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Established in 1863.

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The Uncle Sam Refining Company publishes this week a chart showing how it proposes to distribute oil to the millions. One of the insurmountable difficulties met by independent refineries has been the discrimination in transportation in favor of the Standard Oil Company. Instead of wasting its energies regretting this, the Uncle Sam proposes to have a pipe line from its field through Topeka and to Atchison. At Atchison the Missouri River will be brought into requisition. Kansas has the oil and she is likely to find a way to convey it to the people who want it.

On another page of this number of the KANSAS FARMER, will be found the able and comprehensive address of Governor Cummins, of Iowa, before the late Reciprocity Conference, at Chicago. The Iowa Governor is easily entitled to be regarded as the expounder of the present position of foreign trade relations as they affect the farming and other great industries of this country. His masterly address should be read and pondered by every farmer and stock-grower. It considers questions of competitive markets for what we have to sell. There is a prospect that some of our best foreign markets for meats and breadstuffs will be practically closed against the American seller. Further, it is possible to prevent such closing. But there are certain interests which may be advanced if events are allowed to progress along lines sure to lead to such closing of markets. It is a question of justice to farmers and other producers, as well as of dollars and cents, that confronts us. Let us read, study, discuss, and act.

TO FEED OR NOT TO FEED.

With a big corn crop maturing; with prices of feeders ranging near the \$4.50 mark for the best; with corn still high, and with coming prices for beeves of course uncertain, there is grave question whether it is best policy to undertake extensive feeding or to market the grain as such. Some farmers are postponing the decision and preparing to crib the corn, expecting to feed late in the season should the relative prices of grain and beef become attractive to the feeder.

In general, if corn will bring as much when sold as grain as when fed, the farmer is prone to remember the difficulties of the help problem and favor the easier method. It is well to remember, however, that the farm that produces the corn is entitled to be consulted as an interested party in the discussion. An Iowa farmer, whose 60 acres of corn looked as if it would produce 4,000 to 4,500 bushels, said to the writer, last week, that it paid to hire hands at \$2 a day to haul out manure. The cornfield backed up the estimate. The writer happened to know that the last of the prairie sod disappeared from this field in 1852-3 and that the soil had produced a crop of either grain or grass every year for more than half a century. It is now yielding better than when the land was new. The reason is found in the rotation with grass, the feeding of cattle and hogs, and in spreading the manure. It would be useless to try to guess how many years of cropping and selling grain would be required to reduce the yield of 70 or 80 bushels to half that amount, but it can be done in less time than the grain farmer is willing to admit.

In any case, it will pay to keep enough stock to eat the "roughness." Let not the soil be robbed. Rich land is its own justifier in a good season, and it is about the only producer in a poor season.

Better feed if you can afford it.

A CONCRETE TANK.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask for some information, through your valuable paper, in re-

gard to the use of Iola Portland cement for stock tanks. Will it stand the freezing in winter above ground, used as concrete or laid with stone and cemented?
C. C. PETERSON.

Washington County.

There are few hydraulic cements that are better than that made at Iola, Kans. The new printing office, now in course of erection by the State at Topeka, has concrete columns, concrete upper beams, and concrete floors. The columns are about 12 inches square. In each there are embedded round bars of steel. These are about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The beams and floors are likewise reinforced by steel bars, those in the floors being about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. The smaller floor beams are about 6 feet apart, centers. The floors are 4 inches thick. The building is to be three stories high. This illustration probably answers for the opinion of the State architect as to the ability of concrete to resist freezing, and when properly reinforced, to bear strains.

In making a tank, it is well to make it circular, to make the walls thick enough to admit of placing steel rods or steel wire in the concrete so as to give strength to resist pressure from within the tank. If it is to be made very high, it is well to place vertical rods in the wall, thus giving it strength to resist heavy wind pressure. It is an interesting and important fact that the expansion and contraction of concrete and of steel under change of temperature are almost exactly alike—the figures representing them are the same to the seventh decimal.

Such a tank should not be left to freeze up with a small quantity of water in it—such an amount, for example, as would freeze solid. Probably a little more care should be taken in this regard than with a steel tank. A great advantage of the concrete tank is that it neither rusts nor rots. Properly used, it grows stronger as it grows older. The writer would prefer a concrete tank to one made of stone and cemented.

POISONS FOR DISEASE GERMS.

The contest between human flesh and disease is old. Not so very long ago the discovery was made that many, perhaps most, of our ailments result from the unseen action of microscopic living organisms upon the tissues of our bodies. Some of these organisms have been identified and their characteristics described. For some, remedies have been discovered which, while they destroy the life of the disease germs, do little or no harm to the processes of life in the larger subject, the person afflicted with the disease. Fortunately for the investigator of these problems, many of the germ diseases which affect persons affect animals in a similar manner, so that experiments may be carried on without endangering human life or health. A somewhat familiar illustration of the process of poisoning disease germs without seriously affecting the patient is seen in the cure of lumpy-jaw in cattle by the administration of iodide of potash in rather liberal doses. The disease germs are killed as by a poison, the injury they have wrought is repaired

by the usual processes of nature, and the animal is as good as new.

Perhaps we ought to have taken a hint long ago from the experience of the horticulturist in poisoning the enemies of his plants. All life, whether animal or vegetable, is susceptible to arsenical poisoning. Long ago the grower of potatoes found it possible to administer fatal doses of Paris green to his potato-bugs yet without injury to his vines. More recently, the insect enemies of the orchardist have been poisoned with Paris green or London purple. It is necessary to exercise care as to the strength of the poisonous mixture, especially with trees whose foliage, like that of the peach, is easily poisoned. But, with proper care, most injurious insects may be poisoned without harming the trees or plants to be protected. The process has been carried by the horticulturist into the bacterial world. Various of the fungus diseases of plants are poisoned by a weak solution of sulfate of copper. The discovery of this fact has led to the preparation of the Bordeaux mixture, in which sulfate of copper is an essential part. Its application to plants and fruits which are to become human food has been found safe both for the plant and for the consumer when administered in such quantities as to be entirely destructive to germs of plant disease.

The extension of this discriminative administration of poisons in such a way as to destroy the germs which produce disease in the human system and at the same time do no harm to the patient, is the effort of the modern medical profession. Considerable success has been attained. When Koch discovered his tuberculin it was greatly hoped that a cure had been found for the dread disease, consumption. The disappointment which followed the development of the fact that the risks are so great as to forbid the use of tuberculin as a remedial agent may have been checked but it did not stop the search for reagents capable of destroying other disease germs. A practically sovereign remedy for diphtheria has been in use for several years. This remedy, called diphtheria antitoxin, is injected into the circulation by a hyperdermic syringe; it kills the germs of the disease and the patient rapidly recovers.

Most of the recent search for remedies has been confined to the decomposition products of the germs. The production and action of these products is well illustrated in the case of common yeast. One of the decomposition products of yeast is alcohol. But alcohol is one of the best known and most universally used preservatives against decomposition processes. The further search for efficient germicides among the products of germ action is exceedingly promising.

