

Farm and Garden

THERE'S MONEY IN CORN.

Minnesota College Expert Says Seed Should Be Selected in the Fall.

There are few persons in the United States, or anywhere for that matter, who are drawing \$200 a day in wages, so few that it would not take long to mention them. As a result a corn grower would be decidedly surprised if he were to be told that he could make as much, at least during one day in the year, as the very rich.

To put himself in the millionaire class one day in the year all that it is necessary for this corn grower to do, says Ray P. Speer, Minnesota College of Agriculture, is to select his seed corn in the fall. This is not a mere surmise, for statistics gathered by reliable corn experts prove the point beyond dispute. The story is not long and is simple enough for any one to understand.

The average yield of corn in Minnesota during 1900 and 1910 was 27.4 bushels of corn per acre. Based on a cost of production per acre of \$13.75, according to the figures taken from a series of farms in southeastern Minnesota for five years, this average yield barely exceeds the cost of producing it. A higher yield of corn must be secured if a profit is to be obtained.



SOME COMING SEED CORN

Since the items of expense incurred by producing a sixty bushel crop when compared with a thirty bushel crop, so far as plowing, planting seed, cultivation, husking, cost of machinery, rent and other factors are concerned, do not vary much it would be safe to say that nearly every bushel over a thirty bushel yield will represent a profit.

How is this yield to be obtained, and what bearing does it have on the \$200 wage? It has been proved by the Iowa Experiment station and others that the yield of corn varies directly as the stand, and the stand, needless to say, cannot be better than the seed corn planted. If seed corn therefore can be secured which is so much better than ordinary seed as to produce a forty bushel crop where thirty bushels were secured before this means an additional profit amounting to the market price of the increased yield. One person can easily pick eight bushels of good seed corn in a day, and this will plant approximately fifty acres. The increase in yield of the seed produced forty bushels an acre—and there is no reason why forty bushels could not be produced—would mean an increase of 500 bushels, worth at least \$200. This is a very good day's salary. It certainly would pay the average farmer to put himself in the millionaire class one day this fall.

PERMANENT PASTURE.

Advantage of Winter Feeding is in Use of Byproducts.

If a portion of the land is too rough for cultivation or if the farm is of such a size that there is too much land for the help employed and not enough to demand another hand, it is often advisable to keep this extra land in permanent pasture. On many large farms it is better because of the scarcity of labor to farm less intensively and keep a considerable area in pasture. Under such circumstances feeding on pasture should prove remunerative.

The advantages of winter feeding consist in the opportunities to make better use of the byproducts, such as corn fodder, damaged hay, etc., and the better distribution of labor. In the western part of the corn belt the majority of the cattle are fed during the late fall and early winter months, so that they may be out of the way before bad weather sets in, thus avoiding expensive shelter. A little farther east, where the disagreeable weather begins earlier, it is customary to rough the cattle on pasture and stalk fields until December or January, when they are put into the yards and fattened. In the eastern part of the corn belt cattle are frequently fattened in sheds or barns.

The number of steers to be fattened depends on the quantity of roughage available. If there is a surplus of corn it should be sold or fed to hogs. On the other hand, if there is a slight deficiency it may prove more economical to buy a little corn or other concentrate than to dispose of the rough feed.

PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE.

What is called modern agriculture dates back 200 years. The principles of farming, now generally accepted, began then to be slowly developed through practical experience, through a study of the conditions, especially through a study of the failure of certain farm lands to bring forth adequate results in England.

In those 200 years we have made progress. If we compare the conditions of farm life today with the farm life of 1714, we will wonder at the change. But 200 years is a long time, and when you divide the gain by the time you see how slow the progress has been.

Necessarily slow. Nature has her own way of working, and she has eternity to work in. Man gains nothing save as he works in accordance with these natural laws. Two hundred years ago we knew little about agricultural chemistry and little that was not wrong about any chemistry. It is the recorded experience of all these weeks and months and years, these seasons good and bad, these reports from new fields, the accumulated gains of 200 years, that have put the farmer in the position in which he stands today.

Let us study all this record. Let us benefit by it and benefit by our experience last year, last week and yesterday.—Home and Farm.

SILAGE AND DAIRY COWS.

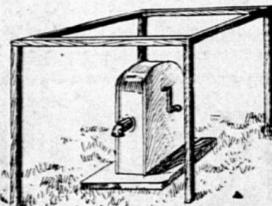
A Trying Season Is the Latter Part of Summer and Early Fall.

