

Thrash your seed when you can, in your own machine from a patch of strong healthy flax and store it in a clean bin.

"19. Keep all the flax straw out of the barnyard, unless it is intended to put all manures through a several years' composting process. I can not say that this process will be successful in destroying the fungus. It is destructive to most weed seeds and to the spores of many fungi.

"20. Avoid the evil effects of deep planting. Much damage is done to the flax crop of the state by too deep planting. The flax wilt disease does more injury to the seedling when the seed is placed deep in loose soil than when planted shallow. One-half inch to three-fourths inch is the best depth. The seed bed should be of even texture and quite compact."

**WILL IT PAY FOR FARMERS TO ORGANIZE.**

From the Central Farmer, Omaha, Neb.—Will it pay for farmers to organize to sell their own grain? A few figures will help understand the problem. Phelps county is not, perhaps, an unfair average county in the wheat belt. It contains thirty "government townships" of about 23,000 acres each, or a total of 460,000 acres. Suppose that only half of this is in wheat (in some localities nearly all are growing that grain) and we have 230,000 acres.

Farmers are claiming they will harvest thirty-five to forty bushels per acre, but again let us be conservative and estimate the crop at twenty bushels per acre, and we will have for Phelps county, 4,600,000 bushels. The Kansas grain trust in past seasons fixed the price so as to take a margin of five cents a bushel for their "services" in weighing and sending the grain to market.

The farmers' co-operative association has handled the grain of its members at one cent a bushel, making a difference in favor of co-operation of four cents a bushel. Some grain companies in Nebraska pay their officers princely salaries and then return about half their capital in profits, and this is possible because they insist on a greater margin than is fair for handling the grain on its way to market.

A saving of four cents a bushel on Phelps county wheat would be nearly \$140,000. There are more than thirty counties in the Nebraska wheat belt, but let us be conservative and call it twenty like Phelps county, and we have the remarkable sum of \$2,800,000 as the sum to be saved by a thorough organization among the farmers to handle their own marketing of small grain alone.

That sum of money would put comfort in thousands of homes instead of furnishing eight hundred and one thousand-dollar automobiles and kindred luxuries for a few hundred grain dealers. Is it worth trying to save? Bring it down to your own farm. Suppose you have one hundred acres of wheat at twenty bushels per acre. The 2,000 bushels at a saving of four cents a bushel means a "saving" to you of eighty dollars—just like finding that sum, and don't you suppose Jane could use that sum to advantage in brightening up the old home?

Kansas farmers began in the dark and groped and worked their way to the Kansas secretary and the Kansas organizers stand ready to help the Nebraska farmers perfect their organization so as to avoid the mistakes and consequent expense that was sometime

incurred by the Kansans. Will Nebraska farmers accept the proffered assistance? Or will they plod along and continue to support a horde of grain dealers in palaces instead of making palaces for their own families?

The demand for stallions is large. The Breeders' Gazette says that never in the history of the importing business has it been as brisk as it is at this time. Owners of two, three and four horses find it necessary to purchase others, and the result is that a great many tail-enders are being given a chance to reproduce themselves to the great detriment of the interest as a whole. Old country breeders are as sharp a legion of men as live. They will not sell their tops without getting rid of some of their tails, and as a result in every large importation, or in every small one, there are some stallions that would not make good geldings. These must be got rid of, and naturally the best ones go first. The man who visits a farm with its stock depleted down to the culls and buys one of them may get a horse for little money, but he is doing himself no good whatever. It never pays to buy a poor horse, but the stallion owners seem to think that it would be a shame to let a dollar go past them. It is a shame that the progeny of such horses should be born. Bought at low figures, these horses stand at \$10 or less and every one has all he can do. They lack weight, soundness and general breed character. They ought not to be patronized.

**A REVERSAL OF FORM.**

Potatoes were an expensive article of diet last year. Comparatively few were planted and a serious drouth attenuated what could not have been more than a meagre supply. The man with a patch of potatoes had ready money.

This year what might have been expected happened. An enormous area of potatoes was planted, the weather has been propitious, and the prediction is now made that in many localities they will not be worth the price of digging.

Experience shows that the farmer who avoids splurges prompted by temporary market conditions will in the long run have the most attractive ledger.

**DISTINGUISHING FRESH EGGS.**

Eggs should be preserved only when they are perfectly fresh. It is a waste of time and money to attempt to preserve any excepting those that are fresh. There are several ways to discern a fresh egg from a stale one. The easiest way, however, is to look at them through a strong light. They should be perfectly clear, with not a dark spot through them. A good way to distinguish a fresh egg is by the air bubble on the large end. A fresh egg must be closely examined to see the air bubble. Look for it close to the top of the large end. If the bubble is as large as a quarter of an inch deep the egg should not be used. Get a fresh egg, one that is newly laid, get familiar with the air bubble, and test all the others by that one that day, and get another the next day, and so on. The air bubble in an egg becomes larger every day. A fresh egg sometimes has a rougher shell than a stale one. When cooked the contents of a fresh egg stick to the shell while in a stale they permit the shell to

be peeled off like the skin of an orange. It takes a longer time to boil a fresh egg than a stale one. Good, fresh eggs are readily beaten into a froth while stale ones are not. Only an expert can detect whether eggs are fertile or not after they have been under a hen only four or five days. Some examine with the hands alone, although every poultryman should have an egg tester and the simpler the better.

