

# IOWA FARM NEWS AND NOTES

**WITCHCRAFT IN INDIANA.**  
Mether Made to Draw Blood From Neck to Give to Baby.  
Witchcraft is being practiced by certain Polish persons on the west side here. At an insanity inquest it has been learned that an aged woman has been posing as a witch.  
A few days ago when a 4-month-old babe was dying in the household of Jan Bykowski, the aged woman appeared and induced the mother to draw a teaspoonful of blood from the veins in her neck and feed it to the child. This, she asserted, "witch" would save the infant.  
The mother was charged a \$9 fee, and the next day became temporarily insane. In one instance the woman of

magic is said to have scourged children to drive out the devil.—Indianapolis Star.  
Port Dodge.—The 317 acres owned by the Catherine Halligan estate one mile north of Moorland brought a total of \$57,000 when it was sold Thursday at referee's sale by J. L. Hanrahan. This price was \$480 above the appraisers' figures. Nine heirs to the estate will receive the proceeds after costs are paid. Three of the heirs secured the property. One hundred twenty acres went to F. J. Halligan for \$160 an acre, another 130 went to M. F. O'Hearn, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Catherine Halligan, at \$70 an acre, and 77 acres including a dwelling and outbuilding was sold to James B. Halligan for \$160 an acre.

## Increase of Bushel of Corn Per Acre Means Saving of \$1,000,000

Ames extension forces are being mobilized for the final drive in the seed corn campaign. Thirty-four counties over a third of the state, have already enlisted. This includes those counties having county agents. More are expected as soon as men can be secured to carry on the work.  
"One more month will see the windup of this campaign which from our standpoint has been the largest single piece of work we have ever undertaken and which, I believe, has been one of priceless worth to the farmer," says R. K. Bliss, head of the extension work at Ames.

"To the farmers themselves belongs the credit of the great success of the campaign. They have taken hold and shown a spirit of co-operation that has spread the gospel of good seed corn to every county in the state. They realize that thru this campaign, this year which has cost on the average of but \$125 per county, and thru the testing of individual ears, in all probability millions of dollars will be saved the state."

It is estimated that there will be 9,000,000 acres of corn planted in Iowa this spring. The campaign has covered over 3,000,000 acres of that territory. An increase of only one bushel an acre will mean a saving of over a million dollars. This is a very conservative estimate.  
The counties enlisted are Clinton, Scott, Muscatine, Linn, Henry, Des Moines, Montgomery, Wright, Black Hawk, Greene, Clay, Sioux, Emmett, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Chickasaw, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Allamakee, Jackson, O'Brien, Jefferson, Pocahontas, Franklin, Humboldt, Eldon, Dearborn, Buena Vista, Palo Alto, Butler, Wapello, Dubuque and Buchanan.

## More Wheat But Less Corn on Farms of Iowa on March 1

Washington, March 10.—A summary of the March crop report for the state of Iowa as compiled by the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture, is as follows:  
**Wheat on Farms.**  
Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year 3,739,000 bushels, compared with 3,013,000 a year ago and 4,263,000 two years ago. Price on March 1 to producers 95 cents per bushel, compared with \$1.37 a year ago and 79 cents two years ago.

**Corn on Farms.**  
Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year 87,900,000 bushels, compared with 140,183,000 a year ago and 157,171,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers 61 cents per bushel, compared with 65 cents a year ago and 55 cents two years ago.

**Corn of Merchantable Quality.**  
The percentage of the 1915 crop which was of merchantable quality is estimated at 86 per cent, compared with 93 per cent of the 1914 crop, and 90 per cent of the 1913 crop.

**Oats on Farms.**  
Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year 73,200,000 bushels, compared with 61,050 a year ago and 67,344,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers 39 cents per bushel, compared with 50 cents a year ago, and 34 cents two years ago.

**Barley on Farms.**  
Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year 2,840 bushels, compared with 2,053,000 a year ago and 2,260,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers 62 cents per bushel, compared with 68 cents a year ago and 52 cents two years ago.

## DAIRY INSTITUTE TRAIN.

**State Association Plans to Run Special Over Illinois Central.**  
Des Moines, March 10.—The Iowa State Dairy Association has made arrangements with the Illinois Central railroad to operate a special dairy institute train thru portions of the state where the smoke of the Central indicates the right of way. The train will be equipped with everything necessary for the proper exploitation of the gospel of more milk and better butter. It will all be there, from cows to churns, with the possible exception of the milk can, which is being crowded out by the mechanical milker. Everything will be up-to-the-minute, the latest designs in apparatus for the speedy, sanitary and economical conversion of the lactical fluid into saleable—and eatable—commodities. The train will be lighted by a special farm lighting system. Trained speakers will be in attendance to preach the gospel of improved methods, and everything possible be done to make the occasion one of both pleasure and profit to visitors. Along with the rest of it a dairy cow show will be held at each stop. Farmers will be invited to bring in their dairy animals and exhibit them at some central point in the town, where they will be judged according to accepted dairy-cow standards. Breed lines will be eliminated. Just cows, dairy cows, regardless of color, strain or pride of ancestry. Prizes will be distributed to animals of merit.