The present outbreak of yellow fever at New Orleans has brought to the front a rather new line of investigation. As before stated all life, both animal and vegetable, is susceptible to poisoning by arsenic. The poisonous character of arsenic is preserved in all of its numerous combinations with other substances. Arsenic kills yeast and many other microscopic plants. A

(Continued on page 900.)

The Kansas Good Roads Association Meeting.

(Continued from last week.)

Earth Roads.

L. F. BENEDICT, FORT SCOTT, KANS.

My experience in building and maintaining earth roads is the subject assigned me in this "Good-roads" revival—yes, a revival pure, not only in our part, but in all parts of the State and United States as well. The people are hungering and thirsting for these experience meetings that we may obtain better road conditions. My father was a preacher of good roads, and my forty years experience in that way, and the mile that I have built for an object lesson, is the reason for giving my experience.

The importance of good roads goes without saying; it has been told and will be by others; we shall hear all about rock, gravel, burnt clay, and crude-oil roads; possibly to the extent of leading the masses to think that good earth roads can not be maintained. You admit they can be built and at a small cost; but you are almost ready to abandon further efforts in maintaining, you say, mud roads. Please suspend judgment.

Rock, burnt clay and perhaps oil roads are quite possible for a few miles out of the cities in Kansas; but—and I say it advisedly, too—quite impossible in ninety-five per cent of the roads of our State. And for the present, at least, we shall have to travel and freight over these earth roads whether we want to or not, until we get near the cities. You have the votes and finance, but we surely have ninety-five per cent of the roads. Did you ever figure the miles in an average township?

Osage township is 6 by 9 miles square which is equal to 54 square miles, which, multiplied by two, equals 108 square miles, say 100 miles of road-way. Multiply this by \$35.00, the cost of building one mile of Mr. Sherman's road and it is \$3,500. Our valuation from the county clerk a few days ago was \$315,000, and I repeat, it is impossible for the present, and good earth roads are possible.

HOW TO BUILD THEM.

The first requirement is sunshine and drainage. To obtain these imperative needs is to cut the hedge and clean the fence-rows. Oh, the importance of these vital needs! "This well done and one-half the battle is won."

The hedges should be cut and the roadway thoroughly cleaned up, plowing thoroughly (for we are after a cheap plan), 8 to 12 feet on each side, plowing towards the center to within five feet of the fences. Eight feet, one mile long, is an acre. Twelve feet wide is equal to one and one-half acres on each side of the road, or three acres. Plowed by the acre, it is say \$2 for the first plowing and \$1 for the rest. Eight plowings will do the work. Do not plow the twelve feet in the center of the road, but use some kind of grader for the twelve feet in the center.

The trouble with seventy-five per cent of our roads is that the water is running down the center of the road and following our wagon-tracks, seemingly in an effort to ditch them, and it will need a counter effort on our part or it will soon destroy them. It is that hedge and those fence rows I told you to get out of the way. A little more indifference and neglect will soon bring complete ruin. This must be stopped at once. We must reverse these conditions and provide two troughs at the margin of the road and close to the farms where ninety-nine per cent of the water comes from. This is a joint affair. A "good earth road" rightly built and properly ditched helps you in ratio as we are benefited.

As a matter of justice your farms ought to carry one-half the water. You say "no" to this and demand more. You lead your rainfall through the fences and insist that we must not stop the water from your land short of ten or fifteen feet outside your fence. Is that playing fair to your accommodating neighbor, the good roads? We want what you petitioned for and the

commissioners said we (the good roads) could have.

I may as well state the point at once. The watering troughs must be at the margin, with capacious, well-rounded ditches, an average of eighteen inches deep, so that the water can expand in emergencies and not cut, but grass over. Destroy those narrow, deep and dangerous gorges a few feet from your wagon track; short grass is better than brush or rock to stop the cut. The earth from such ditches will make ample material for a well-rounded bed so that the water will run quickly to the side ditches.

We consider this stopping of the water as soon as possible after you deliver it from your farms into our roadway the chief corner-stone to the foundation for a good earth road. Now harrow smooth one width of the harrow in the center of the road. The harrow is the best tool while the road is soft. After it settles and the vegetation is rotted, drag after every rain. I have a mile treated in this way second to no other mile in the State.

After being built, a dirt road can be maintained in good, smooth condition eleven months in the year by the use of a good drag. It is not a theory but a real, proven condition and at a cost, too, that is possible. Seventy-five dollars will grade an average mile and \$75 will build substantial culverts and \$5 per year will easily maintain them. Make every inch accessible to the mower, and use it twice a year at least. Such a road will be as neat as your lawn and it ought to be.

I verily believe, when our roadways are put in this condition we will look back with wonder on the fact that we have been guilty of such folly about our roadways.

Road Construction and Drainage.

W. R. GOIT, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

The determination of the best location for a road requires a study of the topography of the region through which it is to pass, the traffic to be provided for, and the question of convenience and comfort of those who use it. The economic feature is vital, as generations to follow may be called upon to contribute annually vast sums for maintenance. As the region develops, the necessity for changing the location makes itself manifest. The principles used in the location of a railroad and the methods employed, are identical with those that should obtain in locating wagon-roads. The advantage of shortening the distance is usually greatly over-estimated, and grades are sacrificed in its behalf, when a slight deviation would not tend to perceptibly lengthen the distance, recalling the old adage, "It is no further round a hill than over a hill." Both lines curve, one horizontally, and the other vertically, hence are less apparent to the eye.

A level road is most desirable and economical, hence, one should seek to so locate a road as to obtain the slightest gradients, as a proper adjustment of grades is the most important part of the science of road-building. All grades limit the amount of the load to a greater or less extent, according to the gradient. A horse can, for a short time, exert a pull of one-tenth his weight; if the pull is not too long, he can increase this to one quarter or even one-half his weight for a short time. To move a load over an ordinary earth road requires a tractive force of one hundred pounds per ton, and a team of 1,200-pound horses, exerting a force of one-tenth their weight, can draw a load of two and four-tenths tons on a level.

The grade resistance is 20 pounds per ton, or one-fifth the tractive force for each per cent of inclination; therefore on a five per cent grade, the tractive force of 100 pounds per ton required to move the load on a level will have been expended, and is the maximum grade that should obtain. The steepest grade in a good road determines the load. The perfectly level road is best for transportation, but it costs less to maintain a road on a slight grade, than on a level, as longitudinal ruts are liable to be formed, and interfere with drainage.

DRAINAGE.

An earth-road surface is greatly benefited by having longitudinal drainage; and is not so liable to become soft and muddy in wet times as a comparatively level road; hence the advisability of introducing slight grades for this purpose. The amount of traffic must determine the width of the road. The disposal of storm water is quite as important as location and grade, and must have the constant consideration of the locating engineer. The money expended in intelligent study of location, grades and drainage, gives more return than any other expenditure. Drainage is the most important factor in the construction of good roads, and is the foundation of all road-building. Water is the greatest enemy of dirt roads, and its prompt and thorough drainage off and away from them, can only be accomplished by one who has made a study of the subject and is master of the situation. Drainage may be classified under three heads, viz., under-drainage, side-drainage, and surface-drainage, and must be applied as is most expedient.

