

**EYES AND VOICE**

By R. RAY BAKER

Roscoe Bates was one of the points of the queerest love triangle on record. At least Roscoe had never heard of it equal.

He was in love with two young women. Nothing remarkable about that, you will say; it's more often that way than not. There's no disputing that. The fact that he was in love with two girls—or thought he was—was not the remarkable thing about Roscoe's romance.

Here's the thing about it: One of the girls Roscoe had never seen and the other he had never heard speak; and he could not tell which of the two was the more desirable. As for that, though, it looked hopeless for him in either case.

Roscoe was better acquainted with "Voice" than with "Eyes." In fact, he did not know Eyes at all. Voice, of course, was the one he talked with over the phone, and Eyes was the one that worked in the same building with him. He had tried in various ways to meet her, but unfortunately the girl was employed in an office entirely separate from the one in which he had a desk, and he had not been able to find one among his fellow workers who knew any of the girl's associates.

Eyes had smiled at him when he met her on the stairway for the first time some ten months ago; and subsequently when he met her, which was frequently, she had greeted him the same way. But it was just a friendly, comradely smile—not the invitation-to-a-dinner-kind—and he was gratified it was that way. Roscoe had liked the girl from the start, and during the months he saw her come and go from the building he became convinced that he loved her—or would love her if he had half a chance. However, he was quite the opposite of forwardness—not exactly timid or bashful, but rather reserved, you might say.

Roscoe's acquaintanceship with Voice started a year back. It was a case of "wrong number." The girl was calling up a newspaper office to get the baseball scores—for it developed she was a "fan"—and had become connected with Roscoe's desk instead. He was a "fan" himself, and had the scores at his tongue's end, so he furnished her with the desired information.

Then he took one of the boldest steps of his life. He told her he would give her the scores every day if she would call him up; in fact, he offered to call her, but she refused to give her number. She accepted his invitation, and soon they became quite friendly in their telephone associations, which at first dealt mainly with baseball "dope," but later widened their scope to other subjects, although never descending to the plane commonly known as "kidding."

Roscoe fell in love with the voice, not in a silly way, but seriously. He was a sentimental youth and the novelty of the situation appealed to him. Still, he was handicapped by his reserve and could not muster the courage, or whatever the missing ingredient might be, to ask the girl's name or seek to meet her.

Thus matters stood when two months later he began meeting Eyes; and he went up in the air, so to speak. Eyes' eyes were as beautiful to look upon as Voice's voice was to hear, and he felt that either of the girls would fit in with his ideas of the ideal.

Roscoe was not a particularly handsome young man; still, he had his attractive features, one of which was his immaculate appearance, while his features were clean-cut, and he had a couple of dimples that stamped him as having a genial disposition. Yes, it was entirely possible for a girl to get in love with Roscoe at first sight, although he did not flatter himself on that score and did not suppose that Eyes gave him more than a passing thought.

As to Roscoe's voice, it had tones that were pleasing enough; at least, there was no harshness connected with his speech. He realized, however, that it possessed no enticing qualities, and he labored under no delusions that Voice had fallen in love with him or was more interested than one enthusiastic baseball fan might be interested in another.

About the time Roscoe had decided he cared the most for Eyes, possibly because she was more tangible than Voice, and perhaps because of his fear that Voice might be quite the opposite of beautiful to look upon, and maybe because Eyes seemed the more elusive, one of his fellow workers came to him with this discouraging information:

"I found out who that girl in the red coat is. Her name's Pearl Dixon and she's in Dearborn's office upstairs. But you haven't a chance, Ros. She's already in love with a fellow. I met her chum, last night, and she told me so."

Roscoe was disheartened, but brightened up when he learned that the next afternoon was to be a half holiday and he would have his first opportunity of the season to witness a baseball game.

Roscoe owned a small roadster which had not yet passed the cranking stage, and in this he motored to the ball grounds. The game was so exciting that he forgot about his love

affairs, and after its termination he lingered to discuss with an umpire with whom he was acquainted a technical point on a ruling that had arisen during the diamond conflict.

