

STORE YOUR MACHINERY

CARE IN USE, CLEANING AND HOUSING IMPLEMENTS ADDS TO LASTING QUALITIES.

By C. E. Allred of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Many farmers think they are making a profit when they take into account depreciation and interest, they really were losing money.

The annual farm machinery depreciation is commonly estimated at 10 per cent. Statistics collected in the state of Missouri show the average annual depreciation of all classes of farm machinery to be approximately 8.24 per cent.

Depreciation is not exactly proportional to the acreage cut or acreage covered. Age is a factor that reduces values, as well as usage of the machine. A binder which cuts 1,000 acres in two years will not be reduced as low in value as the binder which cuts 1,000 acres in 10 years.

Machines that have heavy usage, such as corn binders, depreciate rapidly. The same is true of the more complicated machinery, such as threshing machines. New kinds of machinery depreciates more rapidly than those that have been in use for several years.

Factors which influence depreciation are the character of the implement itself, the amount of use, the intelligence displayed in its handling, especially if at all complicated in its mechanism (southern farmers find that they cannot trust negroes to run complex machinery), the care it receives when idle and the attention given to repairs when needed.

In dry regions the depreciation is not so great, but here in our humid climate it is very rapid.

The scarcity of labor may force a farmer to buy tools which he would not find profitable if he could get labor. Hay loaders, corn harvesters and line spreaders, all cost considerable and are used only a few days each year.



A familiar scene by the way. Aug. 22, 1906.

But they are often a necessity in order to get the work done at the proper time. Horse power must now be used as a substitute for human muscles as a motor force. The per capita production of the country as a whole increased from 6.5 bushels in 1860 to 9.2 bushels in 1880—due largely to the use of binders. The successful management of a modern farm depends largely upon the efficiency of the equipment with which the work is performed.

Statistics were gathered on 33 farms in Ohio. It was found that the average size of farms was 165.8 acres, the value \$46.25 an acre and the machinery per farm was valued at \$1,325.48. Figuring the depreciation at the rate of 8.24 per cent, it is found that each farmer had to pay \$109.22 a year for depreciation alone. And in addition there is a bill of \$79.53 a year for interest on his investment in tools. It seems that such expensive property should be well cared for.

By the 1910 census the implements and machinery on the farms of the United States were valued at \$1,265,149,783. The saving which would come to the farmers of the country by extending the life of each machine one year would be an immense addition to the annual profits. No merchant or manufacturer would expect to make a profit unless he exercised the strictest economy and took the best care of his equipment. Yet many farmers buy expensive implements costing as high as \$100 or more and give them no care whatever.

Depreciation is a charge from which none can escape, but it can be greatly lessened by judicious management. Care in use, in cleaning and in housing will do much to extend the life of an implement. This means less reduction in the inventory value and therefore an increase in profits just as surely as does an added sale of products.

PROPER SEED BED FOR OATS

By M. F. Miller, Professor of Agronomy, University of Missouri, Columbia.

What is the proper seed bed for oats?

Results of various experiments show that, while it usually pays to prepare a seed bed, either by plowing or by discing, which will allow the oats to be drilled in, it rarely pays to plow or disc for oats. A sharp disc harrow properly used is usually sufficient for preparing a seed bed after corn. Naturally, a better seed bed can be prepared by plowing, but the extra expense does not usually warrant the effort.

This does not mean that oats should be "mudded" in, as is so commonly done. It is true that sometimes where a man can get his oats sown very early by mudding them in he gets a much better yield than where he waits until the ground will work properly, but one year with another this is not the case. On the average, it will pay

A machine is no stronger than its weakest part; therefore the necessity of so caring for it that none of its parts become weakened by unnecessary exposure. The proper maintenance of farm machines not only saves money, but avoids danger to those who operate them. Many run-downs could have been prevented by properly repairing the harness at the right time.