One of the most trying seasons of the year for the dairy cow is the latter part of summer and early fall. At this season the pastures are often short or dried up, and in such cases it is a common mistake of dairymen to let their cows drop off in flow of milk through lack of feed. Later they find it impossible to restore the milk flow, no matter how the cows are fed. Good dairy practice demands that the milk flow be maintained at a high level all the time from parturition to drying off. It becomes necessary therefore to supply some feed to take the place of the grass. The easiest way to do this is by means of silage. Silage is cheaper and decidedly more convenient to use than soiling crops.

The amounts to feed will depend upon the condition of the pastures, varying all the way from ten pounds to a full winter feed of forty pounds. It should be remembered in this connection that silage contains a low percentage of protein, so that the greater amount of silage fed the greater must be the amount of protein in the supplementary feeds to properly balance the ration.

A Shade For the Well.

In order to keep the cistern from the hot rays of the sun and assure cool water in the summer time it is a good plan to put a frame about the cistern over which vines may run. The following plan may be used: Set four posts, one at each corner of the square about the cistern. These posts are seven feet above the ground. They are square and have 2 by 4 pieces running from top to top. Woven poultry wire is stretched about these posts, leaving the entrance way open. Wire is also stretched from the 2 by 4's on top. In this case grapevines were planted about the wire so that the vines may run over this in the summer time. Rambler roses or morning glories would answer the same purpose. Woodbine is also suitable for this purpose.



THIS INSURES COOL WATER.

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ABOUT MILK AND COWS.

Warm milk should never be poured into cold milk, nor should the night's milk be mixed with the morning's milk.

In order to produce desirable flavor it is very essential that the milk and cream be handled under sanitary conditions.

Some cows are such persistent milkers that it is almost impossible to dry them off before freshening. This should be done, however, for every good cow needs a little rest.

The cream separator is recognized as the most economical method of skimming milk.

It is quite a common practice in washing milk utensils to start with hot water. This is not the best method. In boiling milk a skin forms on it. The hot water likewise hardens this on to the sides of the milk vessel, making it hard to remove. The better way is to first rinse the utensil in cold water, and it should be rinsed as soon as it is emptied of milk or else the milk will dry and then rinsing will not so thoroughly remove it.

Through the use of silos and soiling crops from two to five times as many cows can be kept on the same land.

SAVING AN OLD ROOF.

Oak Trusses of Ancient London Hall to Be Re-enforced by Steel.

The roof of Westminster hall, London, is supported on thirteen oak trusses, said to be the earliest and best known example of the hammer beam type, says the Engineering Record. The trusses have been in service more than 400 years without receiving other repairs than those required by the decay of the material. They are of a complicated design, with intermediate struts, and have been re-enforced with modern timber struts and tie bolts.

A recent investigation showed that some of the timber was so rotten and disintegrated that large pieces could be picked out and that the ravages of insects, particularly a certain species of beetle, were much more serious than dry rot and surface decay. At least four of the thirteen trusses were in a dangerous condition and likely to fall.

A plan submitted for the preservation of the roof at an estimated cost of about \$200,000 has been accepted. The old trusses will be re-enforced on the lines of their principal members by steel frame-works, which will be entirely concealed. The original appearance of the building will be restored and maintained, and all large openings in the timber will be pieced up with new oak. The trusses are in such a serious condition that they must not be lifted nor jacked in any way, but must be maintained absolutely in their present positions without wedging or drawing together. Some of the joints are so decayed that the roof would be likely to collapse if any attempt were made to lift and carry it by the trusses. In order to accomplish the gradual removal and reconstruction the work will be carried on from a movable steel scaffold weighing 115 tons that will support from two to four trusses simultaneously.

PEAT POWDER AS FUEL.

Successfully Used in Locomotives on Swedish Railway.

Owing to the fact that Sweden has enormous peat deposits many attempts have been made during the last few years to invent and develop devices for utilizing these deposits. Many experiments have been made in stoking stationary engines, and the results have apparently been satisfactory. Quite recently experiments have been made in stoking railway engines, and it is claimed that these efforts have also been crowned with success.

The heating power of Swedish peat is such that 1.8 tons of clod peat are equivalent to one ton of English steam coal. A young Swedish engineer has been conducting the experiments with railway engines under official control. With a device invented by himself he has made trial stokings with pulverized peat on one of the state railway engines with coal and peat simultaneously and has even made 1.3 tons of peat do the work of one ton of coal. The fuel economy achieved in these experiments is explained by the fact that less air is necessary in the combustion of pulverized peat than in stoking with clod peat.

As a result of these tests peat powder stoking has been introduced on the Halmstad-Nasjo railroad and the Kalmar railroad, besides which the Swedish state railways have procured a trial railway engine for peat powder stoking. The Finnish government railways are now constructing four railway engines to be stoked in this manner.—Consular Report.

