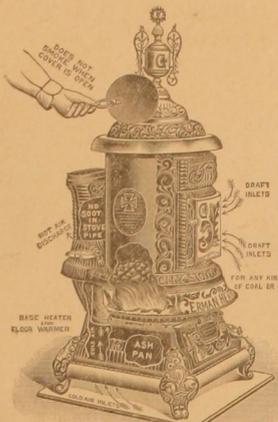
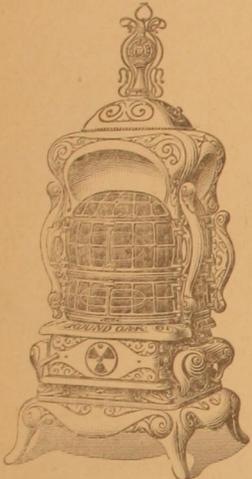


# Cold Weather Isn't Far Off

The fact that winter will soon be here will bring to your mind the necessity of one or more heaters to keep you comfortable. Perhaps the one you used last winter would do but you know coal is not going to be any cheaper and if a new one will keep you warmer and use less fuel, you will soon be money ahead if you get a

## Round Oak Base Burner or one of our Famous German Heaters

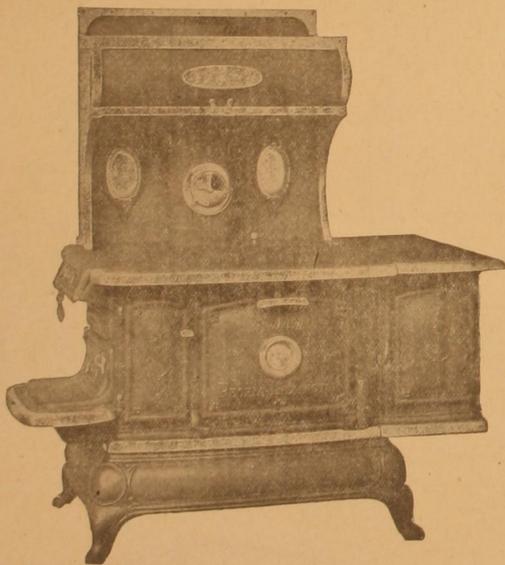
Either one of these stoves will give perfect satisfaction and the prices will not exhaust the contents of your pocket book.



GERMAN HEATER.

Perhaps your heater may be all right, but hasn't the wife been scolding somewhat on baking days because she had trouble with the range? Hasn't she delayed the meals somewhat on days when you were in a hurry through no fault of hers, because she could not make the stove go or the oven heat? If not it must be because you have already purchased one of our

## Grand Peoria Lexington's



These cast ranges are as good as the market can supply. They have all the necessary features to make it popular with the housewife and are a most durable range. When you buy a Peoria-Lexington your stove trouble ends.

## A COMPLETE LINE OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE

### SOME HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES

|                          |                    |                  |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| TINWARE                  | WASHING MACHINES   | CLOTHES WRINGERS |
| ENAMEL WARE              | GASOLINE STOVES    | LANTERNS         |
| ALUMINUM WARE            | COFFEE PERCOLATORS | ROASTERS         |
| BREAD MIXERS AND RAISERS | STRAINER PAILS     | BREAD BOX        |
|                          |                    | A KIT OF TOOLS   |

## PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DRY COLORS, BRUSHES, ETC.

## FURNACES, ROOM HEATERS, ETC. PIPING AND ALL NECESSARY FIXTURES

A complete tin shop for any necessary repairs and an up-to-date hardware stock for anything new you may need in that line.

# Larsen & Son

FRANKLIN ST.

DWIGHT, ILL.

## IN A DRESSING ROOM

By LILLIAN WOODS.

"My, I thought I wasn't going to be able to come!" exclaimed Miss Finch, peering closer into the mirror and adding a delicate touch of excitement to her cheeks.

"You know, I hinted and hinted," she explained, "but Paul hadn't any ears at all! My, I wouldn't have missed it for a farm! The floor's swell, ain't it? And, say, did you see the orchestra they've got? All of fifteen pieces! Must have cost them something, let me tell you!"

"Yes," rejoined Miss Smithson, as she delved for a powder bag and began its careful application.

Honest, Miss Finch, I envy you—your color comes and goes at your own good will! Now, when I put on my best dress and get my hair combed my face begins to show signs of labor and by the time I get on the floor I look like a washerwoman! Honest, it's an awful trial!

Miss Smithson gave her cheeks another coating of the powder to cover the offending color, and restored the bag to its place. Then she unwrapped her slippers.

"You know, some girls think they can't come to a dance unless they have a carriage; but I'm not so stuck up yet awhile! Now, here my slippers will look just as good as if I'd walked on a red carpet to an automobile from my own house and from the automobile in here, don't they, now?"

Miss Smithson put up a languid foot and motioned to the maid to assist her.

