

STACKING WHEAT TO REDUCE COST

Efficient Methods of Harvesting Materially Lessen Expense of Production.

BUNDLE WAGONS ARE USEFUL

Western Methods of Transportation Save Time and Labor—Sweating Process Improves Color and Test Weight of Grain.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The acreage covered per day by a given crew in stacking wheat depends upon the yield, distance hauled, size of loads and methods used.

For example, two men and four horses with either one or two of the bundle wagons which are commonly found in the wheat-growing sections of the Northwest, where both men pitch and no one is required on the load, will be able to stack more wheat, other things being equal, than will two men following the usual practice in the East of one pitching while the other man loads. The wagons used in the two cases are usually very different, the Western "bundle wagon" being especially built for use in the manner above mentioned, whereas with the type of wagon usually found in the East it would be impossible to haul a very large load in this way, because of the difficulty of putting many bundles on such a wagon in such a way that they would carry well. Although the loads hauled on the Western bundle wagons do not contain quite so many bundles as do those in the East when loaded by hand, they are put on in less time and with one-half the man labor, which more than offsets this objection.

Most Efficient Crew.

This combination is probably the most efficient crew which can be used in stacking wheat, provided the haul is not too long. It is especially recommended for consideration by Eastern wheat growers, as in many cases it would be an easy matter to place a temporary rack on other wagons, thus making them well suited for use in the manner described. The adoption of this method would materially reduce the cost of stacking.

Stacking Improves Quality of Wheat.

Where stacking is properly done the grain is better protected in stacks than in shocks. In wet seasons or when thrashing cannot be done soon after cutting, the importance of this protection is increased. A sweating process also takes place in the stack, which improves to some extent the color, condition and test weight of the grain and its milling and baking qualities. The improvement may be sufficient to obtain a better market grade, with resulting higher price when sold. A similar sweating process apparently may take place in shock-thrashed wheat after being placed in the bin, but to take advantage of this the farmer must have storage room for his thrashed grain and must also get it thrashed from the shock while it is in as good condition as when placed in the stack.

GUARD AGAINST FIRE IN HAY

Spontaneous Ignition May Result by Storing Improperly Cured Alfalfa or Clover.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A well-filled mow or a big stack of hay, symbol ordinarily of happy prosperity, may contain within it the lurking spirit of a fire that will sweep a farmstead.

Many destructive blazes have been caused by a spontaneous ignition of hay, especially clover and alfalfa. The first cutting of the latter seems to be most dangerous. If hay of this kind has rain or dew on it or if the stacks



Fire Due to Spontaneous Ignition.

are not cured thoroughly, the moisture will cause fermentation which may produce sufficient heat to start a fire. The combustion, however, cannot continue long without oxygen and may cease without coming to the surface. Its presence can be detected by a peculiar sooty odor or by smoke irritating to the eyes.

CARE PROPERLY FOR THRASHING OUTFITS

Simple Equipment Is Insurance Against Dust Explosions.

Enormous Losses Caused to Grain and Implements Which May Be Guarded Against—Fire Extinguisher Is Quite Effective.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Owners of thrashing outfits are urged by the United States department of agriculture to install simple equipment as insurance against grain and smut dust explosions and fires which cause enormous losses to grain and machinery during the thrashing season, particularly in the Pacific northwest. Fine dust which accumulates when the machine is operating has been found to be very explosive and will readily ignite. It has been established that many, if not most of these explosions have been caused by the ignition of the dust by static electricity generated by the moving parts of the grain separator. The engineers of the department have developed an efficient



Thrashing Outfit Destroyed by Grain Dust Explosion.

method of grounding the machines to remove the electricity, consisting of wires connecting the metallic parts with the ground. An automatic fire extinguisher also has been developed and has proved very effective in reducing fire losses. A suction fan placed near the cylinder has been found to be successful not only in reducing the amount of dust in suspension in the machine, thereby removing part of the danger of explosion, but is an important factor in cleaning the grain and increasing its market value. Complete instructions for equipping a machine to prevent losses due to dust explosion and fire can be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BIG LOSS FROM RODENTS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Native rodents are the cause of enormous losses in many states. Some idea of the loss suffered by individual states is shown by reports from state directors of agricultural extension work. For example, the loss in Montana was from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000; North Dakota, \$8,000,000 to \$9,000,000; Kansas, \$12,000,000; Colorado, \$2,000,000; California, \$20,000,000; Wyoming, 15 per cent of all crops; Nevada, 10 to 15 per cent of all crops, or \$1,000,000; New Mexico, \$1,200,000 loss to crops and double this amount to range.