When Roscoe left the grounds the crowds had vanished, all except a girl in a red coat, who stood outside the gate looking about as though in search of some one. She was Eyes, and she smiled with them when she saw Roscoe.

Roscoe's heart beat violently as he approached her, amazed at his own temerity, lifted his hat and inquired: "Can I be of service?"

"I don't know," she replied. "I'm looking for my aunt. We got separated in the crowd and I'm afraid she's taken the trolley car thinking I also was on it, and there isn't another car for half an hour."

Roscoe stepped into the breach.

"I'll be glad to escort you home in my—my alleged automobile."

"I'll be equally glad to ride in it, I assure you," she told him sweetly.

Soon they were buzzing along the road—not too fast, for Roscoe wanted to prolong the trip, especially after he discovered there was no ring on the third finger of her left hand.

"Wasn't it a glorious game!" she exclaimed, starting slightly as Roscoe narrowly missed hitting another car, due to the fact that he was looking into Eyes' eyes.

They discussed the game in detail.

"Do you know," she observed, as they whisked into the residential district, heading for an address she furnished, "you remind me a lot of a friend of mine—another baseball fan?"

Roscoe's heart sank.

"That must be the fellow she's in love with," he thought.

"He talks just like you, using the same idioms, and has the same favorite players," she went on.

This gave Roscoe a new lease on hope. If she loved this other man, and the other man was like him, he felt that he had some chance of beating him in a matrimonial duel.

"You should meet him," Eyes continued. "The next corner is where I live, please. Yes, you should meet him, but I could never bring it about."

"And why not?" he inquired, slowing down.

"Because I never met him myself. Probably you'll think I'm a foolish little girl; but for a year I've been in love with a man I've never seen. He gives me the baseball scores over the telephone every day, and—but, of course, it's all useless. I'll never meet him."

The roadster came to a stop in front of her home with such violence that their heads struck the top.

"Thank you so much," she said, as he helped her out. "Maybe I can do something for you some day."

Roscoe gulped and gaped for words, finally managing to say:

"You can do something right now. Let me come up and see you tonight, and I'll bring this telephone man of yours along. I'm well acquainted with him."

And Eyes' eyes smiled at him and answered in advance of her lips.

**ZUNI INDIANS FLEET-FOOTED**

Remarkable Racing Tournament in Which Runners Usually Defeat Mounted Competitors.

The Zuni Indians of Northwestern New Mexico occasionally hold a racing tournament in which a number of the fleetest runners of the tribe contest for prizes to be given those who first complete on foot a circuit fully 25 miles in length, after a week of severe preparatory practice. The contestants are compelled to kick a small stick the entire distance of the race. Sometimes they bare the right foot and grasp the stick between their toes so that in taking a step they can fling it a surprising distance in front of them as they run.

The rule of the race is that this stick is never to be touched by any part of the body other than the foot. The contestants may get into severe difficulties when the nomadic piece of wood happens to fall into the midst of one of the large thorny clumps of cacti which abounds in that country, or if the river has to be crossed in the race. So extraordinary are the endurance and speed of these runners that they often cover the entire 25 miles in a little more than two hours.

Sometimes Indians mounted on swift ponies enter the race against the foot runners. At the end of ten miles the horses begin to show signs of fatigue, and when 15 or 20 miles have been traveled they have often to be withdrawn from the race. The foot runners are almost always able to win the race over their mounted competitors, and seem to suffer no serious effects from the great muscular strain to which they have been subjected.

**Annoying Both Ways.**

Miss Elsie De Wolfe said at the club:

"Servants—and not necessarily good servants—now get \$15 a week, and at that they are hard to find."

"A young girl about to marry said to a middle-aged matron the other day: "I suppose housekeeping has its annoyances?"

"It certainly has!" the matron answered. "You've either got a servant or you haven't."

**Its Natural End.**

"There is one occupation which no matter how well a man succeeds in it is bound in the end to go down hill."

"What's that?"

"Mountain climbing."



**FARM POULTRY**

Outline of Method Recommended by Poultry Specialists of Department of Agriculture.