**HOW'S THIS?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WARDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. The Agricultural Experiment Station of Idaho has just published a bulletin entitled "Some Grasses and Clovers and How to Grow Them in Idaho," by Hiram T. French. Another bulletin by French, just out, is devoted to three subjects: "Steer Feeding," "Feeding Lambs," and "Analysis of Stock Foods." You can get these bulletins free by writing for them.

"American Breeds of Cattle" is the title of Bulletin No. 34, issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. It contains descriptions of the breeds of beef cattle, information regarding pedigrees, how to register animals, the herdbook, gives addresses of breeders' organizations, etc. It contains beautiful half-tone engravings of every standard breed of cattle. This bulletin is well worth sending for. It's free.

The St. Paul Cattle Loan Company was organized a year ago. Its object is to loan money to the investors in stock. The amount of business done by the company we understand has far exceeded its expectations. More than one-half a million has been loaned by this company in a single year. This result speaks eloquently for the necessity of such an institution.

Whitewash put on hot is more effective in killing the insects.

An important item in marketing poultry is to know the market.

As a rule those fowls that feather and mature early are good egg producers.

**A NEW THRESHER.**

A great deal of interest is being manifested on account of the introduction in this territory of the Livermore Self-Feeder made especially for threshing machines. It is such a simple arrangement that wherever grain is cut by headers it is safe to say no thresher will be running with anything but a Livermore Feeder before many months pass by. It practically does away with nearly the entire item of expense in keeping up the feeder in repairs. It handles all kinds of grain. Baker & Hamilton of San Francisco, who first introduced the Benicia Rotary Disc Plow into this territory are the selling agents and are ready to give full particulars regarding same.

Let your chickens and hogs sleep at night on a board, roost, clean floor, or straw bedding, sprinkled or painted with Lee's Lice Killer. Next morning you will find all body-lice lying dead on the painted floor.

Lee's Lice Killer is a liquid lice and mite-killing paint which kills not only all insects that it touches but also forms a gas which penetrates the



feathers of fowls and bristles of hogs, killing all insects on their bodies. It is the easiest to use, least expensive, strongest, safest, and best—sure death to all insects. Sold at all important towns. Send for catalogue of poultry and stock supplies and name of nearest agent. Lee's Lice Killer is never sold in bulk. See that every can bears above trade-mark with our name and address.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

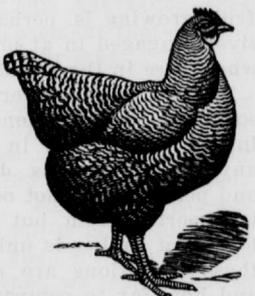
LILLY, BOGARDUS & CO., Agents.

**ILLMAN'S**

Eggs—Balance of season \$1.00 and \$1.50 per 15.

Twenty pens of White Rocks for sale, after May 15. Pens to consist of 4 good breeders and 1 cock, a full brother to Highland Snowflake. 1st prize bird at Seattle show. Price of pens, \$10 and \$12. Also a few Barred Rock Cocks at \$2.50 to \$3.00 each.

Heavy weight  
Farm Breeds  
Barred and white



**ILL-MAN'S**

Plymouth Rocks.

W. Illman, Hartford, Wash.

**NELSON'S**

**LIGHT BRAHMAS • BARRED P. ROCKS**

Win at any show. Eggs from the best yard of Barred Plymouth Rocks \$3 a setting; Light Brahmars, \$2 a setting. Eggs from good breeders of Barred Rocks or Brown Leghorns \$1 a setting.

HENRY NELSON

1112 32d Street, : Everett, Wash.

A. M. CALE.

North Yakima, Wash. Breeder of pure bred Black Minorcas, White Rocks, S. C. Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, Golden and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Anconas, S. L. Hamburgs and P. Cochins. Eggs \$1.50 for 13, or \$2.50 for 26; Bronze turkey eggs \$1.50 for 10.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.**

Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 13; best layers, hardy, farm-bred stock for sale. H. Ralston, Leavenworth, Wa.

Catalogue free of the best Brown and White Leghorns, Minorcas, Brahmars, B. P. Rocks, White Crested Polish. FRED A. JOHNSON, 518 S. 35th St., Tacoma, Wash.

**White and Buff Wyandottes**

Good farm raised birds that have plenty of range. Strong, vigorous stock that lay eggs and win prizes. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season at \$3.00 per setting of 15. E. P. SANFORD, North Yakima, Wash.

**BLANCHARD'S STOCK.**

Eggs for hatching from hens that average upwards of 180 eggs per year—S. C. Brown Leghorns; White Plymouth Rocks; Barred Plymouth Rocks. Price, \$2.00 per setting of 13; \$3.50 per 2 settings; \$5.00 per 3 settings. Orders booked any time and filled in order from and after February 1st. H. L. BLANCHARD, Hadlock, Wash. Eggs for incubator hatching: 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.00.

Black Minorcas—13 eggs, \$2; two settings, \$3.50.

FREE—Blanchard's Poultry Book with each order of eggs.

**Plymouth : Rocks**

BARRED, BUFF AND WHITE

EGGS from my prize winners \$2 a sitting; two sittings for \$3; eggs from the best laying strain of Plymouth Rocks on the Pacific Coast, \$1.50 a sitting; two settings for \$2; incubator stock for sale, \$5 per 100.

L. R. SCHOTT, North Yakima, Wash