## Recent Farm Sales Include Big Deals

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## FARM LABOR IN DEMAND.

**State Free Employment Bureau Reports Lively Call For Help.**  
Des Moines, March 10.—The state free employment bureau reports a lively demand for single farm hands this spring, the demand so far well in advance of the supply. The calls are not confined to any particular locality, young men are turning their steps toward the city, attracted by advertisements of glowing opportunities wandering around a large waiting for some lucky individual to grab on to them and claim them for their own. And it may be added, the most of them fail to materialize. After the young men have become thoroughly incalculated with the rush and swing of city ways it is next to impossible to wear him away and back to the quieter scenes of field and farm. The nation seems to be undergoing a strange period of turmoil and mental unrest. Doubtless everything will work out satisfactorily in the end. It generally does. Conditions have a way of changing and shifting to meet prevailing crises, and mountains of anticipated troubles melt and dissolve inconspicuously. Meantime the Iowa farmer has a good substitute for corn in a feeding ration. In growing it will tolerate more alkali than wheat or oats.

## PAYS TO GROW BARLEY.

**More Profitable Than Wheat and Better Crop Than Oats.**  
Iowa should raise more barley, gives a large return per acre than oats or spring wheat. It fits well into the rotation and is a better nurse crop than oats. Likewise, barley is a good substitute for corn in a feeding ration. In growing it will tolerate more alkali than wheat or oats. In 1914, 434,000 acres were seeded to

## UNCLE SAM, ESQUIRE

Treasure Rooms of Congress.  
[By Oliver Owen Kuhn.]  
Beneath the great dome of the national capitol are the treasure houses of congress. In them are not kept great hoards of silver and gold, but there are things more precious than either. Thru the rich accumulations carefully stored away and as carefully guarded there may be traced the actual legislative measures of decades and decades. Thru the hundreds and hundreds of tons of matter the temper of the nation is reflected thru the august statesmen who have made up American congresses, may be traced. Here are bills, resolutions, laws and treaties bearing the names of all national legislators who have woven piecemeal year after year, the great legislative fabric that has made this the face of the earth, its people the most satisfied.

Few of the thousands of nephews and nieces who come visiting Uncle Sam during his working hours, and gaze with awe and wonder from the gallery, understand the significance of the things on the floor of congress know that without a moment's there can be supplied any document that has ever been printed by the government relative to any subject that may be under legislative consideration. It is an immense task to keep all such papers year after year. It requires careful and complete filing systems to always have them where they can be found for ready reference. But there they are in the document rooms of both house and senate.

When any one of the ninety-six senators or 435 representatives or hundreds of members of the fourth estate wants a copy of a bill he wants it in a hurry. And that's the way he gets it. There never is any delay in service in the document room, owing to the excellent system of filing whereby any employe can lay his hands immediately upon any one of the millions upon millions of documents tucked away in fire proof compartments.

The majority of the visitors at the capitol never get an opportunity to look in at the capitol dome and time stained documents preserved beneath the capitol dome which is a part of the domain of the congressional document rooms. Even the famous old Daniel Webster room, directly over the supreme court, to which that statesman upon the occasion of his retirement in conference, is part of the senate suite. "Suite"—it's the sort of suite that would drive a careful housewife to distraction. One little cubby hole, hall room, circular, winding compartment after another, now up a few steps, now down a couple of steps, and then every which way. That's the "layout" of the document room suites—some in what might be called the attic of the capitol, others what are called the "trenches" in the basement. They are quaint catacomb-like recesses that are a vision of the past, and in reading among the graves of departed statesmen.

The senate document room entrance is from the gallery floor and it recedes, twisting and winding thru eight compartments thru and around the dome. The entrance to the house document room is off Statuary Hall leading from the rotunda of the capitol on the chamber floor. It twists around a central office and delivery room and then climbs up wandering iron stairs to the very dome. It jumps down two flights into the basement under the house chamber where the heavier books and older accumulations have been placed in the "trenches" with a battery of big rat traps which prevent their being carried off by raiders.

Whenever a bill or resolution is presented to congress for consideration it is printed and copies are available for all who may desire them in reasonable quantities. At every important stage of its life as it goes thru the legislative mill the bill or resolution is printed again with whatever revisions have been made. The treaties are not printed until proclaimed after they have been ratified, except in such cases as the Nicaragua treaty which was ratified and made public by special order of the senate.