Rejuvenating a Building.

In a mill building in Minneapolis 170 feet long, 108 feet wide and six stories high dry rot in the wooden columns and walls shaken twenty-two inches out of plumb by the vibration of the machinery made it imperative that something be done. Without shutting the mill down for a single day the wooden columns were replaced with steel, the walls were re-enforced with a concrete lining several inches thick, and the wall worst damaged was further braced on the outside with a framework of eight re-enforced concrete buttresses carried down to bed-rock. The building is now considered stronger than when new.—Engineering Record.

Metals of Arizona.

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc were mined in Arizona in 1913 to the value of \$70,875,927, according to Victor C. Heikes of the United States geological survey, showing an increase as compared with 1912 of \$3,824,243. The value of the gold production in 1913 was \$4,022,911, that of silver \$2,384,647, that of copper \$63,228,127, that of lead \$7,103,370, and that of zinc \$527,972.

There were 438 mines producing gold, silver, copper, lead or zinc in Arizona in 1913 against 445 in 1912, and the total quantity of ore sold and treated in 1913 was 7,931,862 short tons, an increase of 1,091,780 tons.

Artificial Rubber.

For an artificial rubber a German authority recommends mixing an infusion of carrageen moss with starch and drying on a slightly oiled metal plate. When the transparent sheet produced is broken up it softens in cold water, and on subsequent heating it forms a thick, gummy substance, which may be used for thickening paint or for many of the purposes of rubber.

Waterproofing Cement.

A solution of soft soap instead of water was used in making a waterproof concrete in building the foundations of a grain elevator on a river bank in Budapest.

WANT COLUMN

RATES—One cent a word. No ad less than 15 cents. Cash.

FOR RENT—House for rent inquire of Mrs. Holson.

FOR SALE—A handsome bunch of Scotch Collie pups.—E. T. Frank.

Strayed.

From Warren, Aug. 16, one black 3-year-old mare, weight about 1000 lbs., had halter on and leather tag in tail No. 19, left sucking colt. A liberal reward will be paid for any information concerning this mare or return of same to the undersigned.

—W. H. Dixon, Phone No. 57 Warren, Minn.

TAKEN UP — A strange Bronco horse appeared Sunday morning Aug. 16 at John Migis's farm, section 31 town of aFrey. Owner please notify.

FOR SALE — Six good, young, sound native farm mares. — Fred Tiedt, Argyle, Minn.

FOR SALE—Several good work horses, sound and work everywhere. Also some oats. Chas. Loeslie, Radium, Minn.

NOTICE—Gravel for sale.—O A. Omdahl.

FOR SALE—Have a few Holstein calves for sale.—P. Frost, Spaulding Farm Co.

FOR SALE—Old papers, five cents a bunch at the Sheaf office.

Costly Treatment.

"I was troubled with constipation and indigestion and spent hundreds of dollars for medicine and treatment," writes C. H. Hines, of Whitlow, Ark. "I went to a St. Louis hospital, also a hospital in New Orleans, but no cure was effected. On returning home I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets, and worked right along. I used them for some time and am now all right." Sold by Ed Quistgard.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DRS. BRATRUD & ANDERSON, physicians and surgeons; office in New State Bank Building, Warren, Minn.

G. S. WATTAM, M. D., Physician and Surgeon; office, 2nd floor First National Bank Building, Warren, Minn.

F. C. BAKKE, D. D. S., Scandinavian Tandlaege; office in the Taralseth Building, Warren, Minn.

DR. EDWARD J. BREN — Dentist, First National Bank Building, Warren, Minn.

E. T. FRANK, M. D. C., graduate of Chicago Veterinary College. Post graduate Kansas City Veterinary College, Member Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Assn., Warren, Minn.

J. R. NAESETH, Lawyer; office next door to City Hall, Warren, Minn.

A. N. ECKSTROM, Attorney-at-Law; office 2nd floor First National Bank Building, Warren, Minn.

JULIUS J. OLSON, Attorney-at-Law, (Successor to A. Grindeland), Office in the Taralseth Block, Warren, Minn.

RASMUS HAGE, Attorney-at-Law; office with Julius J. Olson, Warren, Minn.

DR. C. R. BRUTUS, Chiropractor; office in new Taralseth Block; Warren, Minn.

S. B. LUND, House, Sign, Carriage and Auto Painter, Paperhanging, Kalsomining, Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Sample Books of Wall Paper on Hand and also Some Paper in Stock. WARREN, MINN.

PETER OLSON Contractor and Builder. Warren, Minn. Come and Let Me Figure with You.