Under-drainage or tiling lowers the water levels and maintains a dry subsoil, thickening the dry crust of the surface so as to permit heavier loads, and prevents settling of the roadbed; it also prevents the destructive effects of frost.

Three- or four-inch tile is a suitable size. It can be carried down and into the side ditches at regular intervals, and have a free outlet. A line of three- or four-inch drain-tile laid along at either or both sides of the grade, at a sufficient depth to intercept the underflow, will effectually lower the water levels and drain the sub-grade. If the road is located on a slope or a side-hill, the line of tile should be laid on the upper side of the roadway, with an outlet under the roadway into the lower ditch.

SIDE DRAINAGE.

The arrangement of side ditches or drainage should be such as will effectually carry away from the roadway all the water, and prevent the storm-water of the surrounding lands from reaching the roadway.

Wide, shallow ditches with long, flaring sides towards the grade, or traveled roadway, should obtain. The outside bank should have slope enough to prevent caving.

The slope from the center or highest point in the roadway, should be made with two planes, say one inch to the foot, for six feet each way from the center, then change to one and one-half inches to the foot, and carry this gradient to the outside of ditch, a distance of another four to six feet on each side of traveled roadway. This will leave enough berm to support the traveled roadway.

Side ditches should have a uniform grade and free outlet into some waterway, so as to quickly drain the subsoil of the roadway. Under no circumstances should water be allowed to stand in the side ditches, as it filters into and through the subsoil of the grade.

Lower grades and quicker drainage should be the motto of every road-builder.

Avoid carrying water long distances in side ditches, and do not concentrate to avoid a culvert. Maintain natural conditions as much as possible, and whenever you interrupt the flow of water in a draw or waterway, whether it be large or small, by interposing a dam in the shape of a road grade, or embankment, restore natural conditions at once, by supplying an outlet to the lower ditch in the shape of an adequate culvert.

The drainage of the surface of a road is largely determined by maintenance. If depressions and ruts are filled, so as to leave a smooth, even surface, this is easily and quickly accomplished, leaving the roadbed dry. On long, steep grades, "thank-you-ma'ams" or waterbreaks, should be constructed at frequent intervals, to force storm-water to the side ditches. Construct these in a broad angle extending from an apex in the center of the road down, and out to either ditch, the steeper the grade the sharper the

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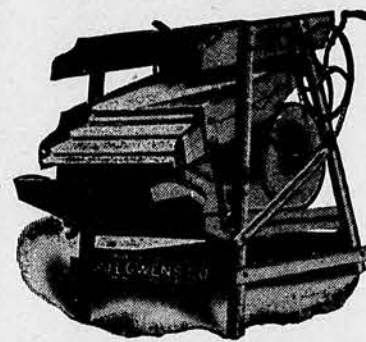
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angle. These catch-waters should also be built at the top or summit of every hill, to intercept storm-water, and divert it to the side ditches, thus preventing this water from coursing down the middle of the grade.

CULVERTS.

The location of culverts is important, since they determine the ability of the engineer to handle the drainage. The habit of carrying the water long distances in upper ditches, to avoid or save the expense of a culvert, is reprehensible and not to be encouraged, as it is neither economical nor prudent, and concentrates the water. Culverts across the roadway should be constructed at every point where a waterway is obstructed, or wherever water accumulates in the upper ditch.

In the construction of the ditches, due regard should be paid to the conserving of the natural fall from the upper, to the lower ditch, increasing it if possible or necessary, by taking the majority of the grading material from the lower ditch. An appreciation of the value of fall will assist the road-builder both materially and financially, and enable him to economically construct the necessary culverts, and save his road district unnecessary expenditures. To do permanent work should be his constant aim, and such materials should be selected by him as will be imperishable. In lieu of suitable material for culvert construction, the engineers of the Department of Road Inquiries, and other road-builders, find in vitrified, salt-glazed culvert pipe, a material that comes as near the requirements as is possible to attain, with the added fact of being obtainable in all localities in suitable sizes. After the location of the culvert is selected, the excavation across the roadway should be commenced at the lower ditch, and be carried across the roadway to the upper ditch, obtaining all the fall that is possible, by keeping the upper end of the pipe up as high as is possible, as any increased velocity obtained will thereby increase the capacity of the pipe, fall being the factor that handles the water on gravity lines. Let the excavation conform exactly to the contour of the pipe, with slight excavations where the socket of the sections of pipe occur, after which commence laying the pipe at the lower ditch, with sockets toward the upper ditch, and continue placing section after section, until culvert is complete and pipe laid; after which construct substantial abutments or retaining walls at each end. Then proceed to cover the pipe with soil, tamping it carefully so as to compact the soil closely so it will not settle after work is complete. Use stiff clay soils in covering the pipe, and avoid the use of any silt or wash material that obtains in low grounds. Round up the surface to the contour of the cross-section of the road, raising up the grade immediately over the culvert, so as to permit a perceptible slope each way from the culvert of eight or ten feet, to obstruct and prevent the formation of mud-holes or ruts over or near the culvert, and divert the water from the center of the road to the side ditches.

As stated, fall is the factor or agent that determines the velocity of water flowing in gravity lines, and the road-builder would better conserve and increase the fall at every opportunity, thereby increasing the capacity of the pipe used in culvert construction. Example: A 24-inch pipe culvert laid on a fall of 1 inch to 100 feet would have a capacity of 2,396 gallons per minute, if kept full at the upper end; while a 12-inch pipe laid on a fall of 36 inches to 100 feet, would have a capacity of 2,554 gallons per minute, under like conditions. Thus it can be seen that the road-builder who understands and utilizes all the obtainable fall, if using the above-stated sizes, under the conditions named, conceding that 24-inch pipe was worth \$1.50 per linear foot, and 12-inch pipe was worth 30 cents per linear foot, would construct a culvert of like capacity for one-fifth the outlay. Too much importance can not be given to the value of fall, and it should be the incentive of all road-builders.

In the construction of hillside roads, only one ditch is required, and that

on the upper side. The roadway should slope from the highest point on the outside of the grade inside to the ditch, which should not be continuous, but should be interrupted by frequent dams, from above which culverts should be constructed of pipe of suitable size, running diagonally across and through the grade or dump, with a free outlet on the lower side thereof.

In the construction of roadways across flat bottom-lands the following methods have obtained satisfactory results: Locate the grade or dump on the upper side of the right-of-way, taking all the grading material from the lower ditch, and supplying adequate culverts at every depression where water accumulates on the upper side, letting the water across and through the grade into the lower ditch. By this method you will observe only one ditch is required, and that is on the lower side which drains away from the road or grade. Accurate tables of capacities of different sizes of culvert pipe on stated fall, and carefully prepared tables of estimated drainage areas they will handle, may be obtained on application to any manufacturer.