The following method of ridding hen houses of mites and lice, when the weather conditions are such as to permit of the birds being kept outside the house for five or six hours, is recommended by poultry specialists in the United States department of agriculture.

Close all the doors and windows and see that there are no cracks or any other openings to admit air. Set an iron vessel on gravel or sand near the center of the house. Place in the vessel a handful of shavings or straw saturated with kerosene and on these sprinkle sulphur at the rate of about one pound to every 90 or 100 square feet of floor space. Instead of using the shavings and kerosene, the sulphur may be saturated with wood alcohol.

When everything else is in readiness, light the material and hastily leave the house. In case any anxiety is felt about fire, a glance through a window will show whether everything is all right. There is very little danger of fire when proper precautions have been taken to have plenty of soil beneath the vessel. After three or four hours, throw all the doors and the windows wide open to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly. Then let the fowls in one by one. As each enters, catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds. Tobacco dust is also good to use instead of insect powder.

The birds and house have now been freed from vermin for the present, but the eggs of the insects have not been destroyed, and in a week another swarm will be hatched out. There-



**FUMIGATING HEN HOUSE TO GET RID OF MITES AND LICE.**

fore it will be necessary to repeat the operation once or twice before the pests are exterminated. After this care should be used to see that no strange fowl is admitted to the house or yard without having been thoroughly rid of lice, for one lousy hen will contaminate all the rest.

**GIVE GROWING CHICKS MILK**

Where Supply Can Be Obtained It Should Be Kept Before Them in Open Dish or Pan.

Nothing is better for growing chicks than a liberal supply of sour milk. If it can be obtained it always should be kept before them in an open dish or pan where they can eat and drink it freely. Where sour milk is fed, the amount of beef scrap in the dry mash may be reduced one-half.

Plenty of fresh, clean water is absolutely necessary for all growing chicks. In hot weather it should be given twice daily and put into fountains or dishes and placed in the shade so as to keep as cool as possible. Clean the water dish thoroughly each day before filling.

**SURPLUS FOWLS PROFITABLE**

Males and Females That Have Outgrown Their Usefulness Provide Additional Income.

Most farmers find the profit in the commercial part of the poultry business in market eggs, but the surplus males and the females that have outgrown their usefulness provide an additional income which is worth while.

**GEESSE MAKE GOOD FORAGERS**

Fowls Pick Up Large Portion of Their Ration if Allowed Free Range on Farm.

All geese are good foragers and even when young will pick up a large part of their ration if allowed free range on the farm. They eat grass and fresh vegetable growths of all kinds, as well as bugs and worms.

**ALFALFA ENEMY IS DRIVEN BACK**

Effective and Cheap Method of Stopping Injury by Pest Has Been Found.

**CROP TREATED BY SPRAYING**

Net Saving on Demonstration Fields of 4,263 Acres Totaled \$41,371 at Cost of \$1.50 Per Acre—Power Pumps Used.

The alfalfa weevil in some sections not only causes financial loss but even threatens actual ruin. Heretofore the control methods were only partially successful. Flooding the alfalfa fields, cultivating them when dry, and dragging them with a brush harrow seemed to check this pest only in a measure. Also, the growth of a second cutting was so delayed and often so short that the crop as a whole was much reduced.

**Stop Destructiveness of Pest.**

Work by the Salt Lake City office of the bureau of entomology showed that best results came from spraying the alfalfa fields with a solution of arsenate of lead when the larvae of the weevil were doing the greatest amount of damage on the first crop. Demonstrations were held in various sections of the Great Salt Lake valley in cooperation with the county agricultural agents. During 1919 this work was extended and the demonstrations carried forward by the county agents indicate that an effective and cheap method of stopping the destructiveness of this pest has been found.

**Save by Spraying.**

During the past year 4,263 acres of alfalfa were treated by spraying, and it is estimated that the net saving on these demonstration fields totals \$41,371. By this method the first crop of hay is saved. The cost is only about \$1.50 an acre, as but two pounds of arsenate of lead are mixed with 100 gallons of water and applied at this rate to an acre of alfalfa. Power pumps which force the spray through extension nozzles make it possible to strip quickly and effectively.

