

## PREPARE MORE LAND —GROW MORE FOOD

"Seed and Feed" the Slogan of the Year.

The papers are filled with the appeal for soldiers, sailors and farmers, and all are timely, all are necessary. The sailor is needed to man the ships that protect the shores, police the seas and clear the ocean of tormenting and meddlesome masked buccaners, to give help to the allies, to make more efficient the present fighting units that are keeping free the sealanes and ocean routes. The soldier is required to keep alive and intact the unity of the nation and the freedom of the world, to protect the lives of its citizens from incursions without and raids within, to guard the honor and preserve the dignity of the great United States, to render not only sentimental but practical assistance to those who for two and a half years on the battlefields of Flanders and the steppes of the East have been fighting for the freedom of the world against a dominant autocratic and militarist Prussianism, which, were it to become successful, would mean autocracy, militarism and Prussianism, and a "get-off-the-side-walkism" over the entire world. The allies are proud to welcome these new accessions to the fighting forces, which mean an earlier termination of the war and the dawn of an era that will be historic, one that we will all be proud that we lived in. Throughout all Canada, Great Britain, France, and all the allied countries, when the news was received that the United States had entered the war, a thrill went up and down the nation's sides, and the pulses throbbed with a new life, keenly appreciative of the practical sentiment that had brought to their sides an ally of the strength and virility of the United States.

But the soldier and the sailor need to be fed, and therefore the cry for agricultural enlistment. The strength of the fighting man must be maintained. In his absence from the field there comes the necessity for provision to take his place. The appeal for farm help is well timed, opportune and important. There are vacant lands aplenty in the United States that, given a fair opportunity under competent advisement and reasonable help, will produce abundantly. Western Canada also provides an excellent field for the prosecution of work in growing wheat and other grains, and while it is not the desire of the Canadian Government to draw from the resources of the United States, believing that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to do all he possibly can to build up the stores of depleted foods and making use of every energy at home, the wish is to lay before the public the fact that Canada has millions of acres of excellent land capable of producing wonderful crops. If for any reason the reader, having patriotism and a love of his country in his heart, and a desire to forward the cause of the allies, cannot avail himself of the opportunities afforded in the United States, Western Canada will be glad to render him any assistance it can in locating him on its vacant areas, where large crops can be grown at minimum of cost. Let us grow the grain, raise the cattle, produce the food to feed our soldiers, our sailors and provide food for our allies, no matter whether it is done to the North or to the South of the boundary line that in the object in view should not be known as a boundary. Let us keep up the spirit of patriotism, whether it is growing grain in the United States or in Canada, but Canada, fully alive to the necessity, joins in the appeal of its allies—the United States—for more food and more food.—Advertisement.

**She Is Nemesis of Wildcats.**  
Miss Catherine Modine of northern Curry county, credited with being the champion bobcat huntress of the state, has filed application for one of Uncle Sam's homesteads in the timber reserve. Miss Modine and her shepherd dog have accounted for more than 100 wildcats and lynx, says a Brandon dispatch in the Portland Oregonian.

With her mother, she successfully conducts a stock and dairy ranch near Denmark, doing their own plowing, fencing and land clearing. There is not a man on the place and there is not a better developed ranch for its size in that neighborhood.

## FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is as good as certain that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

**Mean Consolation.**  
"Dubs has been stealing all my best ideas. Now what would you call that?" "Patty larceny."

**Over the Wine.**  
Ed—Are late hours good for one?  
Coed—No, but they're all right for two.

**When Your Eyes Need Care  
Try Murine Eye Remedy**  
No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 60 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

# PUBLIC ROADS

## WORK OF COMMUNITY CLUBS

"Betsey Ann Association" of Brighton, Illinois, Does Much to Boost Little Village.

(By P. G. HOLDEN, Former Dean of Iowa State College.)

Community clubs play an important part in the development of civilization. They present the greatest of opportunities for the co-operation of town and country to the lasting benefit of each. They enable the residents of the town and those of the rural districts to get together and do things for the welfare of all that otherwise would not be done.