In conclusion, I would advise the employment of a competent engineer to plan all difficult drainage, and make such profiles and contour maps as will enable you to properly locate and drain all roads.

(To be continued.)

Agriculture

Wheat and Alfalfa in Pottawatomie County.

I intend sowing some wheat this fall as an experiment. This locality is not considered a wheat country, and there is practically no wheat raised here. I would like information on the following points: When is the best time to sow? What variety will stand the winter best? How much seed should be sown per acre? Is it necessary or beneficial to pasture it?

I intend to drill the seed in Kafir-corn land after Kafir-corn is cut, and some of it in corn land, between the rows. Where can I get the right kind of seed at reasonable price?

I intend sowing seven acres of alfalfa about August 15; about five acres on oat stubble, and the balance on corn and soy-bean land. Which do you think would be the better, to thoroughly disk the stubble or plow it very shallow and then harrow several times? This land will grow up to volunteer oats, and my idea is that the oats will protect the alfalfa plants during winter, keep the ground from blowing, etc. What is your opinion on this point?

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Have you any good alfalfa seed for sale? Can you supply me with some bacteria-infected soil? Will alfalfa injure an orchard? M. P. LEONARD.

Pottawatomie County.

There is no reason why you should not grow wheat successfully in Pottawatomie County on almost any kind of soil, provided the land is sufficiently fertile, and good seed is sown and proper methods of culture are practiced. From the experiments at this station the best results have been secured by seeding late in September or early in October. When the Hessian fly prevails, rather late seeding is to be preferred, even up to the last of October. It depends largely upon the fall, however, as to whether late-sown wheat succeeds well or not. With moist, growing weather late in the fall, late sowing is safe and often advisable.

The hard red Russian and Turkey types of wheat appear to be most hardy and productive at this station and throughout Central and Western Kansas. We usually plant five pecks of good seed per acre on the average upland soil of the college farm. The general experience in pasturing wheat would indicate that in a good growing fall there is no injury and often a benefit in pasturing the wheat in the fall, but spring pasturing is as a rule not to be recommended. Care should be taken not to turn stock upon wheat when the soil is wet, and wheat should not be pastured too early in the fall, nor too closely. Whenever the Hessian fly appears the pasturing of wheat is beneficial. Early-sown wheat is preferable for pasture, but is often undesirable on account of the fly.

If the season is wet, wheat will do fairly well on Kafir-corn land, provided the land is not too greatly exhausted in fertility; wheat grows better after corn, as a rule, then after

Kafir-corn. However, at this station, this season, wheat after Kafir-corn gave a larger yield than wheat after corn, as shown in the following table. The largest yield was secured from the land which grew millet the previous season, while the land which grew soy-beans ranked second in yield, as follows:



	Bushels per acre.
Wheat after wheat	24.6
Wheat after corn	22.9
Wheat after Kafir-corn	24.9
Wheat after soy-beans	26.6
Wheat after millet	31.3

The season was very favorable for the production of wheat at this station, and in a drier season I would not expect Kafir-corn ground to give such relatively high yields when compared with soy-bean, millet, and wheat ground, provided wheat had not been grown too long on the same ground. Our plan is to cut up the Kafir-corn and corn, and drill in the wheat after thoroughly disking the stubble.

We can supply you with a limited quantity of good seed wheat of several different varieties. We have for sale seed of the following varieties: Malakoff, Defiance and Red Winter. The first named is a hard red Russian wheat, while the other two are of the red Turkey type. All of these varieties were among the best producers at this station last season. I observe that the Red Winter wheat is not absolutely pure, containing some mixture of brown heads, while the major part of the wheat has white chaff. On this account I have decided to sell this wheat at a little cheaper rate—\$1 per bushel. The other wheat is priced at \$1.50 per bushel, f. o. b., Manhattan, with charge of 10 cents extra for heavy, jute, two-bushel sack. For general seeding I would not hesitate to recommend the use of the Red Winter seed.

You can also secure seed from the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station,

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No Smoke No Soot
Moore's Hinged Top
The Handy Way
To Boil

Are you planning to buy either a heating or cooking stove? Be sure to see Moore's complete line—the latest—the most improved—the best for all purposes.

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Joliet Stove Works, 509 Benton Street, Joliet, Ill.

Hays, Kans. The following varieties are for sale at that station:

	Average yield for three years.
Common Turkey	17.76
Imported Turkey	18.34
Crimean	18.28
Beloglina	17.54
Uita	17.17
Theiss	18.21
Kharkof	19.11

The first three varieties named are of the red Turkey type, the others I believe are hard red Russian wheats. Mr. O. H. Elling, Acting Superintendent of the Fort Hays Branch Station, informs us that the price is \$1.25 per bushel sacked, f. o. b., at Hayes.

The United States Department of Agriculture Station at McPherson, Kans., also has seed wheat for sale, and you can secure some of these best producing varieties from Kansas seedsmen. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans., have a large supply of the Kharkof wheat, which has proved to be one of the best producing varieties at Hays, and also at this station.

If you plow at once, I think it advisable to plow the stubble land rather than to attempt to disk it at this date, since there is probably a heavy growth of weeds and grass on the land, which will be very difficult to destroy with the disk. Plow shallow and follow the plow immediately with the harrow, and continue the cultivation at intervals during the summer until seeding time. I prefer to sow alfalfa about September 1, weather conditions being favorable, although it is advisable to sow during the latter part of August if the weather is not too hot and dry. The volunteer oats may have some effect in preventing the land from drifting with the wind, if your land is subject to this. However, I would prefer not to have the volunteer oats grow with the alfalfa, since the effect is apt to be to injure the growth of the alfalfa plants, and if the volunteer oats are very thick and heavy the alfalfa plants are likely to be smothered out. The main thing is to secure a good stand and a good start of alfalfa this fall, then there will be no danger of winter-killing.

We have no alfalfa seed for sale. You can secure good seed from Geo. T. Fielding & Sons, of this city, or from F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans. We can supply you with a limited quantity of soil from an old alfalfa field which is infected with the alfalfa bacteria, price 60 cents per hundred pounds f. o. b. Manhattan, including sacks. Doubtless you can secure the soil nearer home, since alfalfa is grown in Pottawatomie County.

Alfalfa is not a good crop to grow in an orchard, being a rank grower and deep feeder, the crop exhausts the soil moisture and will tend to injure the growth and fruiting of the trees in dry seasons. This question properly belongs to the horticulture department, and I shall refer the question to Professor Dickens for further answer.

A. M. TENEYCK.

The Use of Potash and Other Fertilizers.

I write you for information regarding potash for wheat, clover and corn. Will it pay to use it? If so, what amount should be applied per acre? At what cost can potash be applied to the soil, and what is the usual method of applying it? What is the probable gain in bushels when used? In what way does it increase the yield—by making it stool more or how? Where can potash be procured, and at what price? Please give me all the information you think necessary concerning the above.