The demonstrations proved a considerable increase in the production of hay to the acre. This sometimes



**DRAWINGS SHOWING COMPLETE LIFE HISTORY OF ALFALFA WEEVIL AND THE MANNER IN WHICH IT ATTACKS THE PLANTS.**

amounted to from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. In Sevier county, Utah, demonstrations conducted on 1,700 acres showed an average increase of 800 pounds an acre. At the prevailing price of alfalfa hay, \$20 a ton, the resulting saving should total \$13,000 in that county alone.

County agents and farmers in other counties in Utah also report that when normal conditions prevailed last year the spraying of alfalfa proved to be cheap, practical and effective.

**FARMER IS MORE EFFICIENT**

Average Corn Yield in Last Half Century is 1 1/2 Bushels Per Farmer's Workday.

Corn production averaged little more than two bushels per farmer's workday of ten hours in the middle of the last century, when he husked and shelled by hand and turned the crank of a fodder cutter. The average rose to 1 1/2 bushels half a century later when he used a gang plow, disk harrow, corn planter, self-binder for cutting, husker and fodder cutter, and a shelling machine, says the United States department of agriculture. Besides, there has been improvement in agriculture. If the corn was husked from standing stalks and these left in the field, and the corn was not shelled, the gain in production per day of farmer's labor was from 10 bushels in the earlier time to 20 1/2 bushels in the later.

**PROPER FEED AT FARROWING**

Thick Slop of Ground Oats and Little Oilmeal Is Preferred by Many Hog Raisers.

Many hog raisers who use corn as the main part of their feed most of the time, do not feed corn just before or just after farrowing. "The last two months before farrowing I don't feed any corn, but give a thick slop of ground oats and a little oilmeal," says one man. "I cut down the feed just before farrowing and do not feed any more until the pigs are about a day old."

**FARM POULTRY**

**CLUB GIRL'S HENS PAY WELL**

Valerie Henning of Mississippi is Paying Her Way Through College on Profits From Flock.

"I am a poultry club member, and my records show that this year the net profits from my chickens were \$525.35." This is the report of Valerie Henning of Panola county, Mississippi, who at sixteen holds the championship of her state in poultry-club work. She, with six other Mississippi girls and two chaperons, recently visited Washington. The five-day trip was a prize offered by Mississippi bankers and business men to the girl in each district of the state who made the largest profit in her club work.

Miss Henning has been a member for two years of one of the poultry



**PRIZE-WINNERS OF MISSISSIPPI GIRLS CLUBS WITNESSING DEMONSTRATION IN USE OF EGG TESTER AT BELTSVILLE GOVERNMENT FARM.**

clubs supervised by the United States department of agriculture and the state colleges.

To obtain her start in club work she borrowed \$13.50 from a local bank. With this money a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks, consisting of four hens and one cockerel, was bought. The profits from her chickens last year, her first in poultry work, were \$374, and her flock for 1919 consisted of two cockerels and nineteen hens. By the use of trap nests and leg bands the record as a layer of each hen had been observed, and only the good egg producers were kept. From January 1 to October 18 the 19 biddies laid 2,840 eggs. Miss Henning sells nearly all the eggs for hatching purposes; but the birds she raises, aside from the culs, bring from \$15 to \$20 a pen.

The money this club girl has made through her poultry work is being used to pay her way through an agricultural high school.

**DESIRABLE HENS TO RETAIN**

On Most Farms Size of Flock Could Well Be Increased—Range Is Very Important.

The average farmer might find it desirable to increase the size of the flock of hens. While most farmers have little time to devote to poultry raising, yet their families may attend to the fowls and see that they are well cared for and protected.

The usual "advice" to poultry raisers to begin with a few hens is sound. But on most farms the women and girls have had the responsibility of the flock for years and most of them could well afford to increase the number of laying hens.

Range is very important for poultry. But range alone is not enough. The fowls must have feed and shelter when they need them.