This arousing of common interest in common interests brings the members of the community closer together, socially, industrially and economically. In movements of this character every small town should feel vitally interested, for it can extend its trade territory many miles by uniting with the farmers in community welfare work. This work may take one form, or it may take another, but the life of any community organization depends upon having something to do that is worth while.

By the assistance of farmers, the town of Brighton, Illinois, a village of only 600 people, has worked wonders in the way of community road building.

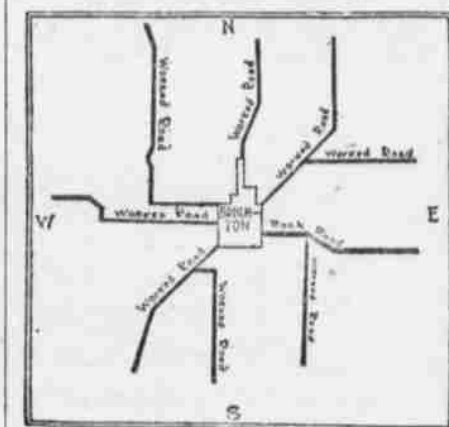
For ten years the people of Brighton have been joining hands with their rural neighbors in co-operative work that not only has bettered the whole community, but has given the town a commercial and educational standing equal to that of many cities ten times its size.

The community organization, which has thus united town and country, bears the unique title of "The Betsey Ann Association." It has given the community 27 miles of excellent roads, a \$15,000 accredited high school, a \$5,000 community building and a neighborhood spirit which knows no township line or corporate boundary.

The Betsey Ann association is incorporated, but not for profit. It has 165 members, divided about equally between town and country, and its membership fee is only 25 cents. The executive committee consists of nine members, of which not more than five can be residents of the town.

The first improvement inaugurated by the association was the purchase of a fire bell. This bell was christened by a telephone operator, Miss Nell Flanagan. She gave it the name of Betsey Ann, which title has since passed to the association.

During the second week of August, each year, the association holds a two-day picnic in a large tent. Concerts, dramas and other forms of entertainment are given by local people from



Twenty-Seven Miles of Road Improvement Around Brighton, Illinois, Work of the Betsey Ann Community Association.

both town and country. These picnics are always attended by 2,500 or 3,000 people. All concessions are run by the association and all the profit goes into the treasury. About \$500 is realized each year. The money is spent in road improvement.

One year the association built a mile of rock road, extending eastward from the town limits. Each year a contract for dragging, at frequent intervals, nine different roads, for a distance of three miles from town, is awarded. Each member of the executive committee has charge of a three-mile strip. An appropriation of \$400 is annually made for this purpose.

These 27 miles of good roads are the visible results of the Betsey Ann association. They make it possible for Brighton to visit and to entertain her neighbors. They connect the town with the farm and make the interests of one the interests of the other. They have made possible the community building. They have made a reality a high school, for both town and country children, from which graduates are admitted to any college.

**Wheels Used in Argentina.**  
Because some roads in Argentina have deeper dust in summer and deeper mud in winter than any others in the world, the wagons used on them have wheels from six to fifteen feet in diameter.

**Work on Roads in 1915.**  
During 1915 the total road and bridge expenditures in the United States amounted to about \$22,000,000, of which probably not over \$15,000,000 represented the value of the statute and convict labor.

## COMFORT FOR HORSES

Feed-Bag Makes It Possible for Animal to Enjoy Feed.

Device Invented by Chicago Man Gives Horse Freedom of Movement While Eating—Gives Him Good Chance to Breathe.

Healthy horses, like all other animals, enjoy a good meal, especially when they can eat it with a reasonable amount of comfort. The old type of feed-bag which was crowded over one-half of a horse's head did not furnish an over-suffice of comfort, for every time a horse shook or raised his head, he was sure to be greeted with a suffocating shower of oats pouring down over his nostrils. To do away with this and give a horse freedom of movement while eating, Charles A. Hermann of Chicago has devised a new type of feeding-bag. His invention is pictured in the accompanying illustration.

