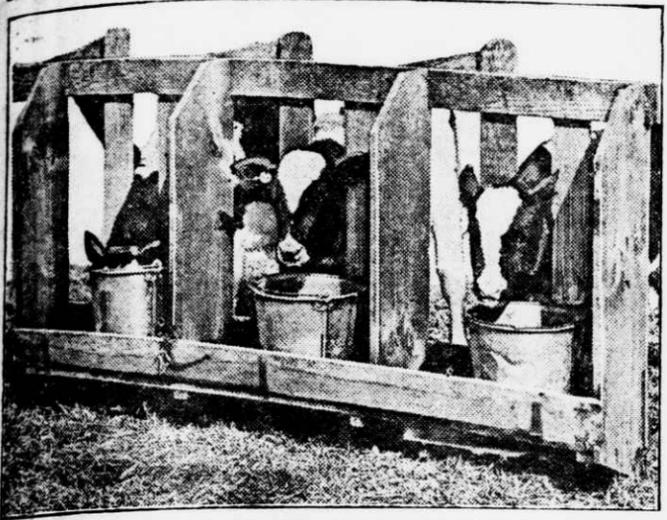


## GOOD CALF STANCHION EASILY MADE



Calf Stanchion Designed by the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture.

Farmers and dairymen are well acquainted with the disposition of young calves to upset pails of feed, and when several young members of the bovine family eat together their respective appetites are not easily regulated where the self-help or cafeteria plan of feeding prevails. Manufacturers of mechanical devices have capitalized this condition and there are on the market steel stanchions for inclosing calves at mealtimes. These appliances, however, entail an expenditure of money which the dairyman may object to in the event that makeshift arrangements are to be found.

### May Be Built Cheaply.

K. E. Parks, dairy engineer of the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture, has designed a calf stanchion that may be built by the farmer or dairyman at a cost of approximately \$2. This home-made unit is in use at the experimental dairy farm at Beltsville, Md. The stanchion can be built singly or arranged in series so as to accommodate as many young animals as are maintained on the particular farm employing this convenient device.

Common pine lumber is used as the

construction material, the unit at the government farm requiring about twenty board feet of lumber. A space of two feet is allowed for each stanchion where the arrangement is in series. When young calves are thus temporarily imprisoned, the feed pail is immune from the kicking tendencies of the future dairy cow and a group of these members of the bovine family may take luncheon together without there being an evidence of greediness of any calf to the displeasure of another. Calves from the time they are given access to the feed pail until three months of age may be caged in these stanchions when partaking of their meals. After the elapse of 90 days of their life, they can be placed in pens.

Blueprints of these stanchions may be had by addressing requests to the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington. Already, in testimony to the remarkable cheapness and value of these home-made stanchions, there are hundreds of them in service, faithfully duplicating the structural outline of the dairy engineer of this federal department.

## Bodies of Aviators Are Found in Desert

San Francisco.—The charred bodies of the missing aviators, Colonel Francis N. Marshall and Lieutenant Charles Webber, have been found in the Pablo canyon reservations about 75 miles southwest of Tucson, Ariz., the Southern Pacific railroad offices at San Francisco advised Friday in dispatches from Tucson.

An Indian cowboy, the advices stated, came upon the bodies near what is known as Indian Oasis. The bodies lay in the wreckage of the flyers' airplane. It is not known whether Colonel Marshall and Lieutenant Webber were killed when they crashed or burned to death afterward.

The message to the Southern Pacific said:

"Some cowboy found those two aviators near Indian Oasis. Both apparently were burned to death, about 75 miles south of Tucson on Papago reservation. No railroad there. It is on a wagon track. Suppose airplane fell to ground and aviators burned to death."

Colonel Francis Marshall, attached to the staff on the chief of cavalry at Washington and a brigadier general who served with distinction in the world war, and Lieutenant Charles L. Webber, of the air service, left San Diego at 1:15 o'clock Thursday, December 7, for a flight to Fort Huachuca, near Tucson, Ariz. Colonel Marshall had been on an inspection tour of cavalry camps throughout the country and had used airplanes extensively on this mission. He commanded a brigade of the first and second divisions in France from 1917 to 1919 and received the croix de guerre with palm for distinguished services.

Lieutenant Webber was an experienced cross-country pilot and was instructed to report by wire on his arrival at Fort Huachuca. Webber was 27 year old and a native of Denver, Colo., where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Webber, now reside. Webber entered the aviation school at Berkeley, Cal., in 1917 and was commissioned at Mount Clemons, Mich., in 1918. He served two years in the Philippines.

## NEFF SIGNS RULING ON STOCK CAR MOVEMENT

Austin, Tex.—Governor Neff Friday signed a proclamation adopting supplemental rules and regulations prescribed by the state live stock sanitary commission governing the movement of cattle and the use and movement of stock cars, to become effective January 1, 1923.

One principal change is to designate Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio as the places in Texas where "Southern" or exposed cattle may be shipped for dipping when destined to points in a clean county in infected territory. The rules provide that the cattle may not be driven across a county into a clean county without notice and without certificates. This is to protect clean pastures and places in infected territory or zones.

An important change in the rules governing the use and movement of cars is to provide that "Southern" or cars exposed to tick infection can be cleaned only at Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio, where federal supervision is maintained for cleaning and disinfecting cars as well as dipping cattle.

J. E. Boog-Scott, chairman of the live stock sanitary commission, says that the changes and restrictions have been made necessary by dirty cars being used to ship cattle into other states and into clean territory in Texas.