NEEDS AND HABITS OF SHEEP

Differ Widely From Those of Cattle, Horses and Swine—Met by Interested Study.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The needs and habits of sheep differ widely from those of horses, cattle and swine, but present no problems that will not be met by interested study and observation supported by satisfactory returns. The way boys in sheep clubs have mastered the principles of sheep raising is ample proof of this statement.

BOYS INTERESTED IN SHEEP

Labor Is Not Heavy and Should Be Given Consideration Where Farm Labor Is Scarce.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While the labor required by sheep raising is continuous, it is not heavy, and if properly supervised and made interesting by financial returns can well be performed by boys incapable of other kinds of farm work. This fact should be given consideration in many sections where farm labor is scarce.

FEED FROM WEEDY PASTURES

Sheep Are Capable of Getting Large Percentage of Food From Land Otherwise Wasted.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sheep are capable of getting a large percentage of their feed from rough, weedy pasture not capable of carrying cattle, but it is a mistake to encourage or advocate the raising of sheep by people whose main interest is in weed control.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Women Chauffeurs Operate the Big Army Busses

WASHINGTON.—Running short of men, the civil service commission, under war necessity, appointed women chauffeurs to operate the big army busses that carry passengers having business with the government to the various departments. Two Washington girls to receive appointments to the women's motor corps of the government are Miss Esther Tregor, 44 Dean avenue, and Mrs. Louise Torbert 2114 H street northwest.



"I simply couldn't stand those knitting-knocking clubs. You know what I mean; those women who go to the theater all dolled up with their knitting. All they do is to 'knock their friends'."

This is the explanation from Mrs. Torbert of why she decided to "turn the wheel" for Uncle Sam instead of taking up clerical work or Red Cross work.

"It was just born in me," said her sister chauffeuette. "I have driven the machine for my mother and father ever since we have had a machine. In fact, my father can't run it. He left it all to me," said Miss Tregor, who is eighteen, the youngest member of the women's motor corps.

Both chauffeuettes make 14 trips a day between the quartermaster's office, Seventeenth and F streets, to the war department annex, Sixth and E streets.

They cover about 30 miles a day, guiding their busses right through the heart of the business section—or what they call the "traffickest" section.

Mrs. Torbert, who gives \$15 out of her monthly earnings as chauffeuette to the Red Cross, said:

"Oh, I love my work. I shoot on the gas, throw in the clutch and just spin through the city. It would be Paradise if the people just wouldn't walk in front of the bus."

"The hardest part of the work is the stopping every 20 minutes at the end of the routes," said Miss Tregor, "and no lunch time. Like fish, we take a bite whenever we can get it."

Blind People Eager to Aid in Winning the War

OF COURSE the old fellow at the Home for the Blind, 3050 R street, northwest, who would not turn his watch forward when the daylight-savings one of the 18 inmates of the home, most of them over fifty years old, are of one accord.

And that is that the war must be won at any sacrifice and they are doing and will continue to do what they can to help bring the Kaiser to his knees.

Mrs. Louise Wickert, a Washington woman who has been totally blind for the last 20 years and who has been at the home for the last six years, is the premier war worker of the blind family. To date Mrs. Wickert has knitted thirteen sweaters, seventeen scarfs and three pair of wristlets.

Mrs. Rubie Nowlin, also of Washington, has completed ten sweaters, three scarfs and eleven pairs of wristlets. While the women sit in their work room, knitting, making baskets and doing plain sewing, the men industriously work at caning chairs. All talk about the war.