The new feeding-bag is very different from the old, having very much the appearance of an enlarged hand-bag. In this the oats are held horizontally in position on each side of the horse



Newly Invented Feed Bag.

by two wide straps. Thus, no part of the device need cover the head of the horse, nor are any of its movements restricted. After feeding time, the device may be unstrapped, the bag closed up, and the rods bent back upon their center hinges, so that very little room is taken up when it is stowed away in the wagon.—Popular Science Monthly.

## SOIL REQUIRED BY ALFALFA

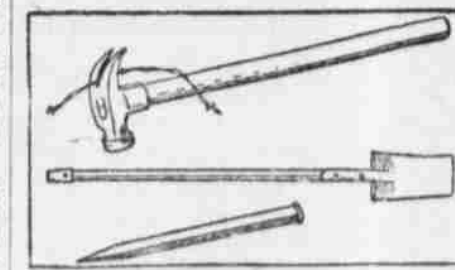
Many Failures to Secure Good Stand May Be Traced to Improper Condition of Seedbed.

The tender nature of the young alfalfa plant requires that the soil be in excellent tith at the time of planting. Many of the failures to secure a good stand may be traced directly to the improper condition of the seedbed. The soil should be to get the soil finely pulverized, thoroughly compacted, and comparatively free from weeds. The surface two or three inches should be fine and loose, and below this it should be sufficiently firm to favor the capillary movement of water, yet porous enough to permit good drainage and free circulation of air through the soil.

## HANDY FENCE-MAKING TOOLS

For Stretching Wire Common Claw Hammer With Long Steel Handle Is Favored by Farmer.

The accompanying drawings show a few handy fence-making tools we use with good success. For stretching wire we use a common clawhammer with a long steel handle. The edges of the claws are filed a little so as not to damage the wire. We have stretched a great deal of wire with this without using a stretcher. We also have a "two-in-one" long handle spade. This spade can be used both for shoveling earth and to tamp the posts. The tip of the long handle is



Handy Fence Tools.

protected by an iron thimble or a piece of pipe. This prevents the handle wearing away too rapidly, and also gives a little additional weight to the spade. To pull stubborn staples we use a tooth from an old-fashioned harrow. The point is filed to make it drive easy behind a staple, which gets it out every time.—Nebraska Farmer.

## POISONING THE POTATO BUG

Work May Be Done by Spraying or With Paris Green—Arsenate of Lead Is Good.

The potato bug may be poisoned either by spraying or dusting the plant with paris green or by an arsenate of lead spray. For spraying use one pound paris green to 50 gallons of water. It is well to add two or three pounds slaked quicklime to prevent danger of burning the leaves.

Arsenate of lead is a good spray; it sticks longer, but does not kill so quickly. Use three to four pounds of the lead paste in 50 gallons water. Both paris green and arsenate of lead are deadly poisons and should be handled accordingly.

## POTATO SCAB

During 1913 the so-called powdery scab of the Irish potato was first discovered in the United States. This scab, judging from European experience, is a much more serious disease than ordinary scab, from which it can be readily distinguished. The scab spots produced by the powdery scab are smaller and often warty, containing a brownish powder and often surrounded by a brownish zone as if due to decay.

## GOOD SEED IS RECOMMENDED

First Step to Make in Preparing for Potato Crop—Always Reject Diseased Tubers.

The first step in preparing for a potato crop is to obtain good seed of standard market varieties. Prices for well-known varieties are better than for the unknown ones, and it is easier to secure good seed when standard varieties are planted. If home-grown seed is used, it should be selected when the crop is harvested, so as to make sure not only of having the most desirable tubers but also those from the best hills. Always reject any diseased potatoes when selecting seed for they will not only produce a poor crop, but will infect the soil with disease and endanger the whole crop. As a further precaution seed potatoes should be treated with either formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate to destroy any disease organisms. This is desirable, or in fact almost necessary, since there are always apt to be some disease-carrying tubers selected unknowingly.

