



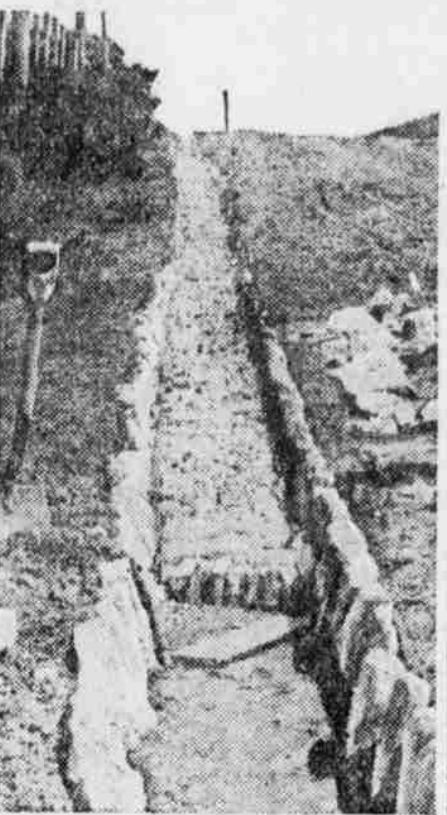
GOOD ROADS

SURFACE DRAINAGE OF ROADS
Crown of a Road Should Be Sufficient to Shed Water Rapidly—Recommendation From Iowa.

(By PROF. J. R. DAVIDSON, Iowa State Agricultural College.)

The roads should be provided with surface drainage. The cross section should be of such a shape as to shed all rain at once to the side ditches. To do this, the road must be oval or have a crown, must be smooth. The first of these is a matter of construction, and the latter of maintenance. The side drainage system should be called upon to carry as much water as possible. Water cannot be carried away by the tile drains until the water has sunk through the soil and softened it.

The crown of a road should be sufficient to shed the water readily. If the road is to be maintained and kept free from ruts and holes, less crown will do than if the road is to be neglected. The Iowa Highway commission recommended a slope one inch to one foot for a crown in the traveled way. This is sufficient for most conditions. The crown should



Well Laid Drain for Hill Road.

not be too great. A steep crown causes the travel to be concentrated at the center, where ruts will be worn and washing result. Again there is some difficulty in vehicles passing. On the side of the crown the wheels of the vehicles have tendency to grind the road down. The tops of the wheels are nearer the gutter than the bottoms. This action, together with the swerving or flow action of the lower part of the wheel, has a very marked effect.

The steeper the slope of the road the more important the crown, for there is a tendency for the water to run down the track rather than to the side. If water once begins to run down the center of the roadway it is but a short time until the road is gullied out.

UPKEEP OF AN EARTH ROAD

Problem of Maintenance Solved Very Largely by Use of the So-Called Split-Log Drag.

(By H. R. FLINT.)

The earth road will doubtless be commonly used in rural communities for many years because of its low first cost. The ever recurring problem of upkeep of such a road can be solved very largely by the use of the so-called split-log drag.

Anyone who can use tools reasonably well can build one of these drags at a cost of four or five dollars for labor and material. Very few tools are required in making the drag, and its use is as simple and cheap as its construction. If desired, metal drags can be purchased at a somewhat greater cost from manufacturers of road machinery.

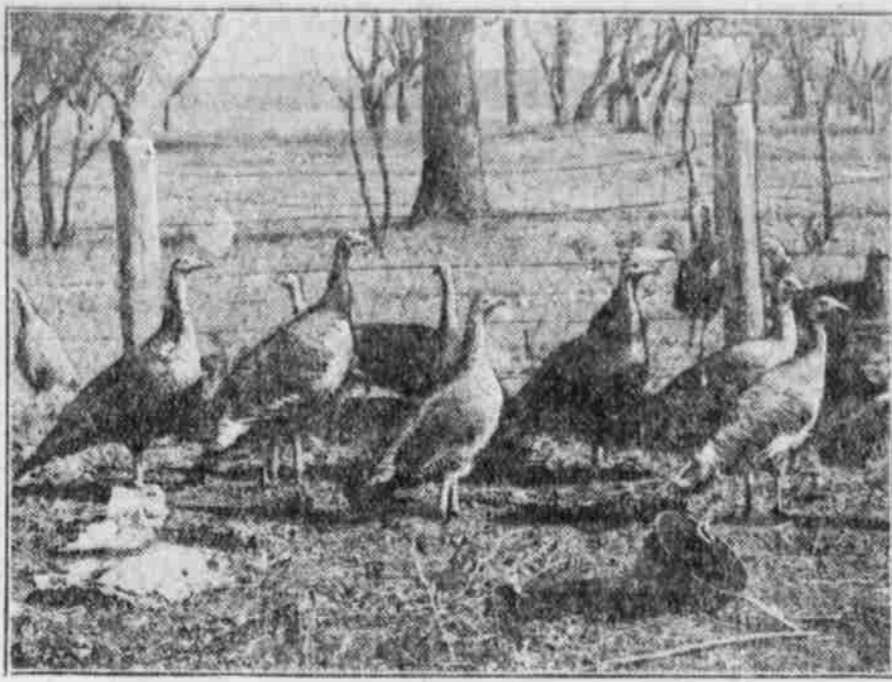
Careful use of the drag on a road that is already in reasonably good condition will almost entirely prevent trouble from ruts, mud holes, or dust, and give good service at a low cost.