One of the treasures of a blind man is his watch. Then came the daylight-savings law and every clock in the nation was set forward an hour. Every clock but—

Those at the Home for the Blind. The dinner bell there rang at exactly the same time. Six o'clock was six o'clock. To please them the matron did not change the big clock on the wall.

Then one day not long ago Mrs. Josephine Jacobs, president of the Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia and head of the home, made a visit and discovered, to her amazement, that every clock and watch in the house was "slow." Some of the inmates explained that "they didn't see any sense in the fool law." Mrs. Jacobs then made a patriotic little speech about saving daylight and how it was helping win the war. With a will every timepiece was turned forward but one. The old fellow with his watch didn't believe in "getting mixed up."

The Hoover program of food conservation is closely followed. Nothing is wasted. Victory bread and sugar allowances have come into as much favor with these blind patriots as with everyone else helping to win the war.

Conductor Felt He Must Draw the Line Somewhere

WASHINGTON street car conductors, being human, and suffering from the jamming of the cars along with the passengers, often are quite grouchy. You can't blame them. It isn't a bit of fun to be crowded into a street car so tight you can't move, and when you have got to fight your way to and fro to collect fares it makes a pretty tough job.

Of course, it's your job, so you have to make the best of it. There is one conductor in town who has determined to make the best of it evidently, for he is about as good humored a man as you can find any place, in any job. He usually has all the people on the car laughing all the time. He can't make 'em "move up in front, please"—for some mysterious reason Washingtonians will not move up in front—but he does keep 'em smiling, and that is something.

From his place of rest at the crank of the door-opening device he sends forth good cheer both fore and aft.

A man got on the car the other morning. He was in a hurry, and his mind was occupied with the big problems of the day, of this age filled with some of the biggest problems the world has ever known.

"Tickets, please," said the jovial conductor.

The man reached down into his pocket, felt for a ticket, and reached it forth to the conductor.

"I can't take that," said the conductor. "I just had a man present me with an ice cream soda check. I might have used that, and I will take a rain check to the baseball game, but I won't take a Chinese laundry ticket."

Millionaire Peeling Potatoes in Camp Kitchen

IT WAS Nelson Morris, multimillionaire packer in Chicago, but it's Private Nelson Morris, K. P. (kitchen policeman) at Camp Meigs, where the twenty-eight-year-old head of the great Nelson Morris & Co., packers, is wearing the khaki and hardening his muscles preparatory to doing "his bit" along with other young Americans.

About the time Morris was directed to come to Washington as a refrigeration expert in the quartermaster department where he had volunteered for service at one dollar a year, his number was reached in the draft and he was sent to Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.

After a brief stay at Camp Grant, however, Morris was ordered to report to Washington. He was assigned to duty as kitchen policeman, reporting for duty at 6 a. m. to peel potatoes or prepare other food for the meals of the soldiers. During off hours, Morris cut firewood and engaged in other useful work about the camp.

A period of guard duty followed for the young soldier-packer, and he has gone at his duties with a vim that has made his comrades in arms remark that "he is just like the rest of us and one would never believe he was a millionaire."

Private Morris' wealth has not proved a burden since his entry into army life. He has fallen into the routine of the camp in good spirits and his superior officers have made no exceptions nor concessions when retailing the day's duties for the various privates in camp.

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POULTRY



KEEP HENS FOR CHEAP EGGS

Flocks in City Back Yards Can Be Supported Principally on Waste From Kitchen.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The best opportunity for cheap eggs for city families during the war lies in keeping enough hens in the back yard where they can be supported principally on kitchen wastes to supply the family table. The keeping of



Small Flock of Good Hens Will Supply Enough Eggs for Average Family.

hens in back yards is an economic opportunity for city families and at the same time an essential part of the campaign for increasing poultry production.

The smallest and least favorably situated back yard, says the department, offers opportunity to keep at least enough hens to supply eggs for the household. The number of hens needed for that purpose is twice the number of persons to be supplied. Hence, the smallest flock to be considered consists of four hens. When hens are kept only to furnish eggs for the table no male bird is needed.

A coop for a flock of four hens should have a floor area of about 20 square feet, or about five feet per hen. For larger flocks the space allowed per bird may be a little less, because the space is used in common, and each bird has the use of all the coop except what her companions actually occupy. For the ordinary flock of 10 to 15 hens, the space allowed should be about four square feet per hen.