Besides these bills, resolutions, laws and treaties, the document rooms must keep copies of all the printing and papers issued by the various federal departments and bureaus. In the senate document rooms all bills and papers are filed by numbers. This system differs from that used by the superintendent of documents in the government printing office who files also in

serial letters. The reason for this is that the senate document room had been filing by its system many years before the other office was established. It would be an impossible task to change at this late date.

In the house document room calendar bills also are filed in groups so that they may be ready for delivery on calendar days, those set aside for consideration of certain subjects such as pensions, district and uniform consent measures. All congressional document files are kept very complete and compact as possible, notwithstanding the fact that there are but few employes. The senate has seven and the house twelve men. When congress is in session or not these offices are open every work day and when congress is working overtime they have to be kept open sometimes, as in the case of filibusters, for two and three days at a stretch. Printed bills are delivered to these rooms direct from the government printing office, starting at 9 o'clock and then distributed to members of congress as they make requisition.

Old bills not infrequently are called for and are as ready for delivery as measures introduced only the day previous. The senate files run back to the Thirtieth congress and house copies in duplicate for reference are kept since the Thirtieth congress. The house document rooms keep them running back to the Forty-third congress and stored away in the dome they have records back as far as the Twenty-second congress.

Of late years there has been more of an attempt to condense the documents. Previously all small pension bills were filed separately. President Roosevelt found it too irksome a task to sign them all separately and was responsible for the system of lumping the pension bills together. However there are thousands of pension measures of private character which are introduced and which never become part of the omnibus bill.

The extravagance of both houses of congress in their care-free way of ordering documents and papers of all kinds printed under unanimous consent agreement has led to the printing of millions of useless papers and the major portion of these on the hands of the document and folding rooms of the national legislature to be stored away, to rot, or possibly, to be sold later as waste paper.

This freedom in printing has added countless woes to the officers of the document and folding rooms thru the years, and unless reform measures are adopted it will continue to do so.

A woman always has to get some other woman to help her keep a secret.

barley in Iowa. This produced 11,312,400, which sold for \$36,386,000. Reports from 300 acreage farms in Iowa showed an average yield of 56.89 bushels per acre. Experiments at the Iowa experiment station show that Odebrucher and Manchuria are the two varieties best suited for the Iowa belt region. The Caucasian is a close competitor.  
Barley does best on a fertile, well drained soil. The seed bed should be treated by the fanning or water gravity method to get best results. Seed by drilling, using 1 1/2 to 2 bushels per acre. In harvesting, avoid too much wet weather. Let the grain set thoroughly dry before stacking, however.

**Every Little Helps.**  
"Jimson is a great stickler for economy, isn't he?"  
"I never suspected him of anything of the sort. What makes you think so?"  
"He often says he likes one cigar from the butt of another to save matches."

## Do Something for your Cold.

Do not let it wear you out and encourage sickness.

Take Dr. King's New Discovery. You will get instant relief.

Most of us neglect coughs and colds. We brush suggestions aside with the remark "It'll be better soon," and oftentimes we get better. However, when that cough or cold gets a hold, it usually means annoyance, interference with our work and often a spell of sickness for weeks. Isn't it better immediately to check that cold and ease the cough? Dr. King's New Discovery does it! Search as you will, you will not find a better remedy.

Dr. King's New Discovery is made of Pine Tar mixed with soothing balsams and laxatives. It's antiseptic and kills the germ, drives the cold fever and soothes the irritated, inflamed throat. The very first dose gives you relief. You cough with less strain. And if you have a hacking or dry night cough, grateful relief follows and you soon drop into a restful and refreshing sleep. Get a bottle to-day. It's Dr. King's New Discovery. Be your cold and cough doctor. At all druggists.



## Gasolene And Crude Oil Engines

Feed Mills  
Washing Machines  
Engine Repair Work  
At Popular Prices

Lennox Machine Co.  
MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

## Use Zemo for Eczema

Never mind how often you have tried and failed, you can stop burning, itching eczema quickly by applying a little zemo furnished by any druggist for 25c. Extra large bottle, \$1.00. Healing begins the moment zemo is applied. In a short time usually every trace of pimples, black heads, rash, eczema, tetter and similar skin diseases will be removed.

For clearing the skin and making it vigorously healthy, zemo is an exceptional remedy. It is not greasy, sticky or oily and it does not stain. When others fail it is the one dependable treatment for all skin troubles. Zemo, Cleveland.

