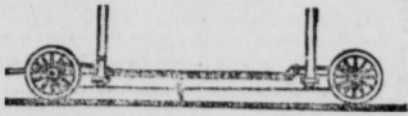


Rack Saves Lifting.
This drawing shows a convenient rack for hauling silage corn or cut corn of any kind, green or cured. It is recommended by the farm management department at the Nebraska university farm. It is made by hanging two bed pieces under the axle of the



wagon and building a platform on these pieces. The frame is hung by a long kingbolt in front and struts over the bolster behind. The great advantage of such a wagon that commands it at once to any one who ever has handled cut corn is that it is low down, which means easy loading and unloading.

Spraying For Peach Leaf Curl.
[New York experiment station.]

Peach leaf curl can be controlled by fall spraying, according to statements made by the plant pathologists at Cornell. The disease is well known, and its method of control has been fully developed, so that the grower may be sure of results.

The college authorities state that a number of substances applied while the tree is dormant, or leafless, will give certain control, provided every bud on the tree is covered with the spray. A lime sulphur spray testing 32 degrees B, diluted to one part of the concentrate to eight parts of water is the one most commonly used, because it controls San Jose scale also. If the scale is not present a standard solution of lime sulphur diluted to one part of the concentrated solution in fifteen parts of water will give excellent results.

Spraying may be done during the months of November and December more effectively than during the spring months because of more favorable weather conditions. Cold rains in the spring are likely to interfere with spraying at the proper time, and the leaf curl fungus is thus allowed to get a start.

Delhi's Iron Pillar.

At Delhi there still exists an iron pillar fifty feet high and sixteen inches in diameter, made of fifty pound blooms welded together. This pillar, it is suggested, may be regarded as the doyen among products of the heavy iron industry.

FEED HENS REGULARLY.

Neglect In This Matter Sure to Produce Bad Results.

It is poor policy to let the birds go to roost without their evening meal. Now and then a poultryman will be away from home at feeding time, and when he returns he finds the chickens have gone to roost. It is a long time from sunset to sunrise, too long some times for chickens to go without food, but when it comes to going without solid food from one morning till next morning it becomes disastrous to a flock of fowls, says the Kansas Farmer. There is no excuse for leaving the chickens so long without food. If you are planning to be away part of the afternoon feed them before you go, even if it is a couple of hours before the regular time. This will not do as a constant thing, but it is better than letting the birds go to roost with empty crops.

If you must be away at feeding time secure some one to feed the birds at the proper time. You may think that this neglect does not hurt the birds, but it does, for the poorly fed hen is usually the one that does not lay during the winter, and the same may be said of the neglected hen. If you expect good returns from your hens you must give them the treatment that warrants such returns. Of course this does not refer to the hens on a farm that can pick up bits of grain from around the corncribs and hog lots, but refers to those poultrymen who have to furnish everything to their poultry.

Grain For Hens.

Feed a variety of grain rations to poultry when confined to the house. Give oats, wheat, corn, barley, kafir corn, peas, millet, buckwheat and any others available. It is unwise to confine the hens to any one feed, as even if large quantities are eaten the system can use only a certain quantity of any one ingredient and requires others to balance the ration. Corn and buckwheat are better in winter than in summer.

Passing of the Whale.

The whale is passing and rapidly. Modern means of destroying him have reduced his numbers until, comparatively speaking, only a few remain. Ten years ago the whalers operating from the various Newfoundland stations made an annual catch of 1,500. Today a catch of 200 in a year is considered remarkable. The whale will soon be extinct at that rate.—Boston Herald.

POULTRY and EGGS

TURKEYS FOR BREEDING.

Selection Should Be Made In Fall Before Marketing Time.

The future breeders should always be selected from the turkey flock in the fall before any have been marketed, at which time the choicest birds can be picked out, says the Iowa Homestead. These selected specimens probably would bring a little more money than some of those marketed, but they are also worth more as breeders than the poor birds. Strong, active, healthy birds—those that have never been afflicted with a serious disease—are wanted if the future turkey crops are to prove profitable. If the beginner



The turkey feed hopper shown in the accompanying picture solves the problem of keeping the chickens from getting the turkey's feed. At fattening time the turkey raiser wishes to keep corn always before his big birds to plump them for market. The hopper shown is simply a trough on legs as high as a turkey reaches to feed, and two boards form a comb over it to keep out rain and chickens that may fly on top.

In turkey raising wishes to start operations with stock rather than with eggs, the fall is the best time to obtain such stock. The birds will then have ample time to become acquainted with their surroundings before the opening of the breeding season. The breeders should be separated from the turkeys that are to be marketed before fattening commences, as the breeding stock is easily injured by getting the birds overfat. If necessary to confine any of the birds during the fattening period let it be the breeders.

Up to their fifth year turkeys are profitable as breeders, though it is a good plan to change gobblers every year, especially if some of the young females are retained as breeders. The male should never be related to any of the hens. Hens are not fully matured until two years old, and they are at their best during the next two or three years. During the mating season the proper proportion to divide the sexes is from six to ten hens with one gobbler, although successful hatches are often obtained when a larger number of females are allowed to each male. When turkeys are properly mated the eggs are usually very fertile.

The breeding stock should receive good care during the winter months. Without proper care and attention as well as suitable quarters the turkeys will not go through the winter in good health, and consequently they will not be in good condition for the breeding season, and that means poor success with the young. The young turkeys that are bred from healthy stock are hard enough to raise without the extra handicap of noth too healthy breeders.