SHIPPING EGGS IN CAR LOTS

Average Losses of From 3 to 9 Per Cent Can Be Greatly Reduced by Proper Packing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The amount of damage sustained in marketing eggs in car-load shipments which, according to various reliable authorities, averages from 3 to 9 per cent, has been reduced to less than 1 per cent in tests conducted by the United States department of agriculture, covering a period of more than two years and in which the eggs were shipped on an average of 1,200 miles. By following good, commercially practicable methods of packing, storing, and hauling, eggs can be transported in car-load lots with a total damage, including "checks," "dents" and "leakers," of less than 2 per cent.

In order to reduce egg losses to the minimum they should be packed in new standard cases symmetrically made with 5, or preferably 6, 3-penny cement-coated nails at each corner of the sides and bottom and at the center partition. Cases made of cottonwood have, on the whole, the greatest number of advantages. Medium fillers (three pounds, three ounces) or heavier should be used. It is absolutely necessary, also, that the filler be perfectly new. Even a short-haul shipment into the packing house should disqualify the filler for further use. Suitable cushions of excelsior, with a flat, should be placed on the top and bottom of the case. Corrugated board on the top of the case affords practically the same protection as the excelsior cushion, provided it takes up the slack.

The load of eggs must be a solid unit in the car, fitting without play. This is the most important factor in avoiding damage in transit. The amount of damage in properly loaded cars buffered with straw is slightly less than in the same cars buffered with wood. In placing the buffering, care should be taken not to permit it to prevent circulation of air, which is essential to good refrigeration. When the straw buffering is placed at the bunkers and extends from the top of the load to the floor of the car, it is found that at least 50 per cent of the refrigeration is lost.

Self bracing of the load by means of suitable strips placed below the cases proved much more satisfactory than braces nailed to the car. Nailed braces seldom arrive in place and frequently cause much damage.

Selected Breeding Fowls.

A few breeding fowls selected for their superior vigor and stronger vitality will often return a greater profit than a much larger number of fowls which are lacking in these essentials.

Normal Eggs Favored.

Normal eggs are almost certain to produce chickens which will lay normal eggs, while the reverse is equally true.

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation, send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

How Woman Plays Golf.

Park—I see that you have been playing golf with Perkins' wife. Is she a good player?

Lane—Fair. She goes around in about a hundred strokes and a couple of thousand words.—Life.

LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN

Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Success or Failure.

As far as appearances go "I can" and "I can't" look very much alike. But the difference between them is all the difference between success and failure.

Soothe Itching Scals.

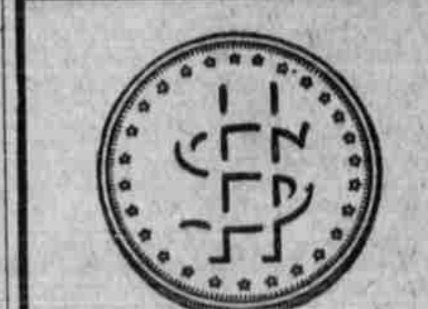
On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

All-Round Imitation.

"What did the Kaiser expect us to drink out of his gilded pewter cup?"

"Some kind of near-beer, I suppose."

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.—Emerson.



What Your Dollar Bought 10 Years Ago—and What It Buys Now

The cost of most of the necessities of life, including materials used in giving telephone service, has been going up for some time.

But today your dollar buys 400% more telephone service than ten years ago.

And today your dollar buys 40% less of all living commodities than ten years ago.

The price of the principal items used in telephone repairs and extensions has gone up about 75 per cent during the last two years.



THE PAXTON HOTEL

Omaha, Nebraska
EUROPEAN PLAN
Rooms from \$1.00 up single, 75 cents up double.
CAFÉ PRICES REASONABLE

ANY FILM DEVELOPED 10c
ROLL
Prints 5c to 50c each. 24 hour service.
Guaranteed work. Returned Postpaid.
Photo Craft Shop, Omaha, Neb.