

CHARLES WYKOFF WRITES HOME FOLKS FROM FRANCE

Tells of Army Life Across the Seas in Interesting Manner.

Dear Mother, Brother and Sister: In answer to your letter, written the 10th of March I will write a few lines. I am laying off again—have a felon on my finger. Oh, Boy; they are surely fine things to have. Weather is rather rainy, as usual. You say the grass is getting green in places—it has been green here all winter, never did die, even in weather cold enough for one to wear an overcoat. Hope Mary finds those French words which I wrote for I have forgotten them. It will keep her busy for a while anyway. I can write and speak French pretty well now. I have to write a French letter every other day to non cheri fiancee comprenez vous. I'll talk French to you when I get home, that is if I don't die of old age before I get home.

Bob has not written to me for two months, so didn't know that he was sick; nor have I seen Elmer Bullock and he did not answer my last letter. I don't care if the whole bunch quits me—am getting pretty grouchy, I guess. Got a letter from Bus the same day I got yours; he is in San Francisco working for the U. S. works. I wish he would go home and I told him in every letter to him that I thought he should. From what I know I may not be home for several years yet. I think I have sent several pictures of my chéri to you which I hope that you have received by now; also hope you sent those papers. No, I have not found another and don't want to. They are easy to find—not many men in France now, you know. Mother, you can tell the people of Alliance or any other town, who are in doubt as to what railroad mechanics get per month, that the pay is as follows: Engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, machinists, boiler makers and helpers, if they are buck privates, draw \$33 per month; corporals, regular corporal's pay and sergeant pay for sergeant, \$33 is overseas pay and is \$3.00 per month more than state pay. We hear and see many letters from friends of the boys in the states congratulating us on our high wages of \$5, \$5 and even \$7 per day including our board and clothes. There are American mechanics over here who are drawing those wages, but they are not in the service. I draw \$36 of which \$6.60 goes for insurance and \$10 allotment. With what I have left I might visit town twice before I am broke again—that is did I not have my winning ways.

Good night.
Love to all
Charles Wykoff

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH RESOLUTION

As chairman of the committee on resolutions of respect and appreciation of our late pastor and wife. I have interviewed the committee, but the church at large as I was able to get in touch with them, not only here, but in other pastorates as well.

Rev. T. S. Young of Denver has this to say: "For five years of the seven years that Bro. Layton served on the Board of City Missions I was also a member and we two were also members of the Executive Board and am well acquainted with his work. He was always on the job, is a fine preacher and an untiring worker did the work of two uncomplainingly."

For Mrs. Layton he has this to say: "In Mrs. Layton any church will have a woman far and away above the average from every standpoint."

A former member of the Church at Pueblo Colo. where Brother Layton was pastor, has this to say: "Have known Brother Layton for eighteen years, have been a member of two churches where he was pastor and can say he is a man of strong spirituality, long suffering and self sacrificing, have never met his equal, is a tireless worker and a man that can always be relied upon. As a Bible student he cannot be excelled." These statements can be most heartily endorsed by this church.

Knowing the labors of Brother and Sister Layton here. And in accord with the best information that can be gained here from this church, which coincide with the other pastorates, your committee respectively submit the following resolutions.

RESOLVED—That the First Baptist Church of Alliance, Nebraska do hereby express in a public way our kindly feeling and our high esteem of our Brother and Sister Layton, and that our best wishes and our prayers goes with them in their new field of labor.

Having been with us three and a fourth years the attachment between pastor and people has grown stronger each day. Sincerely trusting that this testimony may be the means of furthering the cause of the Master, this committee take this opportunity of publicly making known what they have seen and known concerning the labors of Brother and Sister Layton with us.

Brother Layton is an able speaker one who knows and loves the gospel truths and has the courage to proclaim them boldly, one whose standing is on the solid foundation of the Gospel of Christ Our Lord.

His kind and sympathetic nature endeared him to his people and the community at large.

His great work upon the frontier as a pastor on the front and as a colporteur is known throughout our Denomination as a work few men could have done.

Hindered as he was by poor health having to leave his eastern home for the Rocky Mountain region, yet his labors have been most wonderfully blessed by the Master.

