

Written For
Graphic
Readers
By
G. E. Conkey

CARE of POULTRY

KNOWLEDGE OF FOOD VALUES
IS IMPORTANT

Molting time is close at hand, in fact many birds are already dropping their feathers, so that right now is the logical time to decide what is to be done with your old stock.

If you don't intend to carry the hens over another year, turn them off now while they are in good condition. They have done the bulk of their summer laying and you will get but few eggs from them while they are growing their new coat of feathers. Don't take chances by keeping them any longer because once they start to molt, their condition will be against them and they will not bring top prices. It surely will not pay you either, to carry them through three or more months of idleness to dispose of them in the early winter.

If you are going to sell only some of the old birds, keep the younger ones and use your best judgment in culling out the undesirable. First of all weed out the cripples or weaker individuals and those that are known to be poor layers. Dispose of any that have shown a tendency to take on fat while feeding a well balanced ration for they are hard to handle and may cause trouble next year. It is also a good plan to get rid of any persistent setters that have wasted most of their time during the warm weather. In short, cull right down to the real money-makers of the flock, and don't keep more birds than you can house comfortably through the winter. A few birds, well cared for, will make you more money than a greater number that must be poorly housed or neglected.

Help Your Birds Molt

Molting is a very trying ordeal on the fowls and everything should be done for them at this time to lessen the weakening effect caused by raising a new crop of feathers. Far too often there is a lack of interest in the flock during the molting period, perhaps because this care means expense to the owner. Yet this is just the time when the birds need your best care, and anything you spend on your birds to help them over the

molt will pay you back big dividends. Keep your birds systems toned up and they will need less time to grow the new feathers. Take care of them properly and when the feathers are grown there will be no time wasted getting the birds into laying condition. They'll be ready for fall and winter laying, and you know its winter eggs that bring you big profits.

It takes about 3 months for the molt but if you don't handle your hens properly, most of them will not resume laying until winter is well under way, and some not before spring.

Feeding

Try to give your molting hens much the same care and feeding as you do when they are laying, with perhaps just a slight reduction in the amount of feed, and the addition of sunflower seed, oil meal, or something of this nature to the ration. Keep the birds active, as at other times, and feed in a litter where possible. Make sure also, that animal food and green stuff is given regularly, for these are essential.

Forced Molting

Forced molting is practised to some extent but Experimental Station reports have so far failed to show that there is any particular advantage in letting the poultry keeper control the time of molting. It is true the whole flock can be made to molt at the same time and earlier than would otherwise be the case, but by this their laying is entirely checked, where if the feathers are gradually replaced, a number of eggs will be produced during the first few weeks.

To force the molt the fowls are fed lightly for about two weeks. Somewhat less than half the usual ration is given and then the regular feeding is resumed using a good feed of mash once a day. This causes the feathers to loosen and starts the new coat and the molt is soon under way.

Where trouble is experienced in getting birds to molt, early this plan might be given a trial.

LIBRARY NOTES

The Neutral's Portion, by Elwin Lorraine, has a strong local interest, and there are many people who know the author that will be glad to know there is a copy of his book in the library. It deals with an immediate problem in the United States should take in the affairs in war-ridden Europe.

Preservation of Food in the Home is a most excellent pamphlet put out by the Agricultural Department of the State. It is written by May C. McDonald, whose lectures and demonstrations here under the Better Farming Movement have made her well known. She discusses reasons for the spoiling of food, methods of preservation, the object of canning, three methods of canning, how to can vegetables, some failures and their causes, the canning of fruits, the making of jelly, preserves, jams and marmalades, and classifies vegetables according to their richness in various min-

eral constituents, together with the reasons for adding them to one's diet the year round. The pamphlet may be borrowed from the library or had for the asking from headquarters.

Early in the fall the library will install a rental system for some of the late, popular novels. By means of a duplicate pay collection, in which the books go out for five cents a week the first week and two cents a day for each additional day, the demand for a popular book can be better met and the extra books made to pay for themselves. It is a system in wide use among libraries.

MAKE WILLISTON THEIR HOME

Chas. Fjrestad who recently completed a residence on Third ave. east at Seventh street has brought his family from Medicine Lake, Mont., to make their home in Williston. Mr. Fjrestad is superintendent of a block of the Rogers Lumber Co. yards.