A season without shelter detracts more from the value of farm machinery than the wear caused by the use during the same season. It is well known that iron and steel, when exposed to the rains, undergo a chemical change and rust is formed which causes gradual destruction of these materials and interferes greatly with their working. Much valuable time is lost by this, and, besides, less efficient work is done.

THE FARM INVENTORY PAYS

STOCK ON HAND SHOULD BE DETERMINED ANNUALLY.

By Q. R. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Farm Management, University of Missouri.

Take a farm inventory. The annual inventory should be considered as important by the farmer as by anyone else, because the farmer uses and controls a larger amount of capital than any other class of business men.

If for no other reason than to have a list of the property which he possesses, every farmer should take an inventory. It will show him from year to year the gains or losses in his business.

The taking of an inventory does not mean a large amount of difficult work. It means that a man list the different kinds of property which he owns and determines its value. The things to consider are these: Real estate, farm equipment, live stock, feeds and supplies, household equipment and supplies, bills receivable, bills payable and cash. If these different items are listed it will be easy to calculate the loss or gain for the year.

In making an inventory two things are very important. First, be conservative in estimates—place values as nearly correct as your good judgment will enable you. Second, do not overlook any part of your property.

The value of the farm will not change very much from year to year, and it will make your showing more satisfactory if you do not increase the value of land except for actual money spent for improvements.

All classes of live stock have a pretty definite value, depending on market prices.

It is a little difficult to determine the value of farm machinery. If you know the first cost of the tool and about how long it will last, you, by figuring from the number of years you have used it, you can determine about what it is worth. These things are more or less estimates and call for the best judgment. You will have to consider the condition of your tools at the time of taking the inventory in all cases. You can usually tell about what it would cost you to replace such a tool. All tools should be listed separately, down to those worth \$1 or less. The value of these can be given in one sum.

Feed and seed are easy to measure and place values on, as there is a definite market price for each. All supplies on hand, such as wire, paint, lumber, etc., can easily be measured up. The money that other people owe you and that you owe others should not be overlooked. Neither should you neglect to list the amount of cash on hand.

After your inventory is made, if you will list it, subtracting your bills payable from the amount labeled "total assets," you will have the present worth for the year. The difference between the present worth at the beginning and close of the year is your loss or gain for that year.

The following table shows an inventory for two years and how the present worth is arrived at:

Table with columns for Inventory 1912 and Inventory 1913. Rows include Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Poultry, Equipment, Household equipment, and various supplies like Feed, Seed, Repair supplies, Real estate, and Wheat crop. Total resources are listed as \$51,048.47 and \$46,546.46.

NOTICE TO WAIT UNTIL THE LAND CAN BE THOROUGHLY PREPARED FOR DRILLING IN THE OATS.

It is true, further, that drilling does not always pay better than broadcasting, although on the average it does. This is a seasonal matter. There is a great temptation for one to gamble on the weather and rush oats in very early, because this occasionally gets a very fine crop, but it is the average results that are important in the long run, and this means better seed bed preparation and the use of a drill.

NOVEL FORM OF SWINDLING.

A curious case comes from Belgium. Two Englishmen have been arrested in Brussels charged with the practice of braising their arms to imitate the marks of horses' teeth, and then of claiming compensation by alleging that the bites were made by horses left standing in the street.

World's Largest Theater. The largest theater in the world is the Opera House of Paris. It covers three acres of ground, its cubic mass is 4,257,000 feet and it cost \$26,000,000.

THE LIGHT CHINESE PLOW

Made Entirely of Wood Except for Peculiar Shaped "Share" Which is Iron.

London.—Here is a snapshot of a village scene in South China. The village is near the coast, and consequently most of the men find employment in fishing, while the women cultivate the land, the crops grown consisting chiefly of rice and sweet potatoes. The woman in the foreground of the photograph is carrying on her shoulder a plough of the kind universally used in the district. It is made entirely of wood except for the peculiar-shaped "share," which is of iron.