"You saw that girl that just went out?" went on Miss Smithson. "Well, what do you suppose I heard her say? I wasn't listening, but she talked for the benefit of us all, as anyone could tell, so I just took it in. She said that hair was all here! She said she just ran a comb through it in the morning and the curls fell that way! As if you couldn't see a mile away that she bought it by the yard! Isn't it funny how some people will think they can put one over? But I should worry about it!"

"No, it's not as if we should scorn to buy it by the yard ourselves," remarked Miss Finch, pinning a rose into a cluster of curls before applying the whole to her coiffure.

"Well, I like that!" retorted Miss Smithson. "All I got on is my own—and I'm not afraid to take it down!"

Miss Finch changed the subject hastily. "You didn't say anything about

"It's worth \$30 if it's worth a cent."

my gown," she remarked. "I got it at a sale. It's worth \$30 if it's worth a cent, and I'd be ashamed to say what I got it for, just because they had to make room for summer goods, they said." She gazed at her reflection in the mirror appreciatively. "You know, I was afraid I'd be conspicuous here in it, but I guess it's going to be some dance, and I'll be glad I wore it. It's too bad you didn't—"

"I had this made especially for this dance," interrupted Miss Smithson, with dignity. "The fussy things are all out—that's why they sell them so cheap—and the whole thing now is the plain dress with good lines. I was afraid it wouldn't be done for tonight, and I'd have to wear one of those beaded things like yours that I had last winter, but a woman who was going abroad decided to wait a while longer, so the dressmaker was able to finish this!" Miss Smithson drew up her skirts and stood before the mirror in pleased scrutiny.

"I think we'd better get a move on us if we want the first dance—I hear the music, and the boy'll be frantic," suggested Miss Finch.

"It'll do them good to wait—they'll appreciate us all the more when we get there," replied the sophisticated Miss Smithson, giving a parting touch to her complexion before the mirror. "This sure is my color—I feel that I am going to enjoy myself tonight. I always can tell!"

"Oh, goodness! Maybe they'll ask some one for the first dance. Come on! Let's run!"—Chicago Daily News.

All Gone.

Doctor—My dear sir, you must give your wife some change.

Husband—Good heavens, doctor, how can I do that when she goes through my pockets regularly every night!

## CROP NOTES

By ROY C. BISHOP  
County Agricultural Agent

Livingston County Soil and Crop Improvement Association Notes, edited by Roy C. Bishop, County Agricultural Agent. Phone Auto. 1249, Pontiac, Illinois.

### FIELD SELECTION OF SEED CORN.

Livingston County Seed Corn Week—Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30.

Over One Hundred Thousand Bushels of Seed Corn Should be Gathered in this County During "Seed Corn Week."

Those enterprises which are attended by the greatest successes, and which are so adjusted as to operate with a minimum expense and yet turn out finished products of superior quality, or consummate business transactions at a rapid rate and a maximum profit, are not the results of unguided and periodical effort, but of carefully laid plans, the working out of which requires thoughtful and continuous work, often for a period of years. The raising of corn is a big enterprise. The comparative success in this work, in any community, depends upon the judicious and carefully laid and executed plans. Now is the time to lay plans for the next year's corn crop. The first steps to be taken in these plans are the plowing of the soil and the selection of the seed.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the breeding, selection and storing of seed corn. The seed is the first controlling factor in corn production. That is to say, the limit of the yield of corn per acre is set, other things being equal, by the quality and vitality of the seed which actually reaches the field where it is to be planted. There is absolutely no doubt that many corn producers of this county set the possible limit of their corn yield, by planting seed of low breeding, poor quality and which is not properly selected and stored, 10 to 15 bushels per acre below the possible limit of their neighbor who plants well-bred corn which has been properly selected and stored.

The matter of seed corn selection resolves itself to the question, "Shall seed which has a production limit of 60 to 70 bushels per acre, under favorable conditions be planted, or shall seed be planted which is so well-bred and which has been so well selected and stored, that the yield will be limited only by the capacity of the corn plant and the conditions which cannot be controlled?" If it is resolved to raise 80 bushels of corn per acre next year, it should be remembered that "80 bushel seed" must be had, and without it, the richest soil, the most perfect method of cultivation and favorable weather conditions will not accomplish the desired end.

Seed corn should be selected before a killing frost. Such a frost hardly ever comes in this county before the 1st of October. Do not be frightened into gathering seed corn before it is mature, by a light frost before the 24th of September. Of course, if an exceptionally early fall is had, it may be necessary to begin selecting the seed from the field a little earlier than the 24th. Seed which is gathered before it is fully mature is difficult to dry properly, and loses much weight of kernel. This latter result is of great importance, since the hardness, quick early growth, and ability of the tiny embryo corn plant to resist adverse or bad weather and soil conditions, depends on the weight of the kernel of corn from which it comes. That is to say, the tiny corn plant receives its nourishment almost entirely from the mother kernel for the first week or two of its growth, or until it has developed leaves in the sunshine, and it is important that the kernel contain as much of this food as possible. Corn picked before it dents and becomes fairly solid, does not meet these requirements.