Turkeys do not want damp, stuffy quarters in winter. A well lighted open shed or loft that is fitted up so as to prevent direct drafts, but which provides good ventilation at all times, makes a good place to keep them. Turkeys can stand a good deal of cold, but they cannot stand foul smelling quarters. Fix up some broad perches a couple of feet from the floor in the turkeys' shed, provide troughs for grit and water and in real cold weather put some straw or other litter on the floor. Feed corn and other grains regularly and during severe cold weather give an occasional feed of warm mash.

There are seven recognized breeds of turkeys, but the Bronze, the Bourbon Red and the White Holland are the most popular. The Narragansett also prevails in some sections. Where there is plenty of range and the largest birds are wanted the Bronze is the most profitable breed for the farmer.

The man of brains sees difficulties, surmounts or avoids them. The fool knows no difficulties.—La Bruyere.

Scientific Farming

LATE BLIGHT IN POTATOES.

The Crop In New York and Other States Much Affected by Rot.
[Prepared by Cornell station, Ithaca, N. Y.]

During the season just passed the potato crop of New York state received a serious setback on account of a general outbreak of the late blight disease, which resulted in much loss from rot in the field. Potato growers in nearly all sections of the state as well as in most of the other leading potato states of the Union have been affected, except in rare instances where exceptionally thorough spraying was done.

Owing to the fact that late blight rots operates rapidly under moist and temperate storage conditions, the Cornell agricultural authorities say that those who attempt to hold all or part of their crop for spring or midwinter prices will likely find a part of it rotting in storage. This makes careful handling to avoid bruising, moderately dry storage conditions and low storage temperatures almost a necessity. Early sales at harvest time are to be recommended when prices warrant and when there is no danger of large consignments rotting on the buyers' hands. Even though tubers may go into storage in an apparently healthy condition, this is no proof that the fungous spores of late blight, which are likely to come in contact with the tubers at digging time, will not produce rapid rotting in storage. Growers harvesting blighted fields may do well to sell early in small quantities so that the



ROTTING IN STORAGE.

product will be consumed in a relatively short time with little or no loss to either the farmer or the consumer.

Owing to the low prices which farmers received for their potato crop during the past season and the present poor condition of the crop, now is a particularly opportune time for careful sorting and grading. By sorting out tubers showing evidence of blight at digging time much further infection by contact may be avoided. By grading the tubers into standard grades and discarding or feeding the culls the consumer will get a better product, which ought to result in a stimulated sale. There are numerous potato sorters now on the market which make two or three grades of market potatoes besides culls. These machines are not expensive and may be used in the field at the time of picking up the crop, making it possible to haul direct from the field to market. The standard first grade established by an especially appointed commission at Chicago and recognized by most of the potato buying and selling exchanges of the country includes all tubers which will pass over a chain mesh of one and seven-eighths inches diameter.

Cow Testing Pays.

Ten farmers belonging to the Janesville Cow Testing association of Bremer county, Ia., are enthusiastic as to the value of keeping books with their dairy cows. The association was organized in 1911, and since that time the average milk production has been increased by one-third. The actual profit has been more than doubled, and progress in the right direction is still being made. In 1911 the average butter fat production for each cow was 246 pounds. Last year it was 312.6 pounds. The profit per animal when the association started was \$32.42, and in 1914 it had increased to \$69.02.

The Dairy Cow's Best Age.

In considering the question of cow development the question is sometimes raised as to when a cow is at her best for milk and butter fat production. As a general rule the properly fed and handled milk cow will increase in production up to five or six years. A really good dairy cow should not show any falling off until after at least ten years of age, and many excellent records have been made by cows even older than this.

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I. E. Dawson, Prop.

STORING SEED CORN.
Properly storing the corn for winter is just as important as field selection. The main point is to have the corn thoroughly dried out before heavy freezing weather sets in. It is the freezing and thawing of the excess moisture in the kernel that injure its growing qualities. The practice of hanging corn up by the husks or with corks is a good one, since it allows a free circulation of air. Where large quantities are to be dried the same effect can be secured by laying out the ears on slat shelves.—Home and Farm.

TO CONTROL SMUT IN WHEAT
More Than One Treatment May Be Used In Killing the Disease.
[M. A. Beeson, Oklahoma station.]
There is more than one treatment that may be used for controlling smut in wheat. One is the hot water method, where you heat your water to a temperature of about 145 degrees F, and then put in the wheat and let remain for about five minutes. Another method is the formalin treatment. The formalin may be got at any drug store at a cost of from 75 cents to 90 cents per pound, or cheaper when bought in quantities. One pound is sufficient for forty-five or fifty bushels of grain. It should be used at the rate of one ounce to three gallons of water, and as a rule one gallon is sufficient to treat one bushel of grain.

The wheat seed may be treated by spreading the grain in thin layers on a smooth floor, canvas or on the hard ground and sprinkling with diluted formalin so as to thoroughly wet the grain with the mixture. Then shovel the grain thoroughly for a few times to insure an even distribution of the solution. The wheat should then be covered with bags or blankets to keep the fumes of the formalin within. It should stand in this way for from six to twelve hours and should then be dried thoroughly by spreading out in thin layers and stirring frequently. The seed is then ready for sowing.

She'd Notice It.
"Look here," said the husband. "You mustn't complain that way. Remember, at least, that I have to foot all the bills."
"Yes, you foot them," retorted the wife. "You kick at every single one of them."—Stray Stories.

Appropriate.
Little Johnny—Dad, there's a girl at our school whom we call Postscript. Dad—Postscript? What do you call her Postscript for? Little Johnny—Cos her name is Adeline Moore. Exchange.



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