



ANDREW RUSSEL
 REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR
TREASURER
 OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
 PRIMARIES APRIL 9TH, 1912

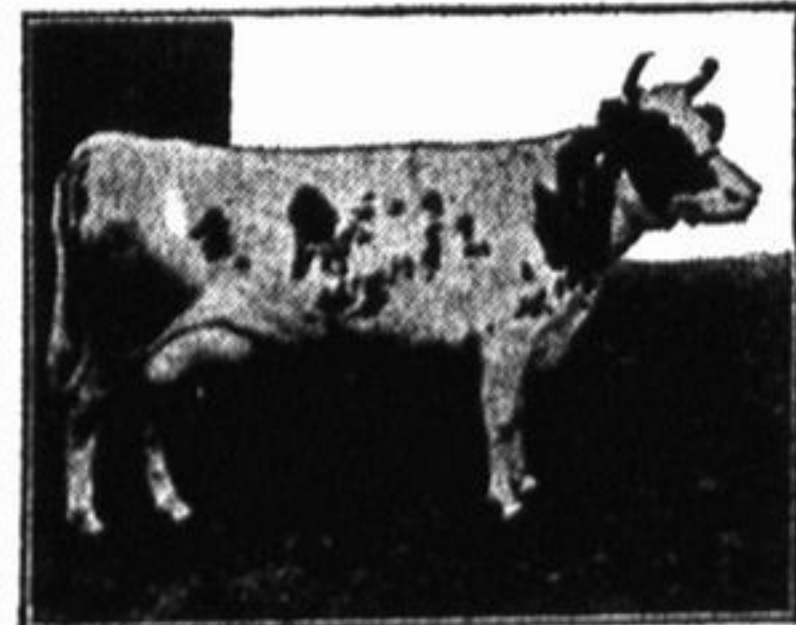
At a time when there is so much excitement regarding the various candidates that are before the public seeking election, we feel there is one office to be voted upon that is of utmost importance to every one. That office is the Treasurer of the State of Illinois. The people of the state recognize that this office should be filled by a man possessing two very important qualifications—one equally as important as the other. The two essentials for the successful filling of this office are—honesty and ability. We have gone over the list of men who present themselves for this honor and we are very strongly in favor of Mr. Andrew Russel, former State Treasurer, of Jacksonville, being elected. Mr. Russel's qualifications are too well known to be gone into at length, but we cannot pass over this without reminding the public of his work on their behalf while he was treasurer. Mr. Russel conducted the office with all the thoroughness and business detail that his profession and banker has equipped him with; he has been a prominent banker of the state for years, and his associates esteemed his services so highly, and felt him so qualified, that they elected him to the presidency of the Illinois Bankers' Association. While on this point it must be apparent to every voter that the office of treasurer should, whenever the opportunity affords itself, be filled with a banker. That this point may be given full consideration we recall the fact that Mr. Russel, during his term of office, showed nearly \$2,000,000 net profit. Through the advice of Mr. Russel, which his successor solicited of him, the present treasurer will be able to show a larger net profit at the expiration of his term, at a smaller ex-

AYRSHIRES GOOD DAIRY COWS

Almost Ideal Animal for Consumer on Account of Uniform Composition of Her Milk.

The Ayrshires are distinguished more as good average dairy cows than for heavy production either of milk or butterfat. In both these regards they occupy a position midway between Jerseys or Guernseys and Holsteins. An average herd of Ayrshires would probably produce more milk and butterfat than an average herd of other dairy breeds, but a selected herd of Ayrshires would fall much behind the production of a selected herd of the other breeds. For advanced registry, an Ayrshire cow must produce 6,000 pounds of milk and 214 pounds of butterfat as a two-year-old. The requirements gradually increase until the cow is five years old, when she must produce 8,500 pounds of milk and 322 pounds of butterfat. The milk tests somewhat less than 4 per cent. of butterfat and about 12 1/2 per cent. total solids. From the standpoint of the milk consumer the Ayrshire is almost ideal, because of the uniform composition of the milk, but the heavy flow which many producers want for profitable production is lacking.

Twenty-four head of Ayrshire cows owned by different experiment stations in America produced an average of 6,532 pounds of milk per year and an average test of 3.85 per cent. of butterfat, or 252 pounds per year. The test of the milk 17 cows gave an average of 12.98 per cent. total solids. In this the fat represented 29.6 per cent. of the total solids, as compared



Florence Melrose.

with 34.5 per cent. for the Jerseys and 28 per cent. for the Holsteins.

For veal production the Ayrshire ranks next to Holsteins. The calves weigh from 60 to 75 pounds at birth and are strong, vigorous and active. Doubtless no dairy breed produces as good beef as the Ayrshire. They fatten readily when dry and are said to dress out a good proportion of meat.

INCREASED YIELDS OF MILK

Pennsylvania State Experiment Station Makes Comparative Study of Soiling Crops.

The Pennsylvania state experiment station has made a comparative study of soiling crops for dairy cows. It was found that the chief influence upon quantity of milk produced during the experiments seemed to be closely related to the palatability of feeds. That is to say, those feeds eaten by the cows with the greatest relish, and consequently of which the largest quantity of green forage was consumed generally gave the largest yields of milk. This seemed to be true regardless of the amount of dry matter or percentage of protein contained in the feed. Briefly, the milk produced bore a much closer relationship to total green forage than to dry matter or protein consumed. The effect upon quality of milk was shown only in an indirect manner. In no case was a flavor imparted sufficiently marked to be detected after the milk was aerated and cooled. The percentage of butterfat seemed to vary inversely as the live weight of the cows. In other words, those feeds which produced a gain in live weight seemed to produce a milk containing a lower per cent. of butterfat than was secreted when the cows were losing weight. This was true regardless of the quantity of milk produced. The indications are that some feeds tend to fatten the animals themselves, while others tend to produce fat in the milk.