Good Roads and Distance.

The roads cannot be kept in too good a condition. If every farmer would keep up the roads adjoining his land the means of travel would be better. This is not only true for the automobiles, but for all kinds and means of locomotion. Good roads lessen the distance to town and make it possible for all kinds of products to be marketed at any time of the year.

The time will come when every road in the country of any importance will be of cement. The sooner the better. The county governments have spent enough money in the last 20 years on the roads to build good cement roads over all the principal thoroughfares within their borders.

PROFITABLE METHOD OF TURKEY RAISING



Bronze Turkeys—The most admired of all varieties on the Market.

(By ANNA GALIGHER.)
Turkey raising is one of the easiest things ever tried, as well as the most paying industry for a woman.

If you wish to try out the business, never allow old turkeys to lay out, but watch them and see that the eggs are gathered every night.

To keep them laying in the same place, put two or three glass nest eggs in the nest on the sly, and never let the turkeys see you near the nests nor do not disturb them while on the nest.

A hen turkey will lay from 14 to 20 eggs before getting broody, and if when she does sit upon the nest all day, you can catch her late at night, and confine in an outbuilding for a week or so with plenty of good food, water and grit, she will go back to laying again soon after being liberated, and lay as many more eggs.

The first eggs laid can be set under a common mother hen. Ten eggs to a hen, and she will do quite as well as if the turkey mother was doing the job herself.

By the time the turkey hen gets broody a second time after being confined and fed, she will have become quite tame, and can be set in some safe place, where wild animals, rats, etc., can not trouble her.

Every morning when she is setting go and feed her with corn meal wet with hot water, and put a pan of clean water handy.

When she hatches have a rain-proof coop, somewhere near a tree or clump of shrubbery to provide shelter from the hot sun. The hens which hatched turkeys should be fed and cared for five times daily for about three weeks.

Never feed them under the coops, but spread the food on a clean board near enough to the coop, so that the mother can reach through and eat with her little ones.

The first meal should be given after 24 hours, and should consist of corn

meal, boiled for half an hour, finely broken egg-shells and eggs that have been boiled at least 20 minutes—an egg boiled five minutes will be soggy and indigestible, but if boiled half an hour will be mealy and tender.

Never allow either sour milk or uncooked corn meal to be fed, sour milk will cause diarrhea, and sickness, raw corn meal will swell in their stomachs, and cause indigestion.

If plenty of sour milk is at hand, make into Dutch cheese. This is very good if fed once or twice a week.

Ground bone and coarse, clean sand should be added to the cooked meal, as when they are confined they are unable to obtain enough grit.

Meat scraps are good, but sweet milk is something of a substitute, as it contains animal food.

I supply my young chickens and turkeys with angle worms dug up in the chick yard and garden.

When turkeys are six weeks old they can take a little wheat, rye or cracked corn, and the mother can be let out of the coop after the dew is off.

Drive her back to the coop at night before she wanders off and settles down for the night, and give her a good supper if she does not come of her own accord. After a few days she will usually be found near the coop, waiting for her evening meal.

Never set the coops containing hens with chickens anywhere in reach of those with little turkeys, as a hen with chickens will always kill turkeys, as also will a hen with turkeys kill chickens.

The coops should be cleaned out each morning. Take a long stick and get down where you can see plainly, scrape out all droppings, and sprinkle sulphur freely around also among the feathers of both the mother and the brood.

The eggs from three hen turkeys ought to produce 60 turkeys. What is more profitable?



A Fine Flock of Turkeys.

STARTING PLACE OF POULTRY SUCCESS

Harder Job Making Money With Hens Than Running Grocery—Cleanliness Essential.

(By E. S. MILLER.)

