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DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER—Publisher desires location for party democratic paper. Address, Box 41, Huntington Beach, Calif.

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BROTHER—Accidentally discovered root cures tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. J. W. Stokes, Mohawk, Fla.

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fowl that can be raised so easily or cheaply as geese, and her story of how she does it is interesting and helpful. To have success in breeding Miss Storer says, it is important to breed from only large matured specimens. The goose should be at least two or three years old and can be kept until she is twenty, but the gander should be changed every three or four years. Miss Storer has been able to hatch 100 per cent of geese in an incubator, but if the incubator is not used she prefers putting the eggs under hens, four or five to each hen. Whether in the incubator or under hens the eggs should be sprinkled with warm water two or three times a week. During the last week in the incubator she takes some warm water and dips the whole egg into it for a second and then puts it back on the tray. Much care is given the goslings during the first months of their lives. They are kept warm and fed often, a little at a time, with bread crumbs soaked in milk. The most important part of a young gosling's living is plenty of green food and plenty of water to drink. But the gosling must be kept out of the water until the feathers are grown sufficiently to keep his back from getting wet, for it means death to him if he does. Meal stirred in boiling water and cooled is good food for the goslings when three weeks old. By the time they are two and a half months old they will get their own living, if they are allowed freedom in a good pasture where there is plenty of grass, or they can be kept in a yard if green stuff is given them from the garden, such as lettuce or turnips cut up. They only require enough water to drink. No other fowl can thrive in a pasture with little water to drink as the goose will, and besides they are subject to no parasite pests, either lice or mites, or diseases common to other classes of poultry stock.

It is interesting to know what profits can be made from such a flock when the time comes to fatten them for market. Geese are fattened on corn meal, and two bushels of this will fatten ten goslings. It will cost from fifty to seventy-five cents to raise a goose ready for market. If of the Toulouse variety it will dress from ten to fourteen pounds, and bring from \$2.50 to \$3. A pound of goose feathers is worth \$1, and a pound can be taken from every three geese.

Of the several kinds of geese, Miss Storer prefers the Toulouse, for they lay more eggs than any other kind, commence to lay in February, and do not become broody until May. In this time they will lay 25 or 30 eggs, and can often be broken up so they will lay again. Even if the last eggs are not laid until the first of July it will give them time to be hatched and the geese sold at a good price during Christmas time.

AVOIDING DISEASE

There is always a clamor for some panacea for the relief of the multitude of ailments, says H. E. Kingman, of the Colorado agricultural college. It makes little difference whether the patient is human or animal. Tell a farmer how to improve the condition of a sick animal and he will be very grateful to you and remember you, but to try to teach him how to prevent sickness in a hundred head of livestock and he will scoff at you and promptly forget your instructions. In human medicine the idea of making every man his own physician has long since been dropped, but since veterinary knowledge and education lay behind, there still exists a demand for the instruction of the farmer along the lines of veterinary medicine. Through the practice of veterinary medicine it has been found that

if the farmer had taken a few precautions he might have avoided some of his most serious losses. A few suggestions then of some of the common errors should be in order.

Corn, chop and ground barley should only be fed in very small quantities to a horse. If a horse is accustomed to hard work he should not be given a day's complete rest. Stop to pull a nail from a board rather than turn it over. Remember that a colt between the ages of two and a half and three years gets twelve teeth. See that the old ones are properly shed. Have a veterinarian examine your horse's mouth once a year.

PRACTICAL SIDE OF STORING SEED CORN

Taking it for granted that the corn grower has made a careful selection of seed corn for next year's crop, there is still danger that much of his good work will be undone by his failure to provide storage conditions that will not affect the vitality and germinating qualities of the seed. Kept under unfavorable conditions seed corn that comes up to the best standards of selection often fails to produce a good stand of ear, while poor or mediocre ears, if kept in favorable storage conditions, will give a good percentage of germination, though the plants produced will not be up to the standard.

Storage has only to do with maintaining the germinative quality of the seed, and does not increase or decrease the inheritance quality of the kernels, or their power to produce ears and plants of the desired type. The finest of storage conditions can not be made to bring forth ideal plants from undesirable ears, but the storage conditions for the winter are essential ones to be looked after. After the ears selected have matured on the stalk they are husked and allowed to cure in the field for a few days—that is, until a large part of their excess moisture has evaporated. After the evaporation has continued as far as it will under field conditions the corn may be stored for the winter. Perhaps during the early fall the seed may be left in the corn crib, but at the approach of freezing weather they should be taken to some warmer place where they will not freeze. Freezing of the water in the kernel causes expansion and cracking, and if the crack is made in the fall the chances for a good stand when the corn is planted are diminished. Cracks open the way to spores of mold to get into the kernel. As long as the hull is on the kernel there is no danger of mold, but when the mold gains entrance through a crack made by fall freezing it will have all the warm days of winter to work, and will probably destroy the germs of a great many kernels. It can readily be seen why the seed ear should never be allowed to freeze. While seed corn should be kept dry, it should not be kiln-dried; that is, dried by artificial heat. When placed under the warmest of natural conditions it will get just so dry and no more. There is always a little moisture which will not come out. This is called residual moisture, and if it is driven out by artificial heat the chances for perfect germination are greatly decreased.

A convenient way to store seed corn is by means of a two by four about four feet long, through which twenty-penny spikes have been driven at such distances apart so that the butt of an ear may be stuck on each spike. When suspended from the ceiling of a drying room one is quite certain of having good corn to plant in the spring. The four points to be remembered are that the value of seed corn depends upon the type which has been selected and the way

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There will be offered at public auction at the places and times herein named at not less than appraised valuations about 1,279,000 acres of timber lands with standing timber thereon, which includes about 1,643,857,500 feet of pine, as estimated in 1911, and approximately 141,359,000 feet of hard wood, located in the Choctaw Nation, south-eastern Oklahoma. Sales will be held at Idabel January 5th, Hugo January 8th, Poteau January 12th, Wilburton January 15th and McAlester January 17th, 1914. Bids may be submitted either in person or by agent with power of attorney. Land and timber will be sold together. Land classed as agricultural land will be offered in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, other lands in tracts not exceeding 640 acres, and not more than 160 acres of agricultural land nor more than one fifth of the total of non-agricultural lands will be sold to any one person. Terms 25 per cent cash, balance in three annual installments of 25 per cent each with interest, but payments may be completed any time. Immediate possession given after approval of sale. Residence on land not required. Removal of portions of timber permitted as paid for. The improvements on land consisting of a few scattered houses will be appraised and sold with land and the owners thereof reimbursed where they are not successful bidders. The right to waive technical defects in advertisements and bids and to reject any and all bids is reserved. Detailed information, including descriptive lists, showing quantity and appraisement of timber and land in each tract will be furnished without cost after October 1, 1913; maps, showing location and accessibility to railroads of each tract, will be furnished at a cost of fifty cents each. Application for both descriptive lists and maps should be made to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma. CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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