EQUITY EXCHANGE NEWS

Several months ago, a department was created at the St. Paul office for the purpose of finding good managers for Farmers Elevator Companies. Managers that would work for the farmers interest instead of the interest of the Grain Combine that have been fleecing them for so many years. Many Farmers Elevators have taken advantage of this department, and have during the past few weeks employed many managers through this Department.

During the past, the salesmen for the Equity Co-Operative Exchange have been able to sell all the grain received with little or no effort, but the large volume of grain that they are expecting this winter and even the large volume that they are receiving at the present time have caused them to send a traveling representative east, to call on the various mills that are buying grain produced by northwestern farmers. Walter Carstensen, an experienced mill man that has been accustomed to buying grain for flour mills is the new employee. Mr. Carstensen has gone east on his first trip.

During the past two or three weeks there have been many more buyers for oats and barley on the St. Paul market than the salesmen for the Exchange have been able to supply. Many malteries leaving standing orders for grain and requesting having a privilege to bid on every car of barley that is offered. Many of the country buyers for oats have also requested that they be given a chance to bid on every car of good feed oats offered on the market.

The Other World

It lies around us like a cloud—
A world we do not see;
Yet, the sweet closing of an eye
May bring us there to be.

Its gentle breezes fan our cheek,
Amid our worldly cares;
Its gentle voices whisper love,
And mingle with our prayers.

Sweet hearts around us throb and beat
Sweet helping hands are stirred;
And palpitates the veil between
With breathings almost heard.

And in the hush of rest they bring
'Tis easy now to see
How lovely and how sweet a pass
The hour of death may be.

To close the eye and close the ear,
Wrapped in a trance of bliss,
And gently laid in loving arms,
To swoon to that—from this.

Scarcely knowing if we wake or sleep,
Scarcely asking where we are,
To find all evil sink away,
All sorrow and all care.

Sweet souls around us watch us still,
Press nearer to our side;
Into our thoughts, into our prayers,
With gentle helpings glide.

Let death between us be as naught—
A dried and vanished stream;
Our joy be the reality,
Our suffering life the dream.

—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

A man's work is from sun to sun,
And woman's work descends from
daughter to daughter.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD ORGANIZED

SEC. McADOO BELIEVES LAW
WILL PROVE GREAT INDUCE-
MENT TO DEVELOPMENT

Washington, Aug. 10.—Members of the Federal Farm Loan Board, which is to organize the new rural credits system, were told by Secretary McAdoo that the new farm loan act would "emancipate the farmers." The first work which the board took up after its organization was the selection of a secretary. The other work of the board will progress slowly in view of the newness of the organization and of the mortgage plan which the board will put into effect. It has been said that the land mortgage banks probably will not be in a position to extend land credits until some time next summer.

The five members of the new board are Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, chairman ex-officio C. E. Lohr, George W. Norris, Herbert Quick and W. S. A. Smith. Mr. Norris was selected commissioner, or will, in other words, be the chief executive officer of the board. Several cities have petitioned the board to be designated as the location of one of the farm loan banks, which are to be twelve in number. Before making any selection of localities, however, the board expects to make a thorough canvass of the qualifications of each of the cities which has petitioned.

After the members of the board had been sworn in and the board duly created, Secretary McAdoo addressed them, saying:

"It is a statement of an old and recognized truth to say that the farming industry is the very basis of the life and prosperity of the nation, and this statement is more particularly true in the United States, because of its agricultural development, which, although great, can be made vastly greater if our farmers are provided with the long time credits at low rates of interest which are so essential to the further development of the farming industry. There is no inducement to greater farm development unless it can be made profitable, and it cannot be made profitable unless the necessary capital is available always to farmers upon reasonable terms. It is amazing that since the establishment of our government until this time, a period of 127 years, absolutely nothing has been done by way of legislation to assure abundant farm credits on reasonable terms to our farmers. On the contrary, they have been the preferred sufferers from a scarcity of money for farm development and agricultural purposes, and have been, as a class, particularly oppressed by high, and oftentimes extortionate, rates of interest shadowed constantly by the fear of mortgage foreclosures.

