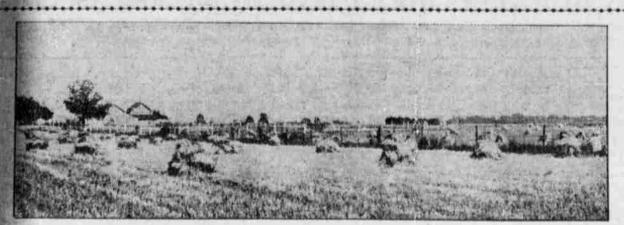
Economy in Using European Type of Grain Drill



BY WILLIAM PRITCHETT.

HE manner of seeding in Europe should be a very profitable subject for the American farmer to sider at this time; very little has n said in the agricultural papers thout seeding wheat, rye and other trains in the fields of Europe, where t is not unusual at all to produce 60 makels of wheat per acre and some-times as many as 80 bushels per acre been claimed.

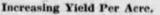
Land, of course, is very valuable in he farming sections and the price of or is much cheaper than we can nize or understand here in Amera, so that labor perhaps might be asted in Europe but the greatest maible care is to avoid the waste of he land.

fore-carriage in front (called vordikarre) and this fore-carriage has a long lever that extends clear behind the seed hopper and by using this long lever the machine is guided so perfectly straight that not an inch of land is allowed to be wasted and no crooks in the rows are possible.

Where three men operate the machine, the second man after the keeping of the seed in the hopper and then it is the exclusive consider in seeding by duty of the third man to simply width of the seed furrow made by guide the machine and instead of the the furrow openers because if the furrow jever extending behind the hopsel furrow is very narrow it simply long lever extending behind the hopsel furrow is very narrow it simply that it can be puts one grain of seed nearly on top another, killing both stalks as chine, the second man simply looks grain, after the keeping of the seed in the And The European land owner or rent- watch the track of the wheels of the r uses a grain drill putting in the fore carriage to see that the machine

continually guide the machine by the rows which allow the sun to come down baking a surface crust and to rapidly take up the surface moisture, especially in a hot and dry year; these wide spaces between the seed rows allow much room for weed seed to fall and every practical farmer knows that it takes just as much strength out of the ground to pro-duce weeds as it does to produce

duty of the third man guide the machine and instead of the long lever extending behind the hopper it is hinged so that it can be puts one grain of seed nearly on top turned to allow the third man to walk along side of the wheel of the mentioned in the report of the Misfore-carriage so that he can closely watch the track of the wheels of the carriage to see that the machine that "not more than 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the seed plants that sprout in the narrow seed rows of a grain drill ever mature."



Besides the importance of producing much more grain per acre with the seed rows closer together there is also the very great advantage that in a dry year when clover is sown with the wheat or the oats the closer seed rows very favorably protect the clover and it has been proven re-peatedly that a good stand of clover is obtained under drouth conditions with the narrow seed rows when otherwise with the seed rows six inches or seven inches apart the clover has been entirely killed out by

I succeeded in buying a three-inch American grain drill in January, 1912, and have now used this ma-chine for three years, putting the grain drill rows only three inches apart and I have now failed to reapart and I have never failed to pro-duce at least 10 bushels of wheat per acre more than any of my neighbors seeding with the rows made six inches or seven inches apart, and my oats likewise correspondingly in-creased over the wider seed rows.

American apples sold in Sweden are known as California, Oregon and HOW TO GET 320 American apples.

Every time you buy from advertisements in this paper you help to make a better paper.



The HEART of the WHEAT

If your dealer does not handle, send 15c stamps for regular size package by Parcel Post to

MORGAN MILLING CO.



ou simply could not give a European farmer a grain drill making the rows more than 3 ½ inches apart.

European Grain Drills,

Again, if you would investigate the type of grain drill used in Europe It will be seen that they use two men and very often three men to operate European grain drill; one man do-Ing the driving of the oxen, camels ican manner of drilling the grain is or horses and then if two men are opfound to be really better than broaderating the machine the second man casting, but it permits a wonderful
sees to it that the hopper is kept waste of land; the seed is not propproperly filled with seed and that erly distributed; it allows a very
the seed is kept flowing steadily and great waste of moisture because of
accurately. Besides it is his duty to the bare spaces between the seed

rows often as close as 2 1/2 inches is driven absolutely straight so that apart, never more than 3 inches and not an inch of the land is wasted.

Wasteful American Method.