Is there any other commercial fertilizer that you would recommend? If so, apply the above questions. We need some kind of fertilizer added to the soils here, and need it badly.

D. O. CRIPPS.

Montgomery County.

The type and physical condition of the soil and the supply of potash in the soil will largely determine whether potash may be profitably applied as a fertilizer for wheat, corn or clover. Heavy clay soils usually have a sufficient supply of potash salts, or at least are little benefitted by the use of potash fertilizers, while lighter soils,

inclining to sandy, are often deficient in potash, and the application of potash fertilizers to such soils may give a profitable increase in the crops produced. The question, then, must be decided by actual experiment, by the use of the different fertilizers on the land in question. Potash may be supplied to the land by applying wood ashes. Good unleached wood ashes contain about 7 per cent of potash and 2 per cent of phosphoric acid, and in the plant food elements which they contain a ton of wood ashes may have an actual value of \$10 to \$12. Often a farmer can secure wood ashes cheaply from the neighboring villages. Wood ashes are also sold on the market as a commercial product. I have the catalogue of H. H. DeWeese, Columbus, Ohio, who advertises screened, unleached wood ashes, put up in bags, at \$12 per ton—in car-load lots at \$10 per ton.

Practically all of the chemical potash fertilizers on the market come from the Stassfurt mines in Germany, and are sold in the market in this country under various names, the most important of which are Kainit, Carnallite, Sylvinit, and Hartsalz. These are the mineral salts in the crude form. In this form the rocks contain only a relatively small percentage of pure potash, varying from 9 to 17 per cent. Manufactured, or concentrated potash salts are made from these minerals. The muriate of potash (KCl) is the richest and most soluble of the potash salts. It is also the cheapest source of potash. This is largely due to its being a concentrated article, thus making a relative saving in transportation expenses. The muriate of potash contains 50 per cent of potash and about 46 per cent of chlorine. This salt is the principal source of potash employed in commercial fertilizers and is well suited for most agricultural crops.

Sulphate of potash is produced by the purification of some of the potash minerals. Sulphate of potash (K₂SO₄), contains some 48 to 50 per cent of actual potash, and is practically equal to the muriate of potash as a fertilizer, and is preferred by some farmers, especially for tobacco, potatoes, beets, fruits and vegetables.

Other prepared potash salts which contain a lower percentage of pure potash than those named are the sulphate of potash and magnesia, or the double manure, which contains 25 per cent of actual potash, and the calcined potash or manure salt, which contains 15 to 20 per cent of actual potash. Silicate of potash contains 21.5 per cent of potash, 19.4 per cent of which is soluble in water. Carbonate of potash and magnesia contains about 18 per cent of actual potash.

The value of any of these fertilizers is determined by the actual amount of pure potash which each contains, valued at about five cents per pound. Thus a ton of the muriate of potash containing 1000 pounds of the potash is worth about \$50, while a ton of Kainit, containing 16 per cent of potash would have an actual value of about \$16. The advantage in buying the high-priced salt comes in the fact that for the actual amount of potash purchased a much less weight of salt will have to be shipped, by freight, thus the expenses are reduced by purchasing the richer salt, especially when the fertilizer must be shipped any considerable distance. The above fertilizers are sold by dif-

ferent fertilizer companies, all of which, I believe, are controlled by the German Kali Works, No. 93 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y.


For fertilizing any crop, it is usual to apply about one-half as much potash as is actually required to produce the average crop; thus a twenty-five bushel per acre wheat crop, as determined by chemical analysis of the grain and straw, takes from the soil about 25 pounds of potash, half of which, if supplied by muriate of potash, would require the application of twenty-five pounds of muriate of potash salt per acre. Potash is often supplied in larger amounts to soils especially deficient in this salt, and for certain crops.

Potash salts may be applied in the fall or early in the spring and plowed under, or light applications may be made on the surface of the soil previous to seeding or even at the time of seeding or planting the crop. What the results will be from the use of potash fertilizers on different soils and on different crops can only be determined by actual tests, in fact results are apt to be varied. The applications may give increased yields one year, but fail to have any effect another season. The general effect of potash, or of any other fertilizer, when applied to soil deficient in that element of plant food is to cause a healthier and stronger growth of the plant, but in soils in which potash is deficient the effect may appear largely in the production of plumper and heavier grain. Apparently, also, the straw is sometimes brighter and stronger, due to the application of potash. This is more apt to be the case on soils deficient in potash but which contain a sufficient or over-supply of nitrogen.

You can secure potash salts from the company named above and also from fertilizer companies licensed to sell fertilizers in this State, which, according to the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending June 1904, a copy of which you should secure, are as follows: Armour Packing Company, Mayer Fertilizer & Junk Co., Swift & Co., and Jacob Dold Packing Co. The last named firm is located at Wichita, Kansas, the second at St. Louis, Missouri and the others at Kansas City, Kansas. You can secure a copy of the report mentioned above by writing to Secretary F. D. Coburn, Capitol Building, Topeka, Kansas. For prices on fertilizers, I advise you to write to the different fertilizer companies named.

Very limited experiments have been made in the use of chemical fertilizers at this station, but so far as the different chemical fertilizers have been tried, potash has not given such good results as the phosphate and nitrogen fertilizers. Kansas soils are usually well supplied with potash, although there is a possibility that in Montgomery County the shale soil formations may be lacking in this element. The only way you can determine whether it will pay to apply the potash salt, is to make the experiment. Secretary Coburn's report, referred to above, will give you information regarding methods.

Possibly lime applied in small quantity may have beneficial effects on land in your section of the State. In heavy clay soils potash is often present but in an unavailable condition; by applying lime, the potash is made available to plants. Lime should only be applied occasionally and not in large quantity,



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Every reader of this notice is requested to send to the undersigned a list of his friends in the East who may possibly be interested. Literature regarding your country will be mailed to them, and any questions they ask will be fully answered.

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since it really exhausts the fertility of the land and adds no plant food to the soil. Lime or potash are better applied to other crops than wheat—such as clover, grasses and alfalfa. These crops respond more readily than wheat to applications of potash or lime, and the benefit is two-fold, namely an increase in the crop to which the fertilizer is applied, and a greater growth of roots, which increase the supply of humus and nitrogen in the soil. In my judgment the soil of your section, especially that which has been farmed for a long time, is more in need of humus and of improvement in texture and physical condition than it is in need of chemical fertilizers.

The supply of humus and the improvement and the physical condition of the soil can be brought about by the application of barn-yard manure and by the growing of grasses and legume crops. Deep plowing will develop the latent plant food of these soils and make the land more productive.