To Emancipate Farmers

"The farm loan act, or rural credits bill, which it is your privilege to administer, will emancipate the farmer from the disadvantages he has so long endured. It will, when fully established, unquestionably provide an abundance of credits, available at all times to farmers in all parts of the country upon long term mortgages at low rates of interest with a provision for repayment of the principal in easy annual installments. In fact, under the new system, the farmer ought to be able to pay the interest on his mortgage and the principal of his debt through annual installments which will be less than the straight interest charges he has been paying on his mortgages under the old system.

"This is an act of long delayed justice. We must see to it that those who are entitled to its benefits get them with the least possible delay. The establishment of this rural credits system means not only more profitable farming, but a life of greater comfort and prosperity for the farmer; it means destruction of the nightmare of foreclosure and the loss of property for the farmer; it means security and independence, thrift and self-respect for the farmer.

"It will react to the farms vast numbers of our people who have been unable to engage in agriculture because it has been impossible to secure money on farm obligations. It means for all the people of the country unlimited benefits because they will prosper in direct proportion to the prosperity and strength of the farming industry of the country.

W. W. Flannagan Chosen Secretary

At a short session afterward, W. W. Flannagan, of Montclair, N. J., was chosen secretary of the board. Mr. Flannagan has been secretary of the joint commission which investigated rural credits in Europe and drafted the present law.

The board also discussed the itinerary for its trip to the Pacific coast and went over the applications and recommendations of forty cities for federal land banks. No route for the trip was determined on, but it is probable the board will go west through northern states and return to Washington through the south. Hearings will be held in Washington, also, but no date has been chosen for them.

The board will meet again tomorrow to consider how it may best obtain information on which to base its first important work—division of the country into twelve land bank districts with a federal land bank in each.

It is said that three of the stingiest men in the state were in town yesterday. One of them will not drink as much water as he wants unless it be from another man's well. The second forbids any of his family from writing anything but a "small hand" as it is a waste of ink to make large letters. The third stops his clocks at night in order to save wear and tear on the machinery. All of them decline to take their county paper on the ground that it is a terrible strain on their spectacles to read newspapers, even in the day time.

Target Tips and Hunting Helps

by Alfred P. Lane

Send questions to Mr. Lane
care of this paper



SELECTING YOUR CAMP MATE

After you have recovered from the case of brain fever induced by trying to decide which rifle is best, you reach the problem of selecting your camp mates.

If there is anything that will put the kibosh on an otherwise perfectly good hunting trip quicker than a grouchy, always-complaining fellow hunter, I don't know what it is.

The worst of it is that you can't tell how a man is going to act in the woods by the way he walks down the avenue or the number of good jokes he can tell.

Always bear in mind that the kind of man you want is the one who can smile when it starts to rain, who can eat sour flap-jacks without murdering

the cook, and who doesn't go into a blue funk if he fails to connect with a deer the first day.

There really isn't any formula by which you can tell to a certainty whether Bill Jones, for instance, will be game but as a general thing the man who doesn't let little troubles worry him, probably won't let the big ones get his goat.

Picking a partner is, like matrimony, somewhat of a chance any way you look at it.

Alfred P. Lane

BEST ROADS IN THE WORLD

In France, where they have the best roads of any country in the world, the highways are divided into several classes, but all of them are supervised by the national government, which maintains a bureau of roads and bridges, and supports a school for the education of the engineers and inspectors who are employed in this bureau. This method of building and maintaining roads in France was started by the first Napoleon, who appears to have been the earliest European statesman who clearly saw the economic advantage of proper highways, and who at the same time had the power to carry out what he wished. The effect of these good roads in France has been wonderful. They have brought all of the various parts of the country nearer together; they have made country life less lonesome, and they have reduced the cost of transportation of country produce to a minimum. France is the only country in Europe where the agricultural classes are not dissatisfied, and where they do not feel that they have a harder time than those who labor in other fields.

Civilized nations have good roads—savage and unenlightened countries do not. The highways of travel are a gauge of progress a people have made from barbarism to civilization.

How are your roads? The price at which a farm will sell is regulated by its nearness to market, and the quality of its neighborhood roads. To increase the selling price of your farm, work for good roads.

Good roads will benefit the farmer more than he ever dreams of.

On an average, the farm products of this country must be hauled by wagon, miles to market. There is

more room for saving in this wagon haul than in a railroad haul of one thousand miles. The railroads of the country charge only eight-tenths of a cent for hauling a ton a mile.

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yourself what that name of Studebaker means.



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