## PREVENTION OF GRAIN SMUT

Losses by Disease Can Be Avoided If Formaldehyde Is Used—Soak Seed in Solution.

Losses due to smut diseases in small grain can be almost entirely prevented if formaldehyde is used on the seed. A pound of formaldehyde should be mixed with 30 gallons of water and into this solution the seed corn can be dipped in a gunny sack, being left completely submerged for five minutes. It should then be allowed to dry for a day or so before sowing in order that it will run better in the drill.

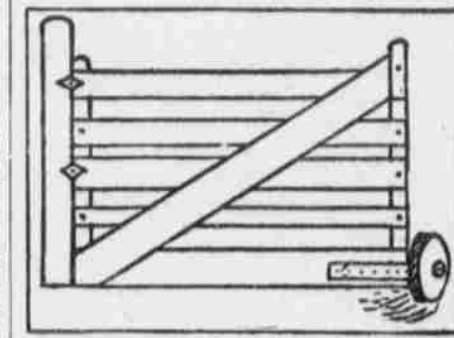
There are other methods of treating the grain, such as in machinery built for the purpose, or by spreading the seed on the floor and sprinkling it. But care should be taken to moisten the seed thoroughly so it will pack in the hand.

There is no excuse for smut when formaldehyde can be purchased. The same treatment will also prevent flax wilt.

## PREVENT SAGGING OF GATES

Wooden Wheel, Sawed From Eight-Inch Log and Attached to Bottom Slat Is Satisfactory.

Instead of dragging the gate open, take a wagon box strap and nail or bolt it to the bottom slat of the gate, writes E. J. Chambers of Larissa, Mo., in Farm Progress. Saw a wooden roller, a sort of a wooden wheel, from an



Gate Roller.

eight-inch log and bore a hole in the center. Place this on the strap and fasten it there with a washer and nut. Your gate will quit sagging and you can roll it open or shut. There is no patent on this and I want everybody to have the benefit of using it.

## FEED SOW AFTER FARROWING

Nothing Should Be Given but Water and Little Thin Slop for First Twenty-Four Hours.

After farrowing the sow should have nothing but water and a little thin slop for the first day. The feeding for the first three or four days should be light, and the time consumed in getting the sow on full feed should be from a week to ten days, depending on the condition of the sow and the size and thrift of the litter. It takes plenty of sow's milk to make healthy, growing pigs. If the pigs begin to scour, feed the sow less and give her plenty of strong lime water.

## CARE FOR FARM IMPLEMENTS

Lioney Can Be Saved by Inspecting Machines When Brought in From Field and Noting Breaks.

When your implements are brought in from the field inspect them very carefully and note all repairs needed on a tag and tie it on the implement. Carefully clean and oil all bearings and look over wooden parts. If the paint is becoming worn, put on a new coat to prevent the wood from shrinking or swelling. Place the machine under shelter and remove the tag when all repairs have been made in first-class condition.

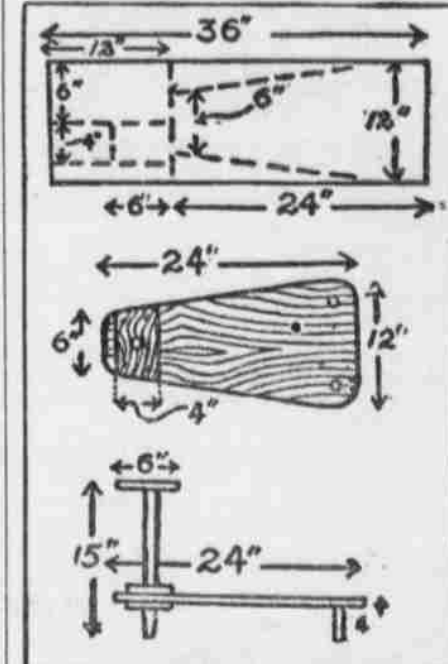


## GOOD HOMEMADE MILK STOOL

Device Intended to Hold Pail and Provide Seat for Milker Made Out of Fork Handle.