DAIRY NOTES

Observe with care and note as a first point that the cow should have a large and ample-sized body.

Cold rains are much harder on cows than dry cold. Damp cold penetrates to the bones. Provide dry shelter.

Turn separator with a steady and uniform speed and flush down with skim milk or water at end of separation.

One man says the first year of milking is the proper time in which to make the foundation for a persistent milker.

In dairying there is no excuse for the man who goes at it blindly and blames luck and the weather for his failure.

Dairying is not necessarily a complicated line of work but at the same time it takes care in order to make a success.

It is quite customary among dairymen to quit feeding calves skim milk when they attain the age of eight to nine months.

If you don't believe in keeping cows comfortable visit the stables of the men who get large milk checks. That ought to convince you.

If the cream does not ripen rapidly as is often the case in the winter time the addition of a small amount of buttermilk will help the ripening process.

Congressman
IRA C. COPLEY

AURORA, ILLINOIS



Candidate for Republican Re-Nomination Eleventh Congressional District Primaries April 9th

My Platform 2 YEARS AGO AND TODAY:

I believe in public regulation and control, by properly constituted authorities, of all public service corporations—railway, traction, telegraph, telephone, electric light, gas and all others. I believe that the public is entitled to know that it gets a fair standard of service, and at a fair price, and that the corporation makes a fair business profit. I feel that the PUBLIC IS ALSO ENTITLED TO ASSURANCE THAT ITS LIFE, HEALTH AND PROPERTY ARE SAFEGUARDED IN THE UTMOST DEGREE. I believe that the public and employes of the company are entitled to know that every possible safeguard is thrown about the life and health of the employes. I believe in a fair working out of Employer's Liability.

I believe in putting the burden of TAXATION ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE PEOPLE WHO CAN BEST AFFORD TO BEAR IT, and who get the most benefit from the stability which this government offers to income and capital. I believe in an Income Tax exempting moderate incomes, and one in which the ratio of taxation—when the income is enjoyed by a private individual—increases as the income itself increases in size. I believe in an Inheritance Tax exempting moderate inheritances, but one in which the ratio of taxation increases as the size of the inheritance itself increases.

I believe in the conservation of all the national and state resources for the benefit of all the people.

I BELIEVE IN PROTECTION, BUT I BELIEVE IN PROTECTION THAT REDUCES, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, THE COST OF THE CHEAPER ARTICLES THAT ARE NECESSARILY CONSUMED BY THE POORER PEOPLE AND, IF ADDITIONAL REVENUE MUST BE RAISED FROM THIS SOURCE, THAT THE TAX ON THE LUXURIES THAT ARE ENJOYED BY THE RICHER PEOPLE BE MADE TO STAND SUCH INCREASES, as far as possible. I believe in the principle advocated by President Taft when he caused the present Tariff Commission to be established. After this body has had an opportunity to gather its facts, this country, for the first time, will be able to approach tariff legislation from a fair and scientific standpoint and, for the first time, the schedules will be framed in the interest of the ultimate consumer, as well as in the interest of the producers. Heretofore no one has ever been heard on a tariff schedule excepting the producer.

To sum up my platform in one sentence, I AM A "PROGRESSIVE" REPUBLICAN AND BELIEVE IN THE POLICIES OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT, NAMELY, "A SQUARE DEAL FOR EVERYBODY."

IRA C. COPLEY

Do You Want To Save Money

on that Manure Spreader, Silo Filler, Windmill and Gasoline Engine you're going to buy this Spring? Then get the best—the machines that wear the longest—cost the least for repairs—that are handled by the best dealers—and in short, the machines built right here at home in Northern Illinois—

The Appleton Quality Line

Now that you have a little spare time, come over and see us—let's get acquainted. We want to show you our magnificent factory and let you see how carefully we build our machines—what splendid material we use. We will show you the points that give our spreaders the longest life—the lightest draft—the best spreading—tell you why our silo fillers have greater capacity and use less power than any other machines rated at the same capacity—show you the features of construction that make it possible for us to insure our windmills for five years for \$2.50 against damage by tornados and cyclones or any other cause except misuse—prove to you that our engines deserve their name—**Appleton**.

You will want to see our huskers too, and find out all about them—possibly arrange to have one delivered through your dealer next fall.

We have some real bargains in spreaders we have taken in trade. They have been rebuilt and will give you the service of a new spreader at a fraction of the cost.

We want to send you some mighty interesting advertising matter and a beautiful four-color hanger which we are just getting out. Let us have your name today so that you will be sure to get one.

Appleton Manufacturing Co.
 12 Island Avenue, Batavia, Illinois

EGGS FOR HATCHING
 S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Matched to winners of silver cup and seven ribbons
 at the National Poultry Show, Chicago, 1911. Eggs \$4.00 per hundred.

W. H. BARN, HIGHLAND AVENUE
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For One Dollar
 at a current cost of 15c per k. w.
 hour you can burn a

60 watt Sunbeam Carbon lamp—	111 hrs.
(Reddish yellow light)	
50 watt Sunbeam Gem lamp—	133 hrs.
(Yellow light)	
40 watt Sunbeam Tantalum lamp—	166 hrs.
(Yellow white light)	
25 watt Sunbeam Mazda lamp—	265 hrs.
(White light)	

WHICH DO YOU WANT?

FOR SALE BY **C. H. DICKE** AT EITHER
 THE DICKE BUILDING
 Belmont and Forest Aves. or
 THE DICKE TOOL CO.
 Belmont and Eastgate Aves.