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Address..... R. D.....

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My name is.....
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It is understood that for each candidate nominated only one nomination coupon which entitles the candidate so nominated to 5,000 votes, will be accepted by the Contest Manager.

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A. J. FLENTGE,

Cape Girardeau,

Missouri.

PREPARING A SEED BED FOR CORN

Farm Adviser.

A brief summary of all that has been said and written about corn reveals two important factors in its development. They are seed, and culture. Both are important, and neither is sufficient unless supplemented by the other. There is an old saying that "a corn crop properly put in is half tended." There is much truth in it for a crop planted in poorly prepared soil cannot return a maximum yield.

What Conditions are Necessary:—We say we want the corn land in good condition so the corn will come up. Why does it need to be in good condition? There are indefinite demands on the soil before it will even germinate; the are warmth, moisture, and oxygen or air. Every one is necessary and must be present. Without air the first process of germination cannot start and it sometimes happens that a clay soil after planting, receives a heavy rain which packs it so that the air cannot enter, the result is invariably a poor stand even though every other condition is good. To supply these factors to the best advantage we must have a well prepared seed bed. A stunted calf never makes a good steer, as a well nourished one and for the same reasons, unfavorable conditions in the corn field result in slow growth and stunted plants.

Disking Before Plowing:—This is a simple but important operation. Not only does it cut up stalks and trash on the surface, but it mixes them with the soil, pulverises the surface and makes it possible to establish a union between the subsoil and the furrow slice. The water used by the growing crop is stored in the soil and must be available. A coat of clods and trash in the furrow effectively blocks its passage and the crop suffers accordingly.

Plowing:—Weather conditions cannot be controlled; rains come or do not come without consulting anyone. We can, however, refrain from plowing when it is too wet. Rarely does it rain all the time and wet plowed land has a habit of baking and forming clods that defy ordinary farm machinery. This condition is known as puddling. Such a field is seriously injured for only a small amount of the plant food can be utilized and not enough moisture will be retained for the crop. Furthermore, the bad effects of wet plowing generally show more than one season and often require a leguminous crop like clover or cowpeas to offset them. The soil will get in condition for the plow sometime, and it is far better to wait for that time. The best depth for spring plowing is from 5 to 7 inches, altho this depends on the character of the soil and the previous treatment. For instance, it is not necessary to plow a coarse sandy soil as deep as a heavy clay. In fields where shallow plowing has always been the rule it would not be to increase the depth to too great an extent the first year. Before the culture of sugar beets was well understood in Illinois it was considered necessary to plow very deep and make a loose seed bed. Several inches of soil that had never before been turned, were turned up. As a result the young plants did not do well because the surface soil was not in condition to furnish plant food. The next year, however, the same fields, plowed the same depth, produced good crops. Fall plowing can safely be deeper than spring plowing.

Fitting Spring Plowing For Seed Bed:—At the end of every days work it is a good practice to run a float or a light drag over the fresh turned soil. The clods are easily crushed and the top of the seed bed fined, thereby making a perfect mulch, preventing excessive evaporation, and still allowing for a free circulation of air. The field may be prepared for planting by a smoothing harrow, or by a light harrow. Such a harrow will pay in every case.

Our Hammerless 20 Gauge Repeater No. 200
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STEVENS

WINTER EGGS.

It is a well known fact that the farmer's hens produce a large number of eggs annually and are worth a large amount of money. Nevertheless, the production of eggs is not nearly as large as it could be if the average poultry raiser would only give a little more attention to feeding and general poultry management. We need more eggs during winter when prices are generally high, and right at the beginning of the winter season the egg yield begins to decrease, due principally to improper care.

The most important thing to be considered for egg production is the proper kind of feed, and right here is where there is the most neglect. Another serious mistake commonly made, is in not giving the proper quantity. The truth of the whole matter is, that the farmer's hens usually do not get enough food during the winter months to much more than sustain life, and not enough to produce eggs. So the principal question that confronts the poultry raiser is not better and more varieties of food, but the kind we generally have on hand fed more liberally, which includes corn, wheat and oats.

Now, remember, I am not advocating the feeding of too much corn, as I find one feed of corn each day is sufficient, but both wheat and oats can be fed more liberally, and are ideal egg producers. Some contend that these grains are too fattening, and that a fat hen never lays well, but I find this to be a mistaken idea. I have always noticed that a poor, dull looking hen produces but few eggs, if any, while the fat, more healthy looking ones always increase the yield in the egg basket. Am I not right? And it is but naturally supposed that they should. I will take my chances everytime with a fat hen in preference to a poor one.

Of course most of this prepared hen food will do well enough, such as cut bone, beef scraps, oyster shells, etc. But it must be remembered that a good many of us haven't always the extra change to spare to buy such stuff, and have to be contented with such as we have on hand; and nine times out of ten if we feed liberally with the above grains and regularly as we should, with plenty of grit where they can get at it when desired, those hens will lay equally as well, if not better than those fed on so much of this already prepared food.

