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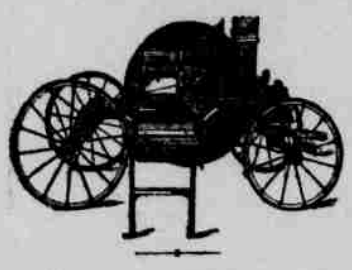

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YOU CAN EARN $50.00 PER DAY with the Gearless Improved Standard Well Drilling Machine.

Drills through any formation. Five years ahead of any other. Has record of drilling 130 feet and driving casing in 9 hours. Another record where 70 feet was drilled on 2½ gal. distillate at 9c per gal. One man can operate. Electrically equipped for running night. Fishing job. Engine ignition. Catalogue V2

REIERSON MACHINERY CO., Manfrs., Portland, Ore.

United States Government Articles

Radical Improvements for Marketing Maine Potatoes

A GREAT deal of potatoes damaged by the early freeze of last year in Maine was sent to New York and resulted in a heavy loss. At one time this trouble became so marked that the New York market grew tired of it and sought New York state potatoes, almost to the entire exclusion of the Maine product. To improve marketing conditions on Maine potatoes, the Department of Agriculture recommends radical improvements in the following respects:

1. The establishment of uniform grades and brands.
2. Greater care in handling potatoes from the field to the wholesaler.
3. Thorough inspection of all eating and seed stock.
4. The adoption of seed types, standards and guaranties.

Uniform grades and standards for potatoes, as for any other crop, tend to establish confidence between buyer and consumer. They also help greatly to eliminate loss and waste, the cost of which is ultimately divided between the grower and the consumer.

It seems quite apparent that Maine potatogrowers must join in an efficient cooperative marketing organization if they are to succeed in bettering their marketing conditions. Working individually, they have little chance to standardize their product or insure proper returns for it. To bring about improvements that count, they must join their forces and so place themselves in position to cope with the problems that face them.

Crop Report of Oregon and United States Is Prepared

THE bureau of crop estimates, in cooperation with the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, has prepared the following report showing comparisons between Oregon and the United States. The comparisons will virtually hold good for Washington and Idaho, as well as Oregon.

		Oregon.	United States.
WHEAT	Condition April 1, 1915	94	88.8
	Condition April 1, ten-year average	94	87.6
RYE	Condition April 1, 1915	96	89.5
	Condition April 1, ten-year average	97	90.1
	Prices to Producers.		
WHEAT	Per bushel, April 1, 1915 ... Cents	127	131.7
	Per bushel, April 1, 1914 ... Cents	86	84.2
CORN	Per bushel, April 1, 1915 ... Cents	85	75.1
	Per bushel, April 1, 1914 ... Cents	70	70.7
OATS	Per bushel, April 1, 1915 ... Cents	50	53.4
	Per bushel, April 1, 1914 ... Cents	40	39.5
BARLEY	Per bushel, April 1, 1915 ... Cents	80	64.7
	Per bushel, April 1, 1914 ... Cents	62	51.7
RYE	Per bushel, April 1, 1915 ... Cents	120	100.4
	Per bushel, April 1, 1914 ... Cents	85	63.0
POTATOES	Per bushel, April 1, 1915 ... Cents	62	47.8
	Per bushel, April 1, 1914 ... Cents	42	70.0
HAY	Per ton, April 1, 1915 ... Dollars	9.30	11.64
	Per ton, April 1, 1914 ... Dollars	9.00	12.20
BUTTER	Per pound, April 1, 1915 ... Cents	30	25.8
	Per pound, April 1, 1914 ... Cents	31	24.9
EGGS	Per dozen, April 1, 1915 ... Cents	20	16.6
	Per dozen, April 1, 1914 ... Cents	20	17.6
CHICKENS	Per pound, April 1, 1915 ... Cents	12.6	11.9
	Per pound, April 1, 1914 ... Cents	13.8	12.3

Cold Storage Holdings of Apples Less Than in 1913

ACCORDING to a statement just issued by the office of markets and rural organization, United States Department of Agriculture, it would appear that the cold storage holdings of apples in the states on April 1 were 15.6 per cent less than two years ago, although the supply in 1912-13 was less than this year. The estimate is based upon the reports of 195 firms for April 1, 1915, and April 1, 1913.

Two hundred and sixteen firms reported their apple holdings for December 1, January 1, February 1, March 1, and April 1. According to the statement of the office, the progress of movement from these storages during the season, estimated upon the basis of total holdings, December 1, was 10.7 per cent in December, 17.1 per cent in January, 21.9 per cent in February and 24.1 per cent in March. Analyzing the movement separately for boxes and barrels, it is found that up to April 1, 75.9 per cent of barreled apples and 68 per cent of boxed apples were marketed. The total decrease since December 1 appears to have been 73.8 per cent, or in other words, there remained on April 1 to be marketed 26.2 per cent of the total quantity of apples placed in the coolers last Fall.

