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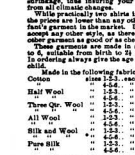

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ROAD and FARM IMPROVEMENT

FARM NOTES.

Any farmer can make his farm a model with time, planning and work.

Getting along with anything that will do is not making the most of conditions.

With corn, as with animals, do not forever be mixing and crossing breeds.

By fertilization, cultivation and selection, try to improve the breed and seed corn to sell.

It is best to manure corn ground in the winter and plow or disk it under in the spring.

Every beekeeper needs one or more books on bee culture, dealing with the keeping of bees.

Farmers in general now are building in a more substantial way. The use of concrete is responsible for a part of it.

New corn as part ration is good for horses, but old corn and it is excellent for fattening beef cattle.

Corn should not be planted on sod which was broken up this spring for the first time until late in the season.

The bars set on a concrete foundation looks substantial, and it is so, and will last longer than the one set on wooden posts or blocks.

As soon as the corn plants are tall enough so the tillers can see them and go into the field with a disk cultivator and disk the corn crosswise.

On a hard and shallow soil white clover does not ordinarily last more than two years, but on the richest and wettest lands it will grow for many years without reseeding.

Many farmers are so infatuated on hog cholera that they cannot see that they take no thought of the great possibilities of profit lying in the other stuff.

A field is as selfish any other farmer crop that it requires no head of cattle, to gather diff ent food from that used in cutting thistles, cover or any other through pasture.

A profitable cow is well during her life for 1,000 pounds each year, worth twenty of an inch high. Put together this would make a chain 114 miles long.

If we are worth all the trouble they require to fertilize the stigmas of the flowers in our orchards. The fruit would be bettar profit.

The great farm crop need, as much land, as the best fertile land. And the only solution is successful future farming is to the increased fertility of the soil. It must be made more fertile; future human food supply depends upon it.

ROADS NEEDED BY FARMERS

Those Leading From Farm to Railroad Station and to School House Most Essential.

BY HOWARD H. GROSS.

We are constantly seeing exploited in the newspapers a schoolhouse or a building that ought to be condemned rather than occupied. I saw a contemporary enthusiast urged the building of a boulevard from New York to San Francisco, another that some substantial bridge be erected, all the state capitals in Iowa at this writing there is a great wave of enthusiasm over a road from river to river, not a first-class permanent road, but earth roads improved so there can be a good road. A little economical road has been proposed from Chicago to Springfield. The above are not the highways that the people want. The roads that should be built. Why should we tax our natives to build a speedway from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Or who wants to travel from state capital to state capital over a highway? The roads that are needed, and the ones that we should address our efforts to get are those that lead from the railway station to the farm home, over which the food products of the world pass to reach the market, the doctor to relieve the suffering, the children to go to school. There will in due course be connected up and give us a network of good roads throughout the land. These roads will increase property values, make country life better worth the living, add to our joys and diminish our sorrows, and help to make the farm home so attractive the boy and the girl will not be anxious to leave it. Will make the township central school possible, and enable the boys and the girls can get a high school education and live at home. These considerations are fundamental and far-reaching, and are worthy our efforts. The world has no objection to automobiles nor does he question their right to use the highways; but the larger interest of the whole people is not best served by building speedways for joy rides.

Profit in Phosphorous.

The Ohio experiment station on an average of three years, 12 years, 12 crops of oats and 12 crops of wheat finds that every dollar invested in phosphorous paid back $4.60 while neither nitrogen or potassium paid for the cost. Rock phosphate used with manure paid back $5.68.

Buckwheat Crop.

The buckwheat crop last year amounted to nearly 14,000,000 bushels, the average being 19.2 bushels per acre. The total value of the buckwheat cakes consumed was estimated at about $15,000,000.

ANTHRACNOSE SPOT ON BEAN

Nearly Everyone is Familiar With Spotted Appearance of Wax-Podded Varieties.

Anthracnose is a bean disease of fungus origin and goes under a number of names, as rust, wilt, pod spot, etc. As there is a true rust and a wilt, caused by bacteria, the name pod spot or anthracnose is preferred for it.

Practically all parts of the bean plant except the roots are subject to attack of the fungus. The most common indication of the presence of

Anthracnose Spot.

the disease is the occurrence of brown or black sunken areas on the stems leaves and pods. They may also appear on the leaves and stems of the plant soon after it appears above ground and cause considerable losses through a reduction in the stand. If the older plants the attack is most serious on the lower veins of the leaves and the leaf may be wholly destroyed or its efficiency greatly re-

Cankers on Bean Pods.

duced. From the stems and leaves the fungus spreads to the pods, and as many are rendered unsightly considerable loss is sustained.

The presence of the fungus is often unnoticed until it appears upon the young pods. On these it produces small brown or rusty spots, which enlarge and darken until they become sunken cankers. As the fungus enters the pod dry, leaving sunken areas, in the centers of which may be seen small pink masses of spores which rapidly spread the disease from plant to plant.

The spores by which the fungus is spread from plant to plant are very sticky when wet and are readily transferred on the hands, clothing and implements. On this account beans should never be cultivated or gathered while wet with dew or rain. It is too much trouble to observe these precautions for the whole crop it could be done with little extra effort for a small plat on which to grow seed for future planting.