A homemade milk stool, serving to hold the pail and provide a seat for the milker is made out of an old fork handle and an inch board 12 inches wide and 3 feet long.

To make the stool cut a board 2 feet long and 1 foot wide. With a draw-shave taper it to 6 inches wide at one end. Two cleats, each 4 inches by 6 inches, are fastened crosswise of the grain at the narrow end to prevent splitting of the board. With an expansive bit or bridge auger, drill three holes in which to insert the legs. The two front legs are cut from an old fork handle, and hold the pail flat-



Homemade Milk Stool.

form 4 inches above the floor. The back leg is driven through leaving the pail platform level with the floor, and projecting above to support the seat at a height convenient for the milker. A cross piece 6 inches by 12 inches serves as a seat, and is secured on top of the back leg with a wood screw.

This stool removes the weight of the pail from the milker's knees, yet supports it in the same position. If the cow should want to kick, the milker can shift all the weight to the back leg, and swing the pail from beneath the animal.

Materials required: First, fork handle cut as follows: One piece, 15 inches; 2 pieces, each, 4 inches. Second, inch board 3 feet by 1 foot cut as follows: One piece, 12 by 24 inches; 2 pieces, each, 4 by 6 inches; 1 piece, 6 by 12 inches.—Hoard's Dairyman.

## BIG MONEY FROM PUREBREDS

Interesting Comparison Made by Illinois Agricultural College on Dairy Profits.

A comparison of the yearly incomes of 124 farms where purebred bulls were kept at the head of the dairy herd, with 466 dairy farms where a grade bull was used, has been made by the Illinois Agricultural college.

The average farm income for the first list of farms was \$1,102 after deducting taxes, interest on investment, etc. Where a grade bull was used the farm income was \$734. On 83 farms where scrub bulls were used the farm income was only \$243, or only half enough to pay interest on the investment, to say nothing about any pay for the owner's time.

## HANDY COVERED MILK PAILS

More Important in Dirty Stable Than in Clean One—Wire Gauze Is Sometimes Used.

Covered milk pails are more necessary in a dirty than in a clean stable. Such pails are designed to reduce the size of the opening and thereby expose less milk to the air and the dust. In some cases, layers of cotton and wire gauze are placed over the small-topped pail.

Careful trials have demonstrated that 60 per cent less dirt and from 25 to 30 per cent fewer bacteria get into the milk when covered milking pails are used.

## DAIRYING INDUSTRY IN WEST

Small Farmer Is More Dependent Upon Sale of Products Than Many Are Ready to Admit.

No greater calamity could befall the farmers of the West than the destruction of all places where cream or butter could be sold. The small farmer is more dependent upon the sale of dairy products than many are willing to admit. The cream-receiving stations and the possibility of easy shipment to the creamery have for years been the mainstay for many western farmers and as such they will continue to be.

# A Valuable Aid To HEALTH

## HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

It is excellent in cases of stomach or bowel ailments

## DR. KNOLLENBERG, D. C.

Specializes in all forms of Articular Rheumatism, Enlarged Joints, Kidney Trouble and Nervousness

I have given Chronic Diseases special study and I unhesitatingly say that my drugless treatment is not excelled by any specialist regardless of what he claims. EXAMINATION FREE. If after examination I accept your case, I will issue a written guarantee.

**My Guarantee To You:**  
You don't pay if I fail, if you remain in my sanitarium under my care and treatment. Letters of endorsement on file at office.

Dr. W. H. Knollenberg  
24th and Farnam Sts., Omaha, Neb. Douglas 7296.



**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

## PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Reasonable. Highest references. Best services.