Experiments carried on at the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station in 1896-7-8-9 gave the following results in the use of fertilizers and combination of fertilizers for wheat (The minus sign below stands for a loss, computing the cost of the fertilizer with the cost of growing the crop, as compared with the cost of growing the crop which received no fertilizer; while the plus sign shows the profit secured by using the fertilizer or combination of fertilizers, this being the average for a 4-years test):

—Potash and nitrogen	\$5.44
—Nitrogen	3.85
—Potash32
+Phosphoric acid and nitrogen48
+Phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash	1.97
+Phosphoric acid	3.50
+Phosphoric acid and potash	4.76

The above is reported in Bulletin No. 93 of the station named. In this experiment the plan was to apply the several fertilizers in quantities so that one-half of the plant-food of each kind taken from the soil by the crop would be supplied by the fertilizer, with the exception that the phosphate fertilizer was supplied in sufficient amount to furnish the plant the full amount of phosphoric acid required to produce the crop. As stated in the bulletin, the usual application for a twenty-five bushel per acre crop of wheat was fifty pounds of muriate of potash, 175 pounds of acid phosphate, and 240 pounds of nitrate of soda. (It would appear that twice as much potash was applied as was intended). From the results of the experiments quoted it appears that on the soil of the Virginia Experiment Station the combination of phosphoric acid and potash gave the greatest profit, while phosphoric acid appeared to give a more beneficial effect when applied alone, than did the potash when applied alone. The general conclusion of Professor D. O. Nourse in reporting these experiments was that the mineral salts, potash, or phosphoric acid might be profitably applied to the station lands, but that the nitrogen could be more cheaply and profitably supplied by green manuring or by growing legume crops. This in general would be my recommendation to you; that you try crop rotation first with trial applications of the mineral fertilizers according to the plan suggested in Secretary Coburn's report mentioned above.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Fertilizing Wheat and Treating for Smut.

I would like information with regard to sowing fertilizer with wheat. Which is the best way to sow the fertilizer with the wheat, with a combination drill, or to sow it and disk it in before sowing the wheat? We have had just two years' experience with fertilizer, and have had good results from sowing it broadcast and disking it in and then sowing the wheat with the press drill; but it is a little more trouble this way, and as I intend to buy a drill would like to know whether the combination method gives as good results. I would also like to hear which kind of drill gives the best satisfaction, the disk or the shoe drill. We have not been able to raise any wheat here in this neighborhood except during the last three years, when with the use of

fertilizers we had fair results. I would also like to hear of a good treatment for smut in wheat. Some of our wheat smutted very badly.

Neosho County. G. SCHMOKER.

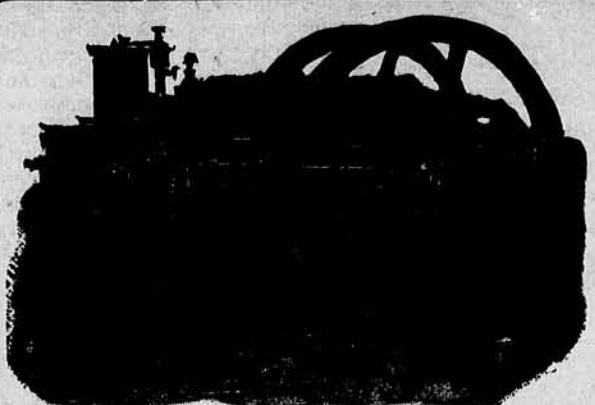
The method of sowing chemical fertilizers broadcast and mixing them with the soil by cultivation is practiced with good results. We have made no comparative experiments to determine the best method of distributing fertilizers; in fact I am of the opinion that there will be little difference in the crop whether the fertilizer is spread broadcast or sown with the fertilizer drill attachment. It is usual to apply chemical fertilizer when the wheat is sown or the fertilizer may be spread on the wheat early in the spring. The fertilizer attachment has this advantage over broadcast sowing, that the amount sown per acre can be more easily regulated and more accurately determined. In purchasing a new grain drill, therefore, it would be my advice that you purchase a drill with a fertilizer attachment, since it is your purpose to apply chemical fertilizers. We use such a drill at this station in making fertilizer tests. For years we have used the Dowagiac shoe drill, but have recently purchased a Hoosier disk drill.

There are many good makes of drills on the market, and I would not wish to name any one make as being superior to others. As to whether the disk or shoe drill should be preferred depends somewhat upon the soil and the class of farming carried on. In a well-prepared seed-bed in mellow soil it is hard to beat the work of a good shoe drill in putting in grain. In compact land, such as corn-stalk or stubble ground, unplowed, the disk drill is superior to the shoe drill in the work which it does. As a rule, I advocate the preparation of a good seed-bed, but the fact remains that occasionally a farmer wishes to sow a piece of land covered with stalks or trash, or land in which a seed-bed has not been well prepared, and in such a case the disk drill may be advantageously used. As between the single and double disk drills, preference may be given the single disk drill where the purpose is to cultivate the ground at the same time that the grain is sown. The double disk drill is similar to the shoe drill in the work it does, and requires that the seed-bed be properly prepared. The disk drill has this advantage, that it is a trash rider and does not readily clog, planting the grain at a more even depth on trashy ground than the shoe drill. The farmer should remember this, that when he uses a single disk drill with the purpose of seeding and cultivating at the same time the draft is increased, requiring more horses or more time to seed a certain acreage. There may be a disadvantage in the use of the disk drill in this way, that the tendency is to do as little work as possible on the land in preparing the seed-bed, with the result that an inferior crop is harvested, while if the land had been given better tillage and cultivation the result would have been a larger yield of grain.

The following companies manufacture good shoe drills: Dowagiac Mfg. Co., Dowagiac, Mich.; Brennan & Co., S. W. Agricultural Works, Louisville, Ky., manufacture the Kentucky Shoe Drill; Monitor Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; and the Superior drills are sold by the Kingman-Moore Implement Co., Kansas City, Mo. All of the above companies also manufacture disk drills, the Dowagiac, Monitor and Superior manufacturing both double and single disk drills. The address of the Hoosier Drill Co., is Richmond, Ind. I think it advisable for you to write to several of these companies and secure their catalogues and prices. Perhaps you will not be able to secure a combination fertilizer drill of the kind you want from each of the companies.

The best remedy for smut in wheat is to treat the seed with a solution of formaldehyde. Use 1 pound of 40 per cent strength formaldehyde to forty-five or fifty gallons of water. Either spray the wheat or dip it in a barrel or tank, taking care that the grain is thoroughly wet on the outside, then spread the grain quite thinly over the floor

(Continued on page 898.)