Chinese Women With a Light Plow.

and it is usually transported from place to place in the manner shown. In use it is drawn by one of the native cattle or by a water-buffalo. The other woman holds in her hand a hook of the kind used for cutting the long, coarse grass on the uncultivated hill-sides (there is much of this done), and across her shoulder she has a carrying pole. The head-dresses of both women are quaint and characteristic. What appears to be a rough crushing-mill is partly shown in a corner of the photograph. It consists merely of a circular slab of granite resting on one or two large slabs, which has a channel cut round its outer edge with a lipped outlet. A hole in the side of the upper slab is apparently intended for the insertion of a bar or hand-spike, by which it could be turned, while another hole, through its center, provides a means of ingress for the article to be crushed.

\$80,000 FOR STAMP ALBUMS

Late Earl of Crawford's British Collection Sold in London Includes Rarest of Specimens.

London.—The late earl of Crawford's collection of British stamps was sold for \$80,000. The purchasers are Edward Healey & Co. of London. The sale of the British stamps from this philatelic collection leaves in the possession of the Crawford family only the American stamps collected by the late earl. All his other stamps were sold in 1912. They included some of the rarest specimens extant and filled 60 volumes. The price paid for them was not made public.

The late earl of Crawford, who died in February last, was elected president of the Philatelic Society of England on the accession to the throne of King George, who is an enthusiastic philatelist and was president of the society for many years. It was announced at the time that the earl of Crawford's collection was second only to that of the king, who has been collecting since his boyhood.

Among the rare stamps of this country in the collection which apparently has not yet been disposed of are the provisional issues by postmasters between the years 1846 and 1847, prior to the earliest general issues by the American government. One of the stamps is the very rare 20-cent St. Louis specimen, with a picture of two bears. This stamp is valued at \$1,500. Another rarity is the Annapolis five-cent envelope stamp of 1846, the value of which is estimated also at \$1,500.

BABY COOS AS MOTHER DIES.

Engaged in Ironing, Woman, 27, Stagers and Collapses on Red-Hot Fireplace.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Mrs. Hattie Balcher, twenty-seven years old, was burned to death while her sixteen months old baby lay in its coach and gurgled with glee at the flames when a fit caused the woman to fall prostrate upon a red-hot stove.

The tragedy occurred in one of three rooms occupied by the Balchers in the basement of a dwelling at 113 North Florida avenue. The mother had cleared away the dinner dishes and resumed her ironing, when she staggered and collapsed, striking the stove and sending a shower of red-hot coals upon herself. Neighbors, who saw the smoke pouring from the basement windows, saved the laughing infant and summoned the firemen, who had to fight their way into the room where the charred body of the mother lay in a huddle on the floor.

Police men picked her up tenderly, but the last spark of life fled as she was placed in a patrol wagon for a thrilling dash to the city hospital. Neighbors said Mrs. Balcher had not been in good health for some time. She was devoted to the infant, which laughed while she died. Balcher, who is a coal cart driver, reached his stricken home after the police had left for the hospital. He whipped up his horses and drove at the best speed he could muster to the institution, only to be told that his wife was dead.

Not Expensive Entertainment.

Denver, Colo.—Mayor Perkins' expense account, submitted to the council, shows that he spent \$3.50 to entertain the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy.

Wife Lectures Too Much. New York.—Charles Beuret, suing for a separation, declared his wife's "lectures" begin at 8 p. m. and last until 3:30 a. m.

HIS FIRST YEAR AT FARMING IN SASKATCHEWAN

Win Premiums and Prizes in Competition With the World.