## A Hint to Mothers of Growing Children

### A Mild Laxative at Regular Intervals Will Prevent Constipation.

A vital point upon which all schools of medicine seem to agree is that normal regularity of the bowels is an essential to good health. The importance of this is impressed particularly on mothers of growing children.

A very valuable remedy that should be kept in every home for use as occasion arises is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a compound of simple laxative herbs that has been used by Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of Monticello, Ill., and which can now be obtained in any well stocked drug store for fifty cents a bottle.

In a recent letter to Dr. Caldwell, Mrs. H. C. Turner, 844 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I bought a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for my baby, Roland Lee Turner, and find it works just like you said it would. It is fine for the stomach and bowels."



ROLAND LEE TURNER.  
sin should be in every home. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 464 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

**Learn Stenography**

Business today is an exacting task-master. The business world is seeking men and women who can carry its burdens, and the limits of pay that these people receive is not yet fixed.

And I believe there are better and bigger opportunities in business today than the world has ever before offered.

I also believe that stenography offers a quicker, surer, safer and saner pathway to success than any other field of commercial endeavor.—Elbert Hubbard.

Full particulars of our stenographic courses free.

**Central Iowa Business College**  
MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

**The IN-VU MAIL BOX**

The In-Vu letter box is for the person who prizes the appearance of his home. Made of obscure glass with oak finish or mahogany case.

See the In-Vu Letter Box Price \$1.25 to \$3.00

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114 East Main Street.

**You Men That Need a Good Shoe**

are overlooking the best shoe proposition in the world if you pass by our

**U. S. ARMY SHOE**

These shoes are built for hard wear and ease in walking. Just the thing for policemen, mail carriers, collectors, or any one doing a great amount of walking.

THEY ARE COMFORTABLE AND THEY WEAR

**Wallace SHOE STORE**

Better Shoes :: Better Service  
E. K. McConnell, Prop. Carl S. Heitsch, Mgr.

## OVERPRODUCTION NOT LIKELY.

**Little Danger of Producing Too Much Corn For Consumption.**  
A study of statistics, together with a careful consideration of the lessons furnished by the past, warrants the assumption that there is no likelihood of an overproduction of corn in the near future, says Greater Iowa, a booster magazine. At least not until the average acre yield has been boosted to a much higher figure.

According to government figures, December estimate, this country produced 3,054,585,000 bushels of corn in 1915, a sum so staggering in its immensity that it is hard on the mind of the layman. The average yield per acre for the year is given as 28.2 bushels. A bumper crop indeed, but not a record breaker. In 1912 the total production of the country was 3,124,746,000 bushels, which is the high mark to date, and the year's crop panning it a close second for honors. The average yield per acre in 1912 was 28.2 bushels.

What becomes of all this corn? There has been so much said and written about the ability of this country to "feed the world," that it is entirely possible people entertain the idea that a large portion of Uncle Sam's annual corn crop is distributed among the various hungry nations of the globe. Not so. Practically the entire crop, stupendous tho it is, is consumed in our own country—we eat it ourselves.

In 1912, the year of the record-breaking crop, 50,780,000 bushels were exported, which was only about one and six-tenths of the crop, or about a bushel and a half of each hundred. In 1913, with a total production of 2,416,988,000 bushels, the amount for export was 10,725,000 bushels, or four-tenths of 1 per cent of the whole, an amount almost insignificant for consideration when compared to the total yield.

Now, listen. The population of this country is growing at the rate of more than 2,000,000 souls each year. Meanwhile the annual corn crop is running about the same as it did ten years ago, varying slightly from year to year according to weather conditions. But get this fact: The average yield per acre is not growing to any appreciable extent, not as it should be growing. The average yield for the last ten years is 27.7 bushels. For the ten-year period previous, 1896 to 1906, the average was 26.3. While the yield seems to be climbing to a higher notch the growth is exceedingly deliberate and not at all in harmony with the growth in population.

Another thing. It is safe to assume that the country is very close to the high mark in the matter of acreage. Twenty years ago, when there was still a considerable amount of untamed land in the middle west, the total number of acres dedicated to the corn planter was right at 80,000,000, with the opening of new government lands and the final settling up of the states west of the Missouri river the average acre yield, rather than of more acreage, is the only way in which the growth must of necessity be slow, for the simple reason that very little land suitable for corn growing remains of the once limitless stretches of public domain. Thus it will be seen that the problem becomes one of boosting the average acre yield, rather than of more acres. With the rapid increase in pop-

**What's Some Cigar!**

**What Is It?**

"Man alive! Mean to tell me you don't recognize the fragrance of a

**LEWIS SINGLE BINDER 5c CIGAR**

"Here try one — It's Great!

"Costs the dealer more than any other 5-cent cigar he handles—but it's better than any 10c cigar. I know it!"

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