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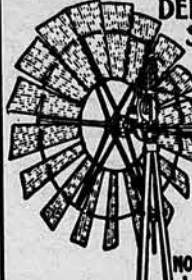
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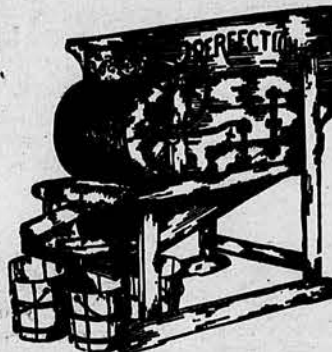
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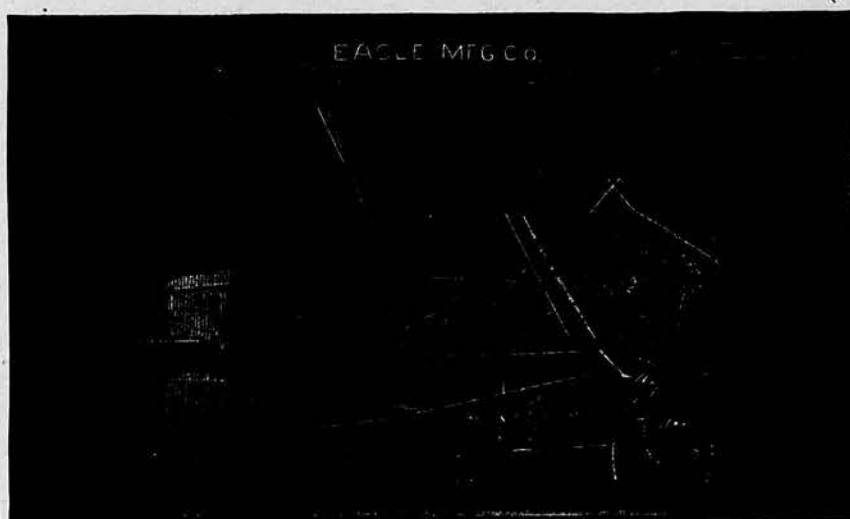
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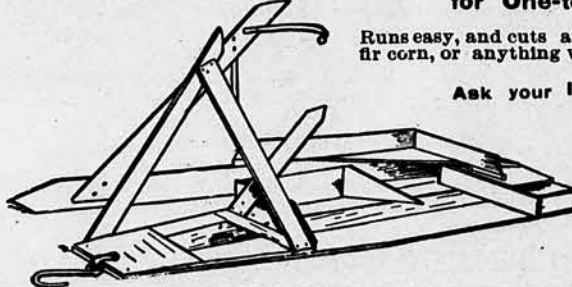
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velous business of mining. When a company exercises great care in the selection of its properties, expends sufficient money intelligently and well, every stockholder of that company will be benefited by rapid advancement of his stock and by rich returns from the mines.—National Banker, July 25, 1905.

The Mastin Sale.

The first of the series of dispersion sales held at Mastin, Kans., August 19, resulted very successfully. The sale opened with no less than fifteen States represented in the bidding. Prices were very even throughout the sale. No sensational prices were attained on anything, yet the average was \$180 on the entire offering. The top of the sale was Thistle-top, the yearling sow dam of Meddler 2nd. When it is considered that Thistle-top was second only to the grand champion of the St. Louis World's Fair and had proven herself the great producer she is by Meddler 2nd, who sold for \$400 in the sale and was then considered by many a great bargain, and with all her life before her the price of \$585 would seem moderate. Lady Louise was next in price at \$460; her daughter, Louise of Oakwood, under a year, going at \$325. The top of the boar offering was Commander, out of Darkness by Corrector 2nd, he going at \$410 to Z. Kinne, Three Oaks, Mich., who also took thirteen sows and gilts. The purchasers were as follows:

1. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wolcott, Kas.	\$190.00
2. Z. Kinne Jr., Three Oaks, Mich.	410.00
3. John Francis & Son, New Lenox, Ill.	120.00
4. Jas. McCall, Albion, Neb.	182.50
5. Z. Kinne Jr.	295.00
6. J. W. Reed Jr., Eddy, Okla.	90.00
7. Sub. J. M. Klever, Bloomington, Ohio.	85.00
8. A. A. McFerrin, Blanchard, Ia.	400.00
9. Z. Kinne.	250.00
10. Z. Kinne.	325.00
11. E. T. Hoerr, Armstrong, Ill.	260.00
12. E. Darnell, Armstrong, Ill.	212.50
13. B. H. Colbert, Tishomingo, I. T.	130.00
14. Jas. McCall, Albion, Neb.	175.00
15. B. H. Colbert.	460.00
16. A. A. McFerrin.	210.00
17. C. W. Crabbe, Big Plains, Ohio.	287.50
18. C. W. Crabbe.	130.00
19. C. W. Crabbe.	325.00
20. Z. Kinne, Jr.	155.00
21. Z. Kinne, Jr.	120.00
22. Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kans.	45.00
23. F. A. Dawley, Osborne, Kans.	350.00
24. A. A. McFerrin.	250.00
25. A. A. McFerrin.	585.00
26. C. W. Crabbe.	400.00
27. A. A. McFerrin.	305.00
28. John Francis & Son.	150.00
29. Z. Kinne.	102.50
30. Z. Kinne.	200.00
31. B. H. Colbert.	407.50
32. Z. Kinne.	410.00
33. J. Walter Garvey, Jetmore, Kas.	165.00
34. Z. Kinne.	100.00
35. J. B. Straight, Bay City, Mo.	37.50
36. N. S. Ison, Butler, Mo.	82.50
37. C. A. Steele, Ogden, Ia.	220.00
38. E. A. Hoffstatter, Maryville, Mo.	45.00
39. Z. Kinne.	110.00
40. F. M. Sall, Marshall, Mo.	100.00
41. J. H. Watson, Madrid, Ia.	125.00
42. G. G. Clement, Ord, Neb.	105.00
43. Jas. Quinlin, Atlantic, Ia.	45.00
44. Z. Kinne.	165.00
45. H. Davidson, Waverly, Kan.	90.00
46. J. W. Reed, Jr.	90.00
47. Kirkpatrick & Son.	95.00
48. E. J. Storey, Kewanee, Ill.	110.00
49. Z. Kinne.	70.00
50. Z. Kinne.	45.00
51. J. W. Reed, Jr.	82.50
52. E. J. Storey.	55.00
53. Cunningham Bros., Caruthersville, Mo.	90.00
54. Dietrick & Spaulding, Richmond, Kansas.	75.00
55. Cunningham Bros.	52.50
56. Z. Kinne.	300.00
57. A. A. McFerrin.	115.00
58. F. A. Dawley.	150.00
59. Cunningham Bros.	97.50
60. Geo. Pohlman, LaCygne, Kans.	47.50
61. F. A. Dawley.	62.00
62. H. Davidson.	250.00

Sixty-one head sold for \$10,964.50, an average of a few cents less than \$180. The aged sows averaged 195.00. The yearling sows averaged 130.00. The under-year sows averaged 160.00. The boars averaged 160.00. Michigan took 14 of the offerings, Kansas 11, Iowa 9, Missouri 7, Illinois 6, Oklahoma and Indian Territory 6, Ohio 5, and Nebraska 3.

Kansas Wheat and Corn.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has issued a bulletin relative to the year's yield of winter wheat, and the acreage and present condition of growing corn.

WINTER WHEAT.

The figures, which while not final, and subject to revision, are sufficiently accurate for practical purposes show a yield of 75,576,867 bushels harvested from the 5,854,047 acres reported by assessors as sown, and of a quality most excellent.