Let us make comparison of this European system with our manner of seeding in America; the American farmer uses a grain drill with the rows never closer together than six inches and more generally in the corn belt states it is seven inches or some-times eight inches apart. This Amer-ican manner of drilling the grain is

What Do You Think OF THIS? 3,000,000 Acres

FINE PREE HOMESTEADS and Montana Deeded Lands \$5 to \$40 nn nere

Ready for the plow, Yields 30 to 60 bu, wheat, Oats, barley, flax, hay, etc., in proportion.

Pinest Inland Climate. Land Sold on Crop Payment Plan.

Low fare Homeseekers' Excursions on first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Western Immigration Agent. C. M. & ST. P. RY. 2d and Cherry, Scattle, Wash

ACRES FREE

Do You Want a Homestead?

List of Government lands in each state subject to homestead and for what best adapted. Also description of Oregon by counties. Send for 140-page book, "Advantages of Oregon." Price 59 cents, postpaid.

R. C. FISKE

CROP REPORT OF OREGON AND UNITED STATES.

FINAL estimate of acreage production and price December 1, in the state, and production and price in the United States (acreage and production in thousands, i. e., 900 omitted.) United States.

		OI CH OIL		- 5/ 84 S UNIA NO S S S S S S S C CO.	
	Acre-	Produc-	Price	Produc-	Price
Crops	age.	Figure.	Dian 1	tion	Nov 1
Corn. 1814		860	ACTION AT	5 643 654	63.7
Corn, 1913	このものもある (重要	999	22	2.712.272	99.1
Corn, 1913		938	70	1,446,988	69.1
Wheat, 1914	799	16,604	102	891,017	98.6
Wheat, 1913	750	15.717	75	763,380	79.9
Oats, 1914	264	12 740	45	1.141.060	43.8
Oats, 1918	260	15 998	9.6	1 191 743	59.0
		2.440	27	194 059	27.5
Barley, 1914	*********	2,000	91	127,222	04.8
		4,200	0.0	178,189	99.7
Rye, 1914	······ BI	336	100	42,779	36.5
Rye, 1913	20	350	75	41,381	63.4
Buckwheat, 1914		*****	11000	16.881	76.4
Buckwheat, 1913		7.7.7.7.7.	2.50	12,633	25.5
Flaxseed, 1914	A STATE OF THE	* * * * * *	10000	15 550	1.94
Planned 1019			***	12 953	1.24
Flaxseed, 1913		****	8.8.9	11,803	1.40
Rice, 1914	*******	0.0000	5.64	23,649	22.4
Rice, 1913		*****	4.8.6	25,744	80.5
Potatoes, 1914	49	4,752	60	400,921	48.9
Potatoes, 1913	50	6.750	58	331.525	68.7
Sweet Potatoes, 1914				56.574	73.0
Sweet Potatoes, 1913		2,53,55	7.5.5	59.057	79.4
Back Lotatoon, Intairitation		7.77	0.20	20,021	4177
Hay, 1914		1,114	9,20	10,072	11.15
Hay, 1913.		1,102	8.03	64,116	12.43
Tobacco, 1914	*******	*****		1,034,679	2.8
Tobacco, 1913			4.44	953,734	12.8
Cotton, 1914		Graden.		15.966	6.8
Cotton, 1913		2000000	2100	14.156	19.5
Sugar Pasts 1914	********	22.23.55	2.5.5	5 147	6.41
Sugar Beets, 1914	*****	233333	2.5.5	5 080	5 00
Sugar Beets, 1913	*******	*****	***	5,927	5.65

(Quantities of hay and sugar beets in tons; tobacco in pounds; cotton in bales; other products in bushels. Prices for hay and beets in dollars per ton; cotton and tobacco, cents per pound; flaxseed, dollars per bushel, other products, cents per bushel.)

Wheat sown this Fall in the state \$86,000 acres, compared with \$35,000 acres last year; condition 93 per cent normal, compared with ten-year average of 95 Similarly, in the United States, 41,300,000 acres, compared with 37,100,000 acres sown last year; condition, \$8.3 per cent, compared with 30.3, the ten-year average.

Double the Wheat and Oat Crops

Money must be made by better farming; it is common sense to see grain drilled only 3 inches apart, not 6 inches or 7 inches between rowsmeans much better seed distribution, better surface covering with crop, less wasted land, better saving of moisture, crowding out the weeds and many other advantages; one maker of 3-inch drills guarantees 25% or better increase or no pay for the machines. Fetzer & Co., of Springfield, Ill., claim in a dry year the yield has been increased four times more per acre, besides making a good stand of clover where the clover with wheat was dried out with 7-inch rows. Write today for the proof and guarantee and free printed matter.