The man who tries to make anything out of a poor flock of hens has a worse job than making bricks without straw.

The starting place of success with poultry is with the man. If you think "anybody can make money with hens" you have something yet to learn. It is a harder job than running a grocery successfully, and thousands of men have found out that that is worse than running for president.

After you have found your man, or developed him out of your own material, get the right kind of hens. What are they? The hens you like best, the hens that are from a laying strain, the hens that lay white eggs.

Then give them a good place to live. The men who have made a go of poultry have learned that cleanliness is an absolute essential. You will have to learn that too. It sounds cheap; but if you think it is, try it a single season. Cleanliness is the costliest thing about the poultry business.

After that, good pure food stands high. There is an old notion that anything is good enough for a hen to eat. It isn't. Nothing but the best and purest material ever should be put into an egg. There are men who can tell, or think they can, what kind of feed a hen has had just by the flavor of the egg she lays.

This may be carrying it pretty far; but there can be no doubt that it takes good food to produce good eggs. And that is the kind you would like if you were buying, isn't it? Of course. Then put yourself in the other man's place and think how he looks at it. Then never feed old, decayed bad-smelling feed of any kind.

After you get your eggs, sell them in the best possible market. You may have to hunt a spell for a good market. It will pay. Two or three cents a dozen more may be the mark between success and failure.

Never say fail. Stick to it. You can be a winner. Be one!

No more sitting hens this season. Before the chicks were of any size, along would come cold weather and cut them down. The prison pen is the place for every hen now that wants to sit.

The oftener you can sell your eggs these days the more apt you will be to hear folks you sell, to say, "Those eggs I got of you were fine. Bring me some more!"

The chances are that your birds will not get bugs and insects enough for meat, even when they are out on range, unless you give them now and then some. Same way with grit.

Soft-shelled eggs are a warning to you that the grit-box is running low. Streak it for the bag and give them some.

Old hens ought to be sorted out now and made ready for market as soon as they lay their litter out.

It doesn't make so much difference whether your hens are all marked up, according to the latest standard of poultry judging. What you want to know is, "How many eggs is that old hen laying now?" Judge her by that and live up to the result.

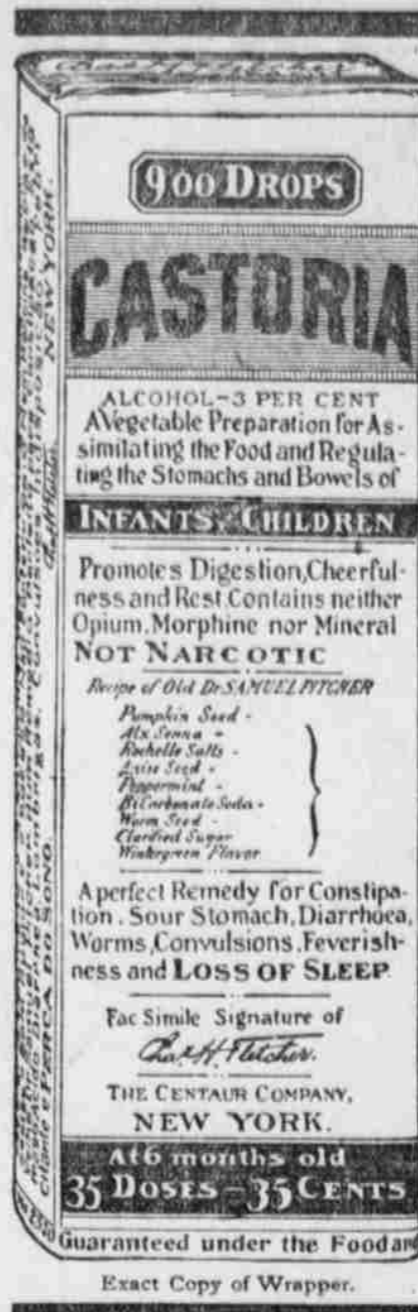
With All That Was in Him.
Mose was a hodcarrier, black as tar, bandy-legged and glad of it. He was relating to some white men on the rear of a car the results of a fight he recently had indulged in.
"Dat nigger tole me to keep mah han' offen dat pile of sewer pipe," he said, "but de boss done tole me to fetch 'em in, 'an I suttinly were gonter fetch 'em. So de big coon ups and takes hol' of mah arm and says, 'nig-gah, beat it,' he says."
"Did you beat it?" came sympathetically from a listener.
"Did Ah beat it? Co'se Ah didn'. Ah jes' rapped dat coon on de jaw."
"Did you hit him hard?" was another desultory question from the white men.
"Hit 'im ha'rd? Man, I jes' nacherly put everything in dat lick Gawd A'mighty evah did gimme."
It was agreed that it was "some" blow.