There are thousands of young men filling positions in stores and offices, and in professional occupations throughout the United States, who in their earlier life, worked on the farm. The allurements of city life were attractive, until they faced the stern reality. These people would have done better had they remained on the farm. Many of them, convinced of this, are now getting "back to the land," and in the experience, no better place offers nor better opportunity afforded, than that existing in Western Canada. Many of them have taken advantage of it, and there are to be found today, hundreds of such, farming in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The conditions that surround farming operations today are so much superior to those in existence during their early farming days, that there is an attraction about it. Improved machinery, level and open plains, no rocks to shun, no trees to cut down, but wide stretches with mile-long furrows, elevators to handle the grain, railways to carry it to market, and bring almost to their doors the things necessary to operate. Splendid grazing areas, excellent opportunities for raising cattle. These things are all so different from what they once were that there is reason to speak of the attractions. R. H. Crossman of Kindersley, Saskatchewan, the man who won such splendid prizes at the International Dry Farming Congress held at Tulsa, Oklahoma, last fall, grew the prize grains during his first year farming. Up to 1913 he was an engineer and the only knowledge he had of farming was that obtained when he was a boy. That was very useful; in fact it was valuable to him. He had not forgotten it. Thousands with as little experience as he had can do well by taking up one of the 160-acre grants offered by the Canadian government. —Advertisement.

Three Good Stories That May Be of Some Help to the Man With a Grouch.

"I can't write a story," writes a correspondent, "but I have three little incidents which I thought you could fix and use." Fix 'em up, no. Use 'em, yes. Here they are:

Fellow goes to a doctor. "Doc," he says, "I am feeling awful. I can't eat, I can't sleep, I can't—" "I can cure you," says the doctor, "if you'll take my advice. Go and marry the girl." "Will you please gimme a quarter?" begged the kid on the street. "The old guy at Sunday school says that if we save our pennies, we'll get rich. And if you gimme a quarter, I can git it changed into pennies and save 'em." Third story—going up. A man ordered a drink at a bar, and when the barkeep set the bottle out, he poured out an immense slug. Then he kicked. "There's a piece of cork in this glass!" says he. The bartender took a look. "That's easy got rid of," he answered. "Pour in another drop and it'll float out!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WORTH SMILING AT, ANYWAY

Explaining Telepathy. There are numerous well authenticated cases on record in which persons, suffering a violent death, appeared as phantoms to persons who were dear to them at the moment of death. The emotion which a person who is conscious suffers at the moment when a violent death is offered him in the form of murder or accident, begets every other emotion. Science, proceeding on the lines indicated above, hopes to unravel the mystery attaching to telepathy, by showing how the electric currents of the air, when impinged upon by the electric currents of the body at a moment of supreme emotional excitement, will transmit that shock over miles and miles, and deliver it safely to the receiving instrument in the form of another human electric current, attached to the first in some way which science has not yet explained.

SIGN CAME DOWN QUICKLY

Clerk May Have Meant Well Enough, But It Was Not at All Flattering to New Proprietors.

The new proprietors of a little candy and nut shop in New York were astonished to notice pedestrians on the opposite side of the street stop, gaze at their window for a moment and then pass on, faces decorated with broad grins. This happened so often that one of the proprietors determined to investigate. He hastened across to the opposite pavement. What he saw there caused him to scurry back to the shop on the run. Below a large black and white sign that bore the notice—"This shop is under new management"—a careless clerk had hung an equally conspicuous sign reading: "New crop of nuts now here."

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New Cause for Divorce.

Why is divorce? There's a question capable of puzzling most of us, don't you think? Of course, some of us can answer it in a single sentence or two. More of us require large volumes to contain a full reply. And when we get them written some one is sure to supply a fresh cause for divorce. Take the case of that of a New York man who is demanding the dissolution of the marriage because his wife put soap in his soup. He has added something to the literature of divorce, and he has revealed a new form of cruelty. Soap as an article of diet is not to be lightly regarded. By most persons it is considered not only offensive but dangerous. And, what is more, the average man probably feels that he eats enough soap in the barber shop to satisfy his needs. Any added by his wife is likely to be regarded as superfluous and to arouse a peevishness that may not easily be stilled.

No Wonder It Hurt Him.

A group of grieving depositors stood on the sidewalk before the closed doors of a recently defunct bank. It wasn't a merry scene. One man who had lost his all was trying to brace up a colored grandpa whose white bobbed up and down into the folds of a bandana. "Don't cry, uncle," he said. "Banks bust every day, you know." "Yes, sir, I know it; but—huh! huh! huh!—dix bank—huh! huh!—done bust right in mah face."—Harper's Weekly.