An ordinary wheat sack, cut so as to hold about 1 bushel, fitted at the mouth with a wooden nail keg hoop, and tied at opposite sides with a strap so as to sling over the shoulder, is about the best means of carrying seed ears in the field. In some cases, a row of corn is gathered through the field previous to seed gathering time. A wagon is driven along this row to which the seed corn is carried from both sides. A long narrow sled with a box on it, drawn between the rows with one horse, is also used in gathering seed corn.

It has been observed that much of the seed corn is being selected from the richest portions of the field for instance, the black clay, or gumbo spots where large ears and stalks may be found. This is not an advisable practice. In selecting corn for seed, not only is size of ear desirable, but strength of character, which will assert itself in subsequent crops. On rich soil a fine big ear may be produced, but at the same time it may bear kernels, which under less favorable conditions would not make a creditable showing. A runt pig, by careful feeding and constant attention, may make the largest hog among a great

number of prime pigs receiving ordinary care, but no livestock breeder would think of taking the runt for breeding purposes. Get your seed from the medium or thin soil of your farm, and then when you find a stalk which measures up to your standard, you can feel reasonably sure that plant and ear is strong in the desirable characteristics for a seed ear and a plant. Nature selects plants in this way and never makes a mistake,—why not you?

We are now ready to begin bagging the ears from the medium or poor soil of the field. The roots, leaves and height of the plant are all important factors, as well as the length of the joint or internode, height and position of the ear. The root system of a corn plant may be judged by the brace roots which show above the ground. It has been found that the brace roots bear a direct relation to the roots beneath the surface of the soil. The leaves of the plant may be called the "plant factory." Over 90 per cent of the dry material out of which the corn plant is developed, is taken out of the air by the leaves and converted into leaf extension and ear. Over 95 per cent of the corn kernel is derived from the air by the leaves. Therefore, select stalks that have short joints, for at each joint a leaf appears and thus adds to the leaf surface and the plant's capacity for feeding on the air. See also that the leaves are long and broad for the same reason. High ears are undesirable, since they are usually inferior in size and shape and are difficult to husk. Ears which stand up so as to admit rain are usually damaged from moisture. Such ears should not be selected for seed, neither ears which have a long or a very small shank. Many ears fall off the stalk before husking time, where the stem or shank is small. These points may be settled in a passing glance by the careful observer. A desirable seed ear should never be selected if it stands in close proximity to a barren stalk, or which is affected with smut, or an ear which is affected with dry rot.

Do not be too critical in selecting just the type of ear you require in the field. It is better to gather twice as much seed as you will need and then re-select when the corn is gotten together at the crib. An ear should not be rejected this time because it is not properly filled at the tip, or has a few blank kernel spaces. These conditions are due to weather conditions largely, and not to any inherent character of the corn.

In many cases late maturing corn is had. Early maturity of this same corn may be brought about in a few seasons by carefully selecting the early maturing ears for seed. There is great danger, this season, of much immature, chaffy corn being gathered for seed. If your corn is not well-bred or if it is chaffy and immature at seed gathering time, you cannot afford to save it for seed if you can obtain mature, well-bred seed from some other source. No corn producer on the high-priced land of Livingston county can afford to plant anything but well-bred corn of evident superior character.

When the seed is carried from the field, it should be hung up immediately, so that the ears will not touch, and the air may circulate among the ears freely. Do not hang the newly gathered seed in the sunshine, nor leave a large portion of the husks clinging to the stem or shank. This may delay, very seriously, the drying out of the cob. Ordinarily seed corn at gathering time, contains over 50 per cent water. Rapid drying after the seed is pulled, is very necessary, since if the cob remains sappy for a number of days, it may sour and thus destroy the vitality of the seed.

### An Interesting Game of Ball.

The game opened with Molasses at the stick and Smallpox catching. Cigar was in the box with plenty of smoke. Horn was on first base and Fiddle on second, backed up by Corn in the field. He made it hot for Umpire Apple, who was rotten. Ax went to bat and chopped. Cigar let Brick walk and Sawdust filled the bases. Song made a hit and Twenty made a score. Cigar went out and Balloon started to pitch, but went straight up; then Cherry twirled, and went wild. Old Ice kept cool in the game until he was hit by a pitched ball, and then you ought to have heard Ice Cream. Cabbage had a good head and kept quiet. Grass covered lots of ground and the crowd cheered when Spider caught the fly. Bread loafed on third and pumped Organ who played fast and put Light out. In the fifth Wind began to blow about what he could do. Hammer began to knock and Trees began to leave. The way they roasted Peanuts was a fright. Knife was put out for cutting third base. Lightning finished pitching the game and struck out six men in the ninth. Apple told Fiddle to take his base and then Song made another hit. Trombone made a slide and Meat was put out on the plate, there was lots of betting on the game, but Soap cleaned up. The score was 1 to 0. Door said that if he had pitched he would have shut them out.

Yes.

As for language reforms, we personally are of the opinion that there are too many commas in the English language.—Chicago News.