## EXPERIMENTS FOR GROWING OF SUGAR BEET IN TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—The work of obtaining an acclimated sugar beet with a high per cent of sucrose and the determination of the best season for planting in Texas, according to H. M. Means, county agricultural agent, gives promise of profitable cultivation of the sugar beet on thousands of acres in the state.

"Factors in the growth of the sugar beet are warm days and cool nights," Mr. Means said, "and in most farming sections of the state beets of commercial purity and sugar content may be grown within a few years."

For the last three years Mr. Means has been conducting experiments on a small plot of ground in Riverside and has sent several samples to Washington for analysis. The seed used were obtained through the United States department of agriculture and were produced at a government station in Michigan. It will be some time yet before the experiments are concluded and an acclimated variety best fitted to Texas is obtained, Mr. Means pointed out.

### Dedicate Shaft to Storm Dead.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—The American Red Cross will send representatives to Corpus Christi for the dedication of the monument erected a few weeks ago in memory of the unidentified dead who lost their lives in the September 14, 1919, storm.



## They Do a Hundred Calories in About 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>5</sub>

EAT a box of little raisins when you feel hungry, lazy, tired or faint.

In about 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>5</sub> seconds a hundred calories or more of energizing nutrition will put you on your toes again.

For Little Sun-Maids are 75% fruit sugar in practically predigested form—levulose, the scientists call it.

And levulose is real body fuel.

Needing practically no digestion, it gets to work and revives you quick.

Full of energy and iron—both good and good for you. Just try a box.

## Little Sun-Maids

"Between-Meal" Raisins 5c Everywhere



Had Your Iron Today?

## CUT-OVER WOODLOT IS FAVORED

Value Increased in After Years by Taking Out Defective and Undesirable Trees.

The owner of a farm woodlot who is looking to the future as well as to the present will prefer what is known as "an improvement cutting" to a less systematic harvesting of his timber crop, forestry specialists declare. They say that it will pay the farmer to leave standing a considerable percentage of those kinds of trees which he wants to encourage in his woodlot. These trees will seed the soil and fill up the gaps left by the cutting.

All logging operations should be made with the preservation and extension of the stand of young growth in mind.

It is considered a good practice at the first cutting to remove trees like the chestnut, aspen, ironwood and beech, since they are considered less desirable and satisfactory in New York woodlots.

Stag-headed, batt-injured and heavy foliaged, limby trees of every variety may likewise be disposed of at the first cutting.

White pine, white ash, basswood, red oak, hard maple, tulip, poplar, and in some cases even hemlock should be encouraged.

A special warning is given against making the first cutting too heavy. It is said to be better to make this first cutting most carefully and if desirable

to go over the woodlot again in five or ten years. If the first cutting is too heavy, it may result in a tangle of brambles which will retard all development.

## LIME REQUIRED IN GARDENS

Scatter Shovelful or Two of Material Into Compost Heap—Easy Way of Applying.

As the leaves, lawn clippings, vegetable leaves, and stalks are raked up and thrown into piles to be composted during the winter, scatter in a shovelful or two of lime. Lime is often needed in gardens more than fertilizer materials, and this is one of the easiest ways of applying it. Ground limestone may be bought at a low price at building material yards.

## BURN RUBBISH FROM GARDEN

Excellent Plan to Destroy Injurious Insects and Prevent Many Plant Diseases.

Many plant diseases and injurious insects live over winter in the dead stalks of garden vegetables and other refuse left after the cropping season is over. The best plan is to rake all this material together, and when dry set a match to it. While some organic matter will be destroyed, much trouble for next year will be obviated.

## DOES NOT CAUSE ANY SOUR SOILS

No Ground for Common Belief That Use of Acid Phosphate Will Prove Injurious.

Contrary to popular belief, the use of acid phosphate will not produce acidity in the soils, according to a statement made by the workers in the field of agronomy at the New York state college of agriculture at Ithaca.

The college long has advocated a greater use of acid phosphate with or without manure for fertilizing soils. Some farmers, however, have feared that to do this would mean that greatly increased quantities of limestone or lime would then be required for the growth of clover and alfalfa.

These fears, however, are groundless, it is stated. Indeed, experiments made at Rhode Island show that acid phosphate actually served to reduce soil acidity. Dr. Burgess, who made the test, declares positively that "there is no foundation for the statement that soils will become more acid

from the continuous use of acid phosphate."

The soil specialists state, however, that sour soil should be limed in advance of the application of acid phosphate. "Do not fear soil acidity from the use of acid phosphate," conclude the workers at Cornell, who add that with legumes and manure about 200 pounds of acid phosphate a year, on an average, when used for grain and hay crops, give excellent results.

### Treating Young Boar Pigs.

Boar pigs should be castrated shortly before weaning time, but if they are to be grown for breeding they should be separated from the sow pigs very shortly after weaning.

### Young Bulls Underfed.

Many young growing bulls are underfed, whereas the aim should be to get early, steady and rapid growth that guarantees size, stamina and vitality for the mature animal.

All Burmese girls wear ear plugs; they cannot enter society without them.

## A FEELING OF SECURITY

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

It is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything. It is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

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If you need a medicine, you should have the best. On sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

A girl likes to be caught getting kissed just as much as she pretends not to.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Advertisement.

A man's house is his castle, if it's only a wigwam.

Just Think of It. "I've heard she walks in her sleep!" "Fancy—and they with two automobiles!"

A wasted opportunity always comes home to roost.

## W.L. DOUGLAS

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10c Changes Last Year's Frock to New Putnam Fadeless Dyes—dyes or tints as you wish.