G. W. SMITH DRY LINE Also Dealer in HARD AND SOFT WOOD Tel. No. 232 Warren, Minn.

HOLAN & PETERSON Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers. Interior and Outside Work a Specialty. Phone 236 Warren, Minn.

NIGHT.

Mysterious night! When our first parents knew Thee, from report divine, I heard thy name Did he not tremble for this lovely frame— This glorious canopy of light and blue? Yet 'neath a curtain of translucent dew Bathed in the rays of the great setting flame. Hesperus, with the host of heaven, came And lo! creation widened in man's view.

Who could have thought such darkness lay concealed Within thy beams, oh sun! or who could find, While fly and leaf and insect stood revealed That to such countless orbs thou mad'st us blind! Why do we then shun death with anxious strife If light can thus deceive, wherefore not life? —Joseph Blanco White.

Aug. 2—Sept. 9 NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in the City of Warren at City Hall on the 14th day of Sept. 1914, from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. for the purpose of voting on the proposition of issuing to the State of Minnesota the bonds of said municipality in the aggregate sum of \$15,000 bearing interest at the rate of four (4) per centum per annum, the proceeds thereof to be used for the following purposes:

\$10,000 for building extension of sewer system and a sewage disposal plant.

\$5,000 for paying outstanding bonds due October 2nd, 1914.

to be numbered and to mature as set forth in the resolution now on file in the office of the clerk. Dated Sept. 1st, 1914.

—G. O. CROSS, City Recorder.

Aug. 19—Sept. 9 Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution.

Estate of Thomas S. Riggs, State of Minnesota, County of Marshall, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas S. Riggs, Decedent:

The State of Minnesota to Lee R. Riggs, and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this Court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore, You, and Each of You, are hereby cited to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the City of Warren in the County of Marshall, State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of September 1914, at ten o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 22nd day of August 1914.

PETER H. HOLM, (Court Seal) Probate Judge. A. N. Eckstrom, Attorney for Petitioner, Warren, Minn.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Soo Line.
No. 203 West bound 9:23 A. M.
No. 57 West bound frt..... 10:30 A. M.
No. 202 East bound..... 6:40 P. M.
No. 58 East bound frt..... 2:05 P. M.
Great Northern.
No. 7 North bound flyer 3:39 A. M.
No. 131 North bound local 9:47 A. M.
No. 405 North bound frt 4:00 A. M.
No. 132 South bound local 5:20 P. M.
No. 8 South bound flyer 9:24 P. M.
No. 539 South bound frt 8:15 A. M.

D. Farrell, Jeweler WARREN MINN.



Largest and best selected stock WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

taken and Victor Talking Machines and Records

to be found in Marshall County, a prices that are right. A visit to my store will convince you that above is correct. Fine watch repairing a specialty Call and see me.

(Aug 19 Sept 23)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Jens S. Arneson and Ida May Arneson, his wife, Mortgagors, to F. W. Altman Mortgagee, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1913, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Marshall and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of June, 1913, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., in Book 63 of Mortgages on page 28, and which said mortgage together with the debt secured thereby was duly assigned by the said F. W. Altman, Mortgagee to J. R. Vogel by written assignment, dated the 13th day of June, 1913, and recorded in the said office of the Register of Deeds of Marshall County, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of June, 1913, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., in Book 69 of Mortgages on pages 390 and 391; and

Whereas, it is provided in and by the terms of said mortgage that if default be made in any of the terms and conditions thereof, the mortgagee or his assignee may declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable, and

Whereas, under the terms and conditions of the said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, the assignee and holder of said mortgage has duly elected to declare and hereby does declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, and

Whereas, there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable thereon at the date of this notice, the sum of Two Thousand one hundred sixty-three and 11-100 (\$2163.11) Dollars, and the power of sale having become operative and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, Notice is Hereby Given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, namely: The northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36) in Township one hundred fifty-eight (158) north of range forty-four (44) west, in Marshall County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Marshall County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Warren, in said County and State, on the 3rd day of October, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of two thousand one hundred sixty-three and 11-100 dollars, and interest and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the sum of seventy-five dollars attorney's fees stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated August 17th, 1914.

The Iowa Trust & Savings Bank, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of J. R. Vogel, the said assignee of Mortgagee, Deceased.

A. N. Eckstrom, Attorney, Warren, Minn.

KNUTSON & HOLSON, Proprietors of **CITY DRY LINE** And dealers in **WOOD and COAL** Agents for the **Standard Oil Co.** Phone 63. Warren, Minn.



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FREE Sewing Machine Think what this means! It means—that if you break the whole machine or any part (needle, belt, or attachment, etc.) it will be replaced to you without charge.

E. L. TORNELL, Warren, Minn.