Stopping the Waste.

"John!" shouted the lady in the middle of the night.

John snored a bit louder and turned over.

"John!" said the lady with increased emphasis.

"What is it?" grunted John.

"Get up. The gas is leaking."

"Aw, put a pan under it an' come back to bed!"

Maggot Trap Prevents the Breeding of the House Fly

A MAGGOT trap which will practically prevent the breeding of the housefly is described in a new bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, No. 200, "A Maggot Trap in Practical Use; an Experiment in Housefly Control." The investigators who carried on this experiment at the Maryland Agricultural College declare that during August and September at least 98 per cent of the larvae breeding in the manure were destroyed, and although the trap was not so efficient when the weather became colder, even then it greatly reduced the number of flies.

The principle of the trap is simple, it is easy to construct, and the expense is said to be probably less in the long run than the investment which many farmers now make in screens for their dwellings, and sprays and flynets for their livestock. In its roughest outlines the trap consists of a concrete basin with a latticed wooden platform erected upon it to hold the manure.

The basin is connected by a drain pipe with a small concrete cistern. The bottom of the basin is filled with water into which the maggots breeding in the manure drop, as they are about to turn in the pupa or chrysalis stage, and are drowned. At frequent intervals the water is run off into the cistern and is then pumped back on the manure pile. In this way all the liquid manure is saved.

The successful operation of this trap rests upon several facts connected with the habits of the housefly which have been thoroughly established by observation.

The adult fly lays its eggs in fresh manure. There they remain until the larva stage is almost over and the insects are about to enter the pupa or chrysalis stage. At this time a pronounced tendency to migrate is evident. In consequence if the manure is placed upon a platform with a latticework bottom the larvae, while migrating, will fall through these openings into the water in the basin below. In the case of the experiments at the Maryland Agricultural College a careful count showed that between July 25 and October 1 about 112,000 larvae were killed in this way.

This, however, does not include the number that were picked up from the basin by sparrows or poultry. Altogether it is estimated that during the warm weather the efficiency of the trap was probably 99 per cent. Later, when the temperature was lower, the trap's success was not so marked. This was accounted for by the fact that when the air is much colder than the manure heap the larvae will not attempt to leave the heap and therefore will not fall into the basin.

Another difficulty experienced arose from mosquitoes using the water in the basin and the cistern to breed in. This was overcome by cleaning out the basin at regular intervals and by sprinkling a little oil over the surface of the water in the cistern.

Properly constructed, such a trap offers no obstacles to the convenient and economical handling of manure. It is essential, however, that each day's addition to the heap should be sprinkled with sufficient water to keep the manure moist, but not enough to cause leaching.

The details of the construction of the trap are contained in the bulletin already mentioned. This particular trap was designed to hold the manure produced by three horses for three months, but there is no reason why larger quantities should not be treated in the same way, by building larger traps or by building several of smaller size.

Dodging, Not Meeting.

"Have you been able to meet all the demands of your creditors?"

"Meet them! I haven't been able to avoid them."—Buffalo Express

Get Your Farm Home From the Canadian Pacific

COME where you have highly productive soil—good climate—ready markets—unexcelled transportation—fine churches and schools—where you can enjoy all comforts of civilization. This land is sold only to settlers who will actually occupy and improve it.

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Rich land for from $11 to $30 per acre—irrigated lands from $65. One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years, with interest at 6%. Long before final payment comes due, your farm will have paid for itself.

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We will lend you up to $2,000 on certain conditions, with no other security than the land itself. Particulars on request. You have 20 years to pay; interest only 6%. If you want a place already established—ready to step into—get one of our ready-made farms. Planned by experts. Our service and advice is yours *free*.

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Dairying, Hogs and Livestock Make Big Incomes Here

Stock brings good prices and can be raised cheaper than anywhere else. Cattle diseases practically unknown—no duty on livestock from Canada. Ideal country for dairying. Last year's average milk price paid by Carlyle Dairy Company, Calgary, was $1.32 per 100 lbs. On this low priced land with its sure grain crops, you can make big profits raising grain.

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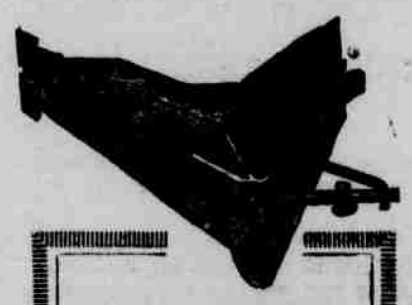

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