If the following recommendations are observed but little loss will result from anthracnose.

1 Plant seed free from disease.
2 Keep away from the plants while they are wet.
3 Remove and burn diseased plants as soon as they are observed.

PREPARING A GOOD SEED BED

In Planting Many Small Grains Ground Must Be Made Fine for Good Germination.

In planting alfalfa and many other grains the seed bed must be made fine enough to allow the particles of soil to come directly in contact with the seed. This work can be accomplished by an ordinary float or roller to compact the soil, followed by a disk harrow and then with a smooth

A Shovel Kink.

harrow. Disk harrows discourage weeds by bringing so that a light surface mulch may be formed for the conservation of the soil moisture. The disk harrow may be used to good advantage on fields where small weeds and grass get a start.

RAISING THE HEIFER CALVES

Two Important Factors to Keep in Mind in Producing Future Milk Cows.

Within only a very few years it will be as difficult to buy good cows or good shafter calves as it will be to buy good land, and the man who begins now will be sure to get start in the business and properly raises his heifer calves will be in a position to make money in the production of milk or butter or to sell stock at high figures.

There are two important things to keep in mind in producing calves for future milk production. One is that the dam shall be of known good record and the other is that the sire shall be of a line of ancestry of exceptionally high record. Breed only to the sire that is known positively to be of a high producing strain, even if the season cost twice or three times as much as that from one of unknown merit. Five or ten dollars extra in this matter will make a difference in the fu-

Ferris Golden Winnie.

ture earning power of the female offspring of from hundred to several hundred dollars, counting the number of years she will give milk and the number of calves she will give birth to, which in turn are to become producers of milk.

A calf is about the cheapest and easiest raised animal on the farm. The production of calves in the dairy business is a necessity in order to have the cows freshen yearly, or at regular intervals. As for food and care are concerned, it is almost as easy to raise a $100 calf as it is to raise a $10 one. There is good profit in the former, but absolutely no profit in the latter. In fact, a cheap calf consumes much more food than it will sell for on the open market. Many a calf sold for veal, at 3 cents, consumes $10 or $15 worth of milk before it is marketed. For this reason many dairy men either kill or give away their calves at birth. Of course all male calves, except those of high grade saved for breeding purposes, must be disposed of at an early age at no profit, except on farms where pasture is very plentiful and they are saved for beef steers. But the raising of a good heifer calf at no cost can repeate the loss.

The illustration shows the head of Ferris Golden Winnie, a champion 2 year-old Jersey heifer, owned by the Wisconsin State Farm.

SHOVEL-KINK VERY USEFUL

Excellent Implement for Digging Up Muddy Ground—Readily Cleans Itself.

A railroad grader lately visiting the writer showed him the shovel-kink here illustrated. At the time then seems good, we pass it along, writes E. Hendrickson in Farm and Ranch. The writer was opening up a small ditch that drained one corner of a new pasture. The ground being very muddy, the dirt stuck to the shovel, causing us to stop every or less cleaning of same. Our visitor remarked that it was not at all necessary, and proved it by the simple method herewith illustrated.

The six three-eighth-inch holes were drilled through the shovel, and in a once caused seame to scour. Even the

Millinery

The whole success of a costume depends entirely upon whether the hat is correct. Correctness of style—take that for granted here where the latest is always to be had.

Miss D. R. Jukes.

King Extra No. 52987

is a beautiful, brown, standard bred trotting stallion; large, smooth, flat bone, with large hazel eyes; very sensible and of a gentle disposition. 16 hands and one inch high and weighs 1,050 pounds. For style, beauty and finish he has few equals.

Tip Top No. 1069

A mammouth jack, jet black with white points, 14 hands and three inches high, fine head and ears, blocky build, large bone and well muscled, with great style and action. Tip Top No. 1069 has proven himself a great breeder and a sure foal getter.

This stock will make the season of 1 10 at the Wm. Grace farm, 3 1-2 miles north of Barrington.

The stock will stand very reasonable considering quality. Tip Top, $15.00. King Extra, $10.00 to insure mare in foal. Colts stand good for service in all cases. Parting with mare money becomes due at once. Will not be responsible for accidents. Kindly ask one and all to come and see our stock before breeding.

Wm. Grace, Owner; Wm. S. Young, Manager.

Our Chop Trade is Big.

this warm weather when people do not want to be bothered with a roast. If you are one of that kind you should do better than have us supply the chops. You will find the meat as sweet as a nut. Our lamb chops will melt in your mouth. Our veal chops are like the tender-est chicken. If you don't feel like bothering with a heavy dinner next Sunday you cannot do better than try our chops. How many shall we send you up?

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Emerson.

* We do not aim to excell in any of these vocations, but we expect that Emerson referred to any old line of business and so we are endeavoring to open a reasonably passable road to the REVIEW office door by doing good printing. Our commercial printing is always done in a manner to make it attract particular notice—it partakes of individuality.

* We use better papers, better inks, and better type faces than most of our neighbor printers, and we give more attention to your work; that's why our printing is of a higher class. * An examination of our specimens is our best testimonial. Call.

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