Veracity.

"Does that man always tell the truth?" "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "If it's about somebody else."

The number of mothers who hope that "my boy might turn out a minister" is diminishing.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes are the brightest and fastest. Adv.

India Cultivating Quinine. Java, now furnishing the bulk of the world's quinine supply, finds a great market for the preparation in India, which already consumes one-sixth of all the quinine produced. Ceylon, once a large exporter, has fallen off in the product until the quantity sent out each year is quite negligible. India, however, in an effort to become a great quinine-producing country, has planted thousands of acres to the cinchona tree.

Disagreeed With Science. Six—Scientists say that it is much easier to support a weight than it is to lift it. Six—I haven't found it so. I can lift my wife quite easily.

JIM'S PROSPECTS WERE GOOD

Prophecy, However, Reflected Slightly on Integrity of Judge of Flower Show.

The village gossip was discussing prospects of prize winning at the approaching flower show. One rather fancied that Bill Smith would do well because Bill's brother-in-law was employed at the Hall gardens. Tom Brown seemed a probably winner, too, having been seen in the nursery gardening districts of Cheshire at early morning, and Joe Robinson was notoriously friendly with a certain noted grower who was not showing this year.

When all, or nearly all, had thus "spotted the winners," an ancient who had not yet spoken remarked: "You're aw' wrong; none of them's got a chance. Jim Jones is 't winner." "Jim Jones?" "What's he bin doin'?" "We've heard nought about 'im," were the derisive responses.

"But 'e'll win for aw' that," declared the ancient with conviction, and made as though that was all he had to say. Not until his prophecy was flatly denied did he play his trump card: "Jim's bowt 'is plants off 't judge."

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has no adhesives—a light, adjustable cotton tape over the great toe holds it in place. It can and should be removed every night.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS

Ladies to solicit and demonstrate a new washing compound. Liberal proposition to right parties. Write early. 2114 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Joshing Waldo.

It was at a Tammany dinner, just after Mayor Gaynor had appointed Rhineland Waldo police head. Ex-comptroller Herman A. Metz was present. Metz is about as formal as a Bowery lad. "Well, Riney," he said, holding out his hand, "you've got a hard job ahead of you. I hope you make good. But don't forget what you're up against."

His Plan.

"How is it, colonel?" asked the hopeful young bunco steerer, addressing the hoary-handed master of the craft, "that you have always been so successful in picking out juicy suckers, and never have to waste your time on unprofitable subjects?" "I simply wait till I hear a man say that he is a pretty good judge of human nature," replied the veteran, "and then I know he is just what I am looking for."—Puck.

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Is Equally Valuable as a General Strengthening Tonic, Because It Acts on the Liver, Drives Out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds Up the Whole System.

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Weak Heart. Many people suffer from weak hearts. They may experience shortness of breath on exertion, pain over the heart, or dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, the heart is not sufficiently strong to pump blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart tonic and alterative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. which contains no dangerous narcotics or alcohol. It helps the human system in the constant manufacture of rich, red blood. It helps the stomach to assimilate or take up the proper elements from the food, thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, heart-burn and many uncomfortable symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in convalescence from fever; for the run-down, anemic, thin-blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing.

Constipation Vanishes Forever. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion. Improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

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MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN. Relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Colic and correct disorders of the stomach and bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

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Wanted. Men to learn leather trade. I will teach you cheaply, thoroughly and furnish tools. Write for particulars. Address: W. H. BERRY, 1009, Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

OUR FRIENDS GALL NERVE. Give you better results than any other make on the market. There are many imitations. Don't let them fool you; there is no substitute. At your dealer's or sent prepaid for 25 cents. WOLMES' MFG. COMPANY, FERRIS, ILL.

PISO'S REMEDY. Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

Death Lurks In A Weak Heart. If Yours is fluttering or weak, use RENOVINE. Made by Van Vleet-Manefeldt Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. Price \$1.00