better Methods of Cultivating
Crop Are Urged for Producing
More Per Acre.

GENERAL PLAN IS OUTLINED

In Some Sections Employment of Fertilizers to Supply Needed Elements of Plant Food Is of Greatest Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The use of more efficient implements will increase total production, not only by increasing acreage, but also by increasing acre yields.

Yields per acre may be increased by better methods of tilling the ground and better methods of cultivating the crop. Any general advice as to better methods of tillage must be modified to meet specific conditions, as methods found valuable in some localities may be of less value or even detrimental in other localities. As general advice the following suggestions are valuable and properly applied will lead to increased acre yields.

Land is plowed in order to loosen it and enable water to enter in greater quantity, be absorbed to greater depth, and remain longer in the soil.

A deep seed bed well supplied with soil moisture and well drained makes a big corn yield possible, whether the summer proves "too dry" or "too wet."

If not well plowed, some lands are so impervious that during several weeks of rainy weather they remain dry below a depth of 5 or 10 inches.

When the soil is loose to a sufficient depth, corn roots penetrate in abundance to a depth of 3 or 4 feet.

The growing of clover and deep-rooted plants is profitably practiced with most soils, and subsoiling is profitably practiced with some soils to increase their water-absorbing capacity and to enable the corn roots to use the soil to greater depths.

Large plows and plenty of power will facilitate this thorough preparation of the seed bed.

On many heavy clay soils the yield of corn per acre depends largely upon the thoroughness of the plowing.

It is necessary to loosen all the land and leave no large air spaces. To "cut and cover" is not good practice.

Difference in Plowing.

A pasture field was plowed in alternate strips by two men, one a careful plowman and the other a poor plowman. The poorly plowed strips showed poorer corn all through the summer and produced 20 bushels less corn to the acre than the well-plowed strips. The careless plowman allowed the plow to "cut and cover" in places, leaving hard spots where the plow did not loosen the land and large air



Early Cultivation Is an Aid to Increased Corn Production.

spaces where the overturned sod buckled and did not come in contact with the subsoil. Hills of corn growing on hard spots or over large air spaces usually produce poorly.

The most successful corn growers realize the importance of thorough early cultivations, which prevent any check in the growth of the plants due to weeds or crusted soil. From the time of germination to the maturing of the corn the farmer should see that the plants are not subjected to any preventable unfavorable conditions, but are permitted to make a steady vigorous growth.

Use Weeders and Harrows.
Horse weeders and harrows should be used when needed to break a surface crust, check insect depredations, or kill young weeds that start before the corn is up or large enough to be worked with other implements. For the first cultivation after the plants are up, and while they are very small, narrow shovels that throw the soil very little should be used, and fenders usually are desirable to prevent the covering of the plants.

After the plants have reached a height of 2 or 3 feet, the soil, even in the middle of the rows, should not be cultivated deeper than 4 inches, and usually a shallower cultivation will prove better. For retaining soil moisture a loose soil mulch 2 or 3 inches in thickness should be maintained.

Corn should be cultivated often enough to keep down weeds and to maintain constantly a loose soil mulch until the corn has attained its growth. To this end a greater number of cultivations will be necessary when rains at intervals of about a week cause the surface soil to run together and crust.

SOAP SOAP SOAP

This is the place to buy your winter's supply. We have the soap and we have the price that is exactly right. Come in and let us show you the soap and tell you the price.

Special For Saturday

In order to prove to you that this store is real headquarters for soap, we are going to sell FIVE BARS FOR 25 Cents. Next Saturday and Monday. This will include both Bob White and White Flyer.

Don't Forget These Specials

And don't forget to put the difference in War Savings Stamps. And incidentally don't forget the Liberty Loan. Let's put it over "big."

Some More About Brands

Our brands are absolutely guaranteed as to quality and there is no quibble about the matter, if our goods are not right we make it right. The goods that we sell have met competition where competition is real. And they are more than meeting competition in this community.

Blue Label Karo Syrup

We have just received a fresh shipment of blue label Karo Syrup.

N. B. LONG & SON

The KITCHEN CABINET

A poem every flower is
And every leaf a line.
The empty spit, ne'er cherish wit;
Minerva loves the larder.

USES FOR LEFT-OVER CHEESE.

Cheese is so nutritious, an ounce being equal to two ounces of meat, without its waste. Cheese is particularly good with starchy foods and foods lacking in fat and flavor.

Cheese should be bought in such quantities that there need be no waste, as it molds very easily. Grate all the small pieces left over and put them in a glass with a tight cover; keep cool and dry. Cooking cheese at too high a temperature makes it difficult of digestion. When possible, cook it at a low temperature or in the hot mixture just long enough to melt it. A tablespoonful of cheese will add flavor to some dish, and not even a scrap should be thrown away.

Onions cooked and then baked as an escalloped dish with white sauce and cheese is a very fine dish. Cabbage cooked in the same way is also good.