RESOLVED—That a copy of these resolutions be sent Brother and Sister Layton and the same be printed in the papers of the city of Alliance. Respectively Submitted,
Committee.



SANITATION IN THE HOG LOT

Important as Preventive of Cholera and Other Diseases—Cleanliness is Relied Upon.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The greatest drawbacks to the hog industry that breeders in this country have to contend with are the losses through hog cholera, tuberculosis, and the infestation of the animals, especially young pigs, by parasites. Were it not for the fecundity of swine their profitable production in the presence of these serious diseases would be out of the question. In the following remarks on sanitation no attempt is made to go into the details of the diseases affecting hogs or their treatment. The object is merely to call attention to the simple measures which may be used by any farmer to avoid, to a large extent, the decimation of his herd by epizootics. Cleanliness and rational methods of management are relied upon by thousands of farmers to keep their herds in health and vigor. They are the marks of the good farmer and successful hog breeder.

Hog cholera and swine plague, both highly fatal diseases characterized by fever and heavy mortality, are so very similar that the breeder may regard them as identical so far as his practical management of the herd is concerned. Positive differentiation be-



Pigs Kept Under Sanitary Conditions

tween the two diseases can only be made by the most careful bacteriological tests, and by employing the assistance offered by a fully equipped laboratory. However, sanitary preventive methods which are found beneficial with one of these diseases will prove equally efficacious with the other.

There are a few fundamental facts which the breeder must remember if he is to avoid losses through hog cholera or swine plague. The first is that they are specific diseases caused by germs, and the contagion cannot be spread from one animal to another or from one herd to another except through the agency of these minute organisms. They may be carried in a multitude of ways—by the hogs themselves, on the clothing of persons, on vehicles, in feed, by birds, dogs, and other animals, or by streams. The breeding or feed of a hog cannot cause either disease, although bad methods may so weaken the constitution and vitality that the animal becomes more susceptible to them than would otherwise be the case. Since these diseases can only arise from the presence of their specific causative agents, it can readily be seen that dentition and the presence of supernumerary teeth or black tusks cannot, as has been suggested by many, play any part in their development. A second fact to be borne in mind is that diseases caused by germs may be best prevented or controlled by thorough disinfection and scrupulous cleanliness.

GIVING LAMB A GOOD START

Ewe's Flanks and Udder Should Be Sheared to Prevent Wool Getting Into Lamb's Eyes.

Before the lamb is given the tent the ewe's flanks and udder should be sheared. If this is not done the lamb is likely to injure its eyes with the wool or perhaps get the wool in its mouth and then refuse to take the tent.

Shepherds do not all agree as to the best time to do this. But it will generally be found best to wait till the ewe drops her lamb, but before she recovers strength to resist the shearing. Care is always necessary not to cut the udder or serious injury may result.

IMPROVE QUALITY OF STOCK

Difference in Expense of Keeping Scrubs and Good Producers is Not Very Large.

Better breeding stock must be kept if we are to improve the quality of our farm animals. There is much difference in the price of a fine draft horse as compared to a scrub pony; the value of the five-gallon cow when compared to an animal that produces but one gallon is striking, and yet the difference is the cost of keeping the scrubs and the good producers is not great.

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The University Extension Service has a large number of circulars and bulletins for free distribution on the following subjects: Food preservation, food production, foods and cookery, textiles and clothing, house construction, household equipment, house furnishing, dietetics, and outlines to be used as courses of study by home economics clubs. A list of free bulletins and circulars will be sent upon request.

Arrangements have been completed by the University Department of Plant Pathology to carry on experimental work on potato seed treatments in cooperation with some of the largest potato growers of western Nebraska. Seed treatments have long been used for the prevention and control of such diseases as scab, blackleg, and stem rot. In the new series of experiments which will be started in May at Chadron an attempt will be made to find the shortest simplest and most effective method of controlling these diseases under western Nebraska conditions. The treatment at present recommended is as follows: Soak all seed for 30 minutes (before cutting) in a solution of 4 ounces corrosive sublimate in 20 gallons of water. This amount of solution will treat 30 bushels of potatoes. Corrosive sublimate should be used only in wooden containers. It is a violent poison, and potatoes treated in it should not be eaten or fed to stock.

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