When one is about to increase the number of hens it is well to see that those kept are worth keeping. Poor hens are not an asset; they are generally a liability.



**Cull out weak or slow-growing chicks.**

Eggs being taken to market should be protected from the sun's rays.

If the hen house is damp, it is safe to say fewer eggs will be laid.

Infertile eggs will withstand marketing conditions much better than fertile eggs.

A chicken can stand any amount of cold, but very little moisture, when housed.

Rapid growth and no bowel trouble are essential in developing profitable flocks of chicks.

Make hens take exercise by feeding their grain in litter, where they will have to scratch for it.

Begin marketing the cockerels as soon as they weigh 1 1/2 pounds or attain a marketable weight.

Bran and charcoal are two valuable feeds for young chicks. They can be placed in hoppers before the chicks at all times.

**HARLEQUIN CABBAGE BUG INJURES CROPS**

Attacks Cauliflower and Various Other Vegetables.

First Appearing Insects Should Be Killed Before They Have Chance to Breed—Clean Up Old Stalks and Rubbish.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cabbage crop of many states suffers severe losses from the ravages of the harlequin cabbage bug. The affected plants wilt and die soon after attack as though swept by fire, hence the name "fire bug." This bug, which also is called "calico bug" and "terrapin bug," also injures cauliflower, kale, turnip, radish, and other cole crops, and after destroying fields of these, attacks various other vegetables. Several generations are produced each year.

Cleaning up the cabbage stalks and other remnants as soon as the crop is off, preventing the growth of weeds



**BRUSSELS SPROUTS, SHOWING CHARACTERISTIC FEEDING AREAS, WHITE SPOTS ON LEAVES, DUE TO ATTACK OF THE HARLEQUIN CABBAGE BUG.**

and the accumulation of rubbish, using trap crops of mustard, rape, or other early crop, burning over infested patches and fields, and destroying the insects by means of a hand torch and other mechanical measures, are the best methods of control, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1061, "Harlequin Cabbage Bug and Its Control," recently issued by the United States department of agriculture.

The first appearing bugs should be killed before they have a chance to breed, or if the fields become infested later the bugs should be destroyed late in the season so as to leave fewer to survive the winter.

Co-operation with others who grow cole crops is an absolute necessity in dealing successfully with this pest.

The new bulletin may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, on application to the department.

**RIGHT TIME TO APPLY LIME**

If Badly Needed It May Be Spread on Winter Wheat in Spring and Lightly Harrowed.

The best time to apply lime is when land is being prepared for wheat in fall. It should be spread on the plowed ground and harrowed in. Liming corn land that is to be followed by a grain crop with clover is also good practice. If lime is badly needed it may be spread on the winter wheat in the spring and lightly harrowed in. It will not be as effective as if it had been put on last fall but it will help some. If clover is to be seeded with a spring grain crop, lime can be applied when preparing the land for this crop.

The precise amount of lime to use in each case can be determined only by chemical means, and the various methods for determining the lime requirement of soils do not always yield uniform results, says the United States department of agriculture. For the farmer the response of the clover crop is the best test. By liming a field at two or three rates and leaving a strip unlimed the farmer can get clover to tell the story itself. As a general rule, which is useful as a starting point, two tons of ground limestone or one ton of burnt lime an acre will put most land in shape to grow clover.

**DEVELOPMENT OF MARKETING**

Improvement Must Continue to Come Through Better Methods and Procedure.

Marketing machinery is a product of evolution; any improvement must continue to come gradually through better methods and procedure and not through setting up instantly a perfectly efficient and automatically operated new marketing machine. Market experts in the United States department of agriculture point out that the worker in the field of marketing can assist in the development of better marketing practices just as the worker in the field of production has assisted, and is now assisting, in the improvement of general practices.

**GET HONEY FROM DANDELION**

Not Considered Strong Enough Argument to Continue Growing Plant Too Freely.

Beekeepers have found that the dandelion furnished the bees some honey in 1919. But in general this would not be a strong enough argument to continue growing the plant as freely as some do grow it.