It is a well known fact that the average poultry raiser on the farm does not become interested in egg production until high prices are being obtained; and they generally miss such prices simply because their hens haven't had the proper care and feeding at this season so much required for securing eggs. I find the hens that lay well during late fall and winter are the fat, healthy looking ones, and they must be fed quite liberally if we desire them to keep at it. Of course the kind of feed often has a good deal to do with the egg yield; but no matter what kind of stock we have, if they are not fed and cared for properly, very few eggs will be produced, especially during the winter which I am writing mainly about.

To be successful in getting winter eggs there are several requirements, but all must work together, and failing to supply any one may mean that the egg yield will not come to expectations. The stock, proper care and feeding, all are important and must be borne in mind. Always keep the early hatched pullets and the one-year old hens that are strong and vigorous and got through the molt in August or early in September for winter layers. I find that the early hatched chickens always make the best winter layers; and hens to make good winter layers must molt early.

In order to have good layers we must have the stock bred from hens which proved to be good layers themselves. If the hen was a good layer it is very probable that her young will also prove to be good layers. Another very important object is to provide good dry houses for them and so constructed as to admit no drafts. As stated above, the proper kind of food has a good deal to do with the egg yield. It is my idea that entirely too much corn is fed, even in cold weather. Some feed more because their buildings are cold, with the idea that more heating food must be provided. To a certain extent they are right. But would it not be more profitable in several ways to have properly built houses, then feed the proper kind of food for egg production. A light feed of corn once a day in winter is all right and should be fed at night, but wheat, barley, oats and any kind of green food we can get, such as cabbages, turnips, etc., are far better for laying, hens than so much corn as a good many feed at this season. So the one thing needed is to feed more liberally the kind of food we generally have on hand together with good attention, which means the regular quantity every day, and given at regular times. If the above rule is carried out there will not be such a scarcity of eggs during the winter months, and you will make a much larger profit by getting more eggs and higher prices at that season of the year.

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A number of years ago this oil was supplied by a number of small stills or ordinary pharmaceutical distilleries. The still itself is a very simple constructed apparatus consisting of a closed copper kettle, into which the material is placed. Steam is admitted under pressure and passed through the contents from the bottom of the kettle. The volatile oil is vaporized by the dry steam and passed off with the saturated steam through a long coiled condensing tube. The condensed steam and oil are collected in a receiver, and the oil, which is in on top, is drained off.

There has been an increasing demand for pine-needle oil and the small stills which could not compete with the larger concerns have now practically all ceased to operate. The large distilling plants with all the recently introduced secret devices are now able to produce all the oil required for home consumption and also for export. In this way the oil has not only been improved, but the cost of production has been considerably diminished. Some of the large stills have a capacity of from 30,000 to 60,000 gallons annually. The price of the purified oil varies from \$20 to \$30 a gallon. Cheaper oils are frequently adulterated with turpentine oil.

The mass left in the kettle after all the oil has been driven off may be regarded as a by-product, and it is sometimes due to the close utilization of this material that the business is made a profitable one. The needles are removed from the kettle and hoiled in a soda solution until all the resinous matter and non-fibrous tissue are separated from the fibers. It is next passed through a series of washing, drying and heating processes, which sometimes require 24 hours. After they are put into a machine to separate and loosen the fibers, they are bleached and put in assorted packages and sent to the different markets, where they are sold for pillow and mattress stuffing. The fiber will retain its odor permanently and on account of these two qualities that the best hotels and hospitals of Europe used this fiber in their mattresses.

The material when properly prepared is sometimes known as pine wool which may be spun and woven into fabrics. It is very strong and is advantageously employed for many of the purposes for which hemp is used. In Europe this pine wool is

made into jackets, drawers, and stockings of every description as well as flannel for shirts, coverlets and chest protectors. Knitting and darning yarn, quilts, wadding, deafening paper for walls and floors, and a great many other articles are manufactured from the wool.—Scientific American.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
Cape Girardeau County,)

in the Circuit Court, May term, 1914.
C. L. HENDERLINE, Plaintiff

vs.
NELLIE HENDERLINE, Defendant.

Now at this day comes the Plaintiff herein, by his Attorney James H. Doris and files his Petition and Affidavit, alleging among other things, that Defendant, Nellie Henderline is not a resident of the State of Missouri, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon her within this State.

WHEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED by the Clerk in Vacation, that said Defendant be notified by Publication that Plaintiff has commenced a suit against her in this Court, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the defendant and that unless the said Nellie Henderline be and appear at this Court, at the next Term thereof, to be begun and holden at the Court House in the City of Jackson, in said County, on the 5th day of May next, and on or before the first day of said Term, unless further time be granted by the Court—answer or demur to the Petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further Ordered, that a copy hereof, be published, according to law, in the "The Cape Weekly Tribune" a newspaper published in said County of Cape Girardeau for four weeks successively, published at least once a week, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of said next May Term of this Court.

H. L. HOFFMEISTER,
Circuit Clerk.

By BEN E. MASTERS,
Deputy.

A TRUE COPY FROM THE RECORD.

WITNESS my hand, and the seal of the Circuit Court of Cape Girardeau County, this 19th day of March 1914.

H. L. HOFFMEISTER,
Circuit Clerk.
BEN E. MASTERS, D. C.
(Seal) 12-11

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