

FOR SALE

An Improved Farm of 200 acres, under irrigation, three miles from Mission, Texas.

This farm is in the Rio Grande Valley. I have not time to look after it. It has a house costing \$2,500.00, with barns and outbuildings to match; is fenced and in cultivation.

I will sell the entire 200 acres for \$20,000, with liberal discount for cash. Small tracts, not including the one upon which the house stands, may be purchased as follows: 10 acre tracts, \$125 per acre; 20 acre tracts, \$122.50 per acre; 40 acre tracts, \$120 per acre; 80 acre tracts \$115 per acre. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

of this direct supply is one great object of farm management studies.

FILLING THE EGG BASKET

The Missouri college of agriculture gives the following prescription for hen-happiness and a full egg basket:

Allow each hen four square feet of floor space.

Provide one square foot of glass to every fifteen square feet of floor space.

Locate the windows on the south side and place the tops not quite half as high as the house is wide.

Ventilate by placing one square foot of muslin to every fifteen square feet of floor space, or by making a slat front similar to the cupolas in barns. Be sure that there are no openings for drafts on the back, ends and roof.

Build a floor eight inches higher than the surrounding ground. Fill in four inches of coarse stone, then two inches of clay and then two of dirt. This will make a dry floor.

Provide eight to ten inches of roosting space and one nest to every six hens.

Cover the floor with a foot or eighteen inches of straw. Feed the grain in the straw so as to encourage exercise.

MOLD POISON IN HORSES

Reports from several localities show a considerable loss among horses running in cornstalks. It is possible that owing to the excessive rainfall of some sections during the late summer, followed by warm, dry weather, certain molds were developed on the corn plants which caused the same trouble among horses that occurred during the late summer of 1912. Horses are peculiarly suscep-

tible to molds whether on grain or forage.

Experiments at the Nebraska Agricultural college as well as in other states have shown that when fed moldy ear corn horses develop a fatal disease affecting the brain, commonly called blind staggers. Ear corn showing any signs of mold should not be fed to horses. Where shelled corn is fed it can be placed in a bucket and water poured over it. Stirring will bring the light moldy kernels to the top, when they can be poured off.

CLEAN SEED WILL ELIMINATE BLIGHT

A recurrence of late blight and dry rot among potatoes can be prevented next year. Clean seed is the great essential. Seed treatment is not effective for this particular disease.

The late blight dry rot exists to a considerable extent among storage potatoes, says E. C. Stakman, assistant plant pathologist of the agricultural experiment station. If such lots are used for seed next year the disease may again be very destructive, especially if weather conditions favor its spread. It is, therefore, of vital importance that healthy seed be used.

The Minnesota experiment station pathologists have been misquoted with reference to methods of securing such healthy seed. The soaking of seed potatoes is necessary in controlling some diseases, but treatment with formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate will not prevent late blight.

Seed potatoes should be secured from fields which have not had any of the disease during the last year. If healthy tubers are planted and the vines thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture next year, the disease can be controlled. Detailed informa-

tion will be given shortly before planting time.

FEED GRAIN TO THE DAIRY COW

Some dairymen have the wrong opinion as to the value to be derived from feeding grain to the cows, says Coleman's Rural World. Many expect to see at once a decided increase in the test of their milk, some a marked increase in the quantity of the milk, and when neither result occurs they decide that there is no profit to be had from feeding grain. Many cows fed on coarse fodder alone when they come in do finely, but my experience is that the cows fed grain hold their flow of milk better during the entire season than those that do not have grain.

Feeding grain to heifers has a tendency to develop them so that they do much better the following season than they would if not fed the grain. I do not claim that it pays to feed grain to all cows, or in other words, all cows will not pay for the grain given them because of their small productive capacity.

It has certainly paid to feed this past summer, for with the pastures almost bare from dry weather the cows would have gone almost entirely dry if they had not been grained.

SAVE YOUR WOOD ASHES AND PUT ON ACID SOILS

Don't waste wood ashes. Apply them, as produced, to acid soils.

This is the advice of A. R. Whitson, head of the Wisconsin state soils laboratory. It is of particular value to those who have waste wood to burn.

Wood ashes contain a large proportion of lime which makes them of value in correcting acid soils.

Oftentimes land intended for clover or alfalfa can be better prepared for the crop by a top dressing of fresh wood ashes, either hard or soft wood being equally satisfactory. Such a treatment will be of especial value on marshy and sandy soils.

If not allowed to leach out, wood ashes are also rich in potash and so form a home source for a much needed element. Practically all of our potash supply has been imported into this country from certain of the countries of Europe now at war which fact has caused considerable concern with many here who purchase in large quantities.

Mr. Whitson sees no reason for alarm over the potash situation. He does not think that the war will absolutely prohibit the importation of potash from German mines for any great period and as he points out the American supply is already being diluted in order to make it last.

Whether or not it will pay to use ashes for agricultural purposes depends upon the distance they have to be hauled. When buying ashes the purchaser should satisfy himself that the material is neither adulterated nor full of coal residue.

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