Fried Cheese Sandwiches.—These are sufficiently sustaining to serve as a main dish with a salad. Take thin slices of cheese, sprinkle with pepper and salt or other seasoning if liked, put as a filling into sandwiches, then brown the sandwiches on both sides in a little hot olive oil.

Cheese Balls.—Add a dash of tobacco sauce to a small amount of cottage cheese which has been well seasoned; make pink with paprika and roll into small balls. Roll the balls in finely minced black walnut meats. Serve on lettuce with French dressing.

Hashed Brown Potatoes With Cottage Cheese.—Chop cold boiled potatoes fine and season well with salt, pepper and onion juice. Mix with enough milk to help brown when turned into the pan, which is greased with some sweet fat or oil. Cook the potatoes slowly without stirring until they are brown underneath. Meanwhile mix cream with cottage cheese until it spreads easily, adding chopped onion, chives, parsley or pimientos, a little left-over ham, or chili sauce, and spread over the potatoes; then fold like an omelet and turn out on a hot platter at once. The acid flavor, if not liked in the cheese, may be removed by the addition of a pinch of soda when mixing the cheese with the cream.

Club leaders do not attempt to banish the gallant soldier entirely from the girls' world; they wish only to bring him down from glorified heights of glamour to take his place as an every-day hero, subject to the same scrutiny as other men.

Instruction and relief work are not neglected. Among the activities offered are dressmaking, cooking, knitting, French, athletics, dancing, singing, Red Cross work, Belgian relief, and work for the fatherless children of France. The world contains a number of things besides soldiers for a girl's imagination to dwell upon. Hundreds of clubs for school and business girls all over the country are offering pleasanter recreation than the gaily lighted streets and the shadowy parks.

"I have a place now to spend my evenings," said a telephone girl in Waukegan, Illinois, to the club leader. "I was so lonely before you came."

Emergency housing for employed girls is closely connected with the more general welfare work. Centers, selected on the basis of immediate need, have been chosen as demonstration grounds to show employers how girl employees should be housed.

Nellie Maxwell

In Flanders Fields the Poppies Bloom—But if we are going to back up our fighting men by putting over the Fourth Liberty Loan with an oversubscription we will have no time to pause and worship those poppies, nor to admire the poppies in our own fields.

WOMEN AND THE WAR

By MRS. HENRY P. DAVISON



Treasurer War Work Council
National Board Y. W. C. A.

Within six months after the United States entered the war, the Y. W. C. A. War Work Council had established girls' clubs near more than forty of the cantonments, barracks, and navy yards.

A trained recreation leader was placed in charge of each club. These workers supplement the efforts of the local Associations, if those already exist. Where the idea is new the workers form club centers, organize the girls, and arouse them

to a sense of their responsibility in this time of great excitement and confusion.

No scolding of girls for unwise actions and no solemn finger-shaking occurs in the clubs. Instead of dwelling on what not to do, these wise leaders urge real patriotism. All sorts of projects are suggested that are more interesting than the dubious and dangerous pleasures which appeal to the ignorant and the thoughtless. At parties, for instance, these wily chaperones, whom no one ever thinks of as supervisors, arrange that there shall always be twice as many soldiers as girls. "Twosing" is utterly impossible where there are not enough girls to go around!

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These centers are near the cantonments.

The Bureau of Social Morality is an important feature of the War Work Council's program under the present abnormal conditions. That ignorance is no shield to a girl is well known to its members. Instead, it is her gravest peril. Any situation shrouded in mystery is dangerous. Women can deal only with what they understand. A true social morality must be built on a foundation of knowledge, and be inspired by high aims.

Fourteen women physicians are talking to groups of parents, school-girls, and industrial women. These lecturers bend their best efforts to spreading information on social ideals.

Colored women at this time must meet all the problems confronting white women. Their situation is further complicated by industrial and social conditions. Special clubs are being formed among colored girls in the neighborhood of cantonments. Workers are being placed in industrial centers like Louisville, Kentucky, and Hopewell, Virginia.

Immigrant men who formerly labored in mines, on farms, and in factories, and now serve in our army, are themselves, in need of assistance. Foreign men marry young and many, even of the young ones, have large families dependent upon them. Because of these helpless families, the War Work Council has translators who go into the camps.

The activities of the War Work Council could not be confined to our own country. Our American nurses in France need the Y. W. C. A. social workers. Even the most self-reliant women must have help at the front where women's welfare is a matter of minor importance. A central club in Paris gives hard-worked, courageous nurses a home in a strange land. Branch clubs at all of the base hospitals provide relaxation and recreation for hours off.

When the French women cabled to the War Work Council, pleading for experts to advise them in establishing foyers-canteens for women workers in munitions and other war industries, experts were sent over to have over sight of the building and equipping of some of the canteens and act as adviser to French committees.

A professionally solemn-faced butler in one of the beautiful homes where a drawing-room meeting was being held stood where he heard the stories of the War Work Council's plans and accomplishments. After the guests had gone he approached the speaker with two one-dollar bills. "I give them for my daughter," he said. "I am subject to the next draft. When I am gone someone must look after my little girl. I feel the War Work Council will do it."