New Weapon.
The Irishman in France had been challenged to a duel. "Shure," he cried, "we'll fight wid shillalaha."
"That won't do," said his second. "As the challenged party you have the right to choose the arms, but chivalry demands that you should decide upon a weapon with which Frenchmen are familiar."
"Is that so, indade?" returned the generous Irishman. "Then we'll fight it out wid guillotine."

The custom of displaying colored globes in the chemist's window originated among the Moors of Arabia and Spain.

All the world's a stage—and some of us can't even get a chance to look at the play from the gallery.

There's a lot of credit coming to a good woman in the next world that she failed to get in this.



CASTORIA

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

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"That's What I Want!"

"It always makes Mother happy when I take home this big family package. We all like them so much that she doesn't have to worry about baking when she doesn't feel like it."

Sunshine L.W. SODA CRACKERS

L.-W. Soda Crackers are lighter than even well-made bread, and their flaky crispness makes them most digestible.

Ask for the Big Package

L.-W. Soda Crackers are very economical in the extra-large family package—triple-sealed to keep them fresh, crisp and flavorful—25c.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

25c

Upper Cut.
Mrs. French Vanderbilt, at a luncheon at Harbourview, her beautiful Newport villa, said of the nouveaux riches of Gotham:
"These people form, undoubtedly, a very splendid and ornate society—but it is a social upper crust based exclusively, as it were, on the financial dough beneath."
Red Cross Ball Blue will wash double as many clothes as any other blue. Don't put your money into any other. Adv.
Some men are almost as much afraid of microbes as some women are of mice.
A simple remedy against coughs and all throat irritations are Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops—5c at all good Druggists.

OMAHA HIDE & FUR MARKET

QUOTATIONS

HIDES No. 1 Salt cured cattle hides (best condition) 50c (average condition) 40c. Horse hides No. 1 Large \$2.50 to \$4.00; Medium, \$2.00 to \$3.50; Small, \$1.50 to \$3.00; Sheep Pelts, green, large, 75c to \$1.00; Medium, 50c to 75c; small, 25c to 50c each; Dry Pelts, 10c to 12c per lb. Dry Hides, 20c to 25c. Beeswax, 20c to 25c per lb.

FURS No. 1 Large—SKUNK, black, \$3.50; Short stripe, \$2.50; Narrows, \$1.50; Brown, \$2.00; Pale, \$4.00; Opusom, Choice, \$1.00; Heavy, 75c; dark, 60c; Brown, \$2.00; Pale, \$4.00; Opusom, Choice, \$1.00; Heavy, 75c; Soft furred, \$2.00; Average, \$2.00; Coarse, \$1.00. RAJGER, Choice, \$2.00; Average, \$1.25 each.

Save the retailer's profit by shipping your hides direct to us. We pay wholesale prices and give you exactly what your hides weigh and grade. Ship by express, service is quicker, shrinkage less and you get your money 15 days after they leave your depot. We tan hides into robes and coats at half retail cost. All goods shipped us held separate if requested, so you can approve returns and if not satisfactory we will return them free of charge. Write for our free safety shipping tags.

1213 JONES ST. **OMAHA HIDE & FUR COMPANY** OMAHA, NEBR.

Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 22nd, 1912.

Bankers' Life Insurance Co.,
Lincoln, Neb.

Gentlemen:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your draft for \$235.80, being the cash settlement of my 15 Payment Life Policy for \$1,000.00. I paid in premiums during the 15 year period \$679.50, leaving \$255.30 profit, besides the 15 years' protection.

I have cashed several matured policies in other companies, and I am glad to state that this is a much better settlement than I have had myself or any of my friends that I have been familiar with.

I wish to thank you for this settlement and am pleased to recommend your company to any one needing insurance.

Very truly yours,
W. E. PAGE

I ask your pardon for delay. Yours P.

Ask the man who owns one of our policies.

Fifteen Payment Life Policy

Matured in the
Old Line Bankers' Life Insurance Company
of Lincoln, Nebraska

Name of Insured..... Walter E. Page
Residence..... Syracuse, Neb.
Amount of Policy..... \$1,000.00
Total Premiums Paid Company..... \$ 679.50

SETTLEMENT—
Reserve..... \$ 520.80
Surplus..... \$ 475.00
Total Cash Paid Insured..... \$ 995.80

General and special agents wanted. Write us. Assets \$6,800,000.00