Thirty-four counties raised more than one million bushels each; six counties, Barton, McPherson, Reno, Pawnee, Rice, and Sumner exceeded two millions each; Barton leads by far all the others with an aggregate of 3,552,757 bushels, Reno coming next with 2,702,765, while Pawnee takes third place with 2,303,024 bushels. This is the State's third greatest wheat crop. The Government's August report estimates the State's yield as one bushel per acre greater than is given in the foregoing.

The wheat crops of Kansas in the last five years, including that of 1905, have been as follows:

Year.	Bushels.
1901.....	90,333,095
1902.....	54,649,238
1903.....	94,041,902
1904.....	65,141,629
1905 (winter wheat only).....	75,576,867
Total.....	379,742,729

CORN.

The area planted to corn is 6,775,970 acres, or about 281,000 acres more than last year. Its condition for the whole State is at this time 89; the report of June 9 gave it as 96; the Government's August report said 95.

Twelve counties have a condition of 100 or more, Douglas and Shawnee leading with 103 and 102 respectively. Marshall, Jewell, Nemaha, Washington, Republic and Smith Counties, central in the extreme northern tier, in the order named are the "big six" in the matter of acreage, with conditions rising from 91 in Jewell to 97 in Smith. Thirty-five counties range in condition from 90 to 100. Rush County's prospect, with a condition of scant 40, is least encouraging of any. Where low conditions prevail they are in the main attributed by reporters to lack of rainfall at the time when most needed.

Following are shown the acreage of corn, its present condition, and the bushels of winter wheat in each county:

Counties.	Corn. Acres.	Condition.	Wheat. Bushels.
Allen	70,135	100	363,120
Anderson	71,234	100	117,712
Atchison	61,984	86	295,312
Barber	48,558	80	553,628
Barton	30,576	94	3,552,757
Bourbon	73,689	100	106,876
Brown	128,818	90	646,720
Butler	148,536	76	175,752
Chase	40,708	76	92,799
Chautauqua	61,060	77	66,330
Cherokee	78,051	82	479,256
Cheyenne	18,692	80	250,680
Clark	5,432	50	217,784
Clay	95,562	82	978,404
Cloud	105,478	90	1,178,438
Coffey	101,317	95	333,500
Comanche	12,488	70	228,580
Cowley	125,794	78	867,997
Crawford	87,015	90	301,000
Decatur	86,726	100	1,258,528
Dickinson	100,169	93	1,608,864
Doniphan	73,311	95	351,120
Douglas	71,254	103	530,607
Edwards	33,714	95	1,294,476
Elk	77,535	84	125,647
Ellis	12,444	90	1,086,488
Ellsworth	42,440	62	1,587,118
Finney	1,574	82	123,156
Ford	11,547	91	1,215,396
Franklin	87,079	101	158,500
Geary	51,661	91	305,082
Gove	13,298	85	555,615
Graham	50,396	95	958,566
Grant	77	75	680
Gray	2,620	85	223,272
Greeley	1,101	80	980
Greenwood	138,365	82	64,980
Hamilton	420	78	3,000
Harper	73,678	73	1,663,684
Harvey	72,600	87	1,065,795
Haskell	504	85	55,965
Hodgeman	5,997	75	364,770
Jackson	112,437	80	99,780
Jefferson	85,685	98	279,234
Jewell	195,061	91	611,688
Johnson	61,126	87	540,740
Kearney	1,594	81	10,802
Kingman	53,790	95	1,368,080
Kiowa	18,632	85	828,477
Labette	97,939	82	248,444
Lane	5,521	67	684,705
Leavenworth	53,156	96	548,879
Lincoln	54,411	50	1,295,528
Linn	86,804	87	97,580
Logan	6,614	85	244,875
Lyon	110,859	95	247,775
Marion	113,739	89	1,094,460
Marshall	199,158	92	714,620
McPherson	1,984	88	2,060,736
Meade	1,591	96	333,604
Miami	92,673	100	273,438
Mitchell	94,842	87	1,490,817
Montgomery	65,635	75	585,080
Morris	76,720	89	83,760
Morton	25	70	3,675
Nemaha	188,834	94	108,231
Neosho	82,011	100	377,982
Ness	14,165	88	1,121,750
Norton	112,183	97	1,152,000
Osage	115,290	97	229,000
Osborne	82,157	69	1,454,960
Ottawa	65,632	83	1,351,470
Pawnee	16,115	89	2,303,024
Phillips	143,475	99	1,172,370
Pottawatomie	117,229	82	189,480
Pratt	40,496	81	1,975,536
Rawlins	30,946	86	1,417,887
Reno	152,532	95	2,702,765
Republic	169,136	96	459,035
Rice	69,397	90	2,102,542
Riley	78,966	90	124,120
Rooks	65,501	100	1,485,861
Rush	18,206	40	1,129,500
Russell	34,531	64	1,448,810
Saline	62,248	75	1,851,876
Scott	5,678	95	167,160
Sedgewick	145,213	85	1,726,944
Seward	331	100	22,995
Shawnee	90,733	102	147,729
Sheridan	30,574	94	954,120
Sherman	14,124	87	104,300
Smith	168,530	79	1,225,800
Stafford	52,248	79	1,972,520
Stanton	365	70	1,644
Stevens	35	80	1,710
Sumner	125,903	76	2,083,248
Thomas	21,755	90	885,536
Trego	17,129	90	1,043,985
Wagoner	79,245	90	207,800
Wallace	2,680	80	5,760
Washington	172,098	93	782,720
Wichita	5,299	90	178,620
Wilson	81,441	94	293,274
Woodson	54,057	79	100,548
Wyandotte	12,197	100	180,940

*Acreage of 1904.

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Brown's Prayer.

"The proper way for a man to pray,"
Said Deacon Lemuel Keyes,
"And the only proper attitude,
Is down upon his knees."

"No, I should say the way to pray,"
Said Rev. Dr. Wise,
"Is standing straight with outstretched arms
And rapt and upturned eyes."

"Oh, no, no, no!" said Elder Slow,
"Such posture is too proud;
A man should pray with eyes fast closed
And head contritely bowed."

"It seems to me his hands should be
Austerly clasped in front
With both thumbs pointing to the ground,"
Said Rev. Dr. Blunt.

"Last year I fell in Hodgkin's well
Head first," said Teddy Brown,
"With both my heels a-stickin' up,
My head a-pintin down;

"An' I made prayer right then and there—
Best prayer I ever said
The prayerin'est prayer I ever prayed,
A-standin' on my head."

—Sam Walter Foss.

Granada-Alhambra.

ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

By some arrangement of the British Government, the details of which I do not understand, no railway is allowed to enter Gibraltar; so the only way to enter Spain to go to Algeciras, across the bay on the Spanish coast. A ferry plies across six times daily. In order to have a full view of the great Rock by moonlight, we left Gibraltar at 5 o'clock, p. m., and remained over night at Algeciras.

Our rooms at the hotel had spacious balconies, which overlooked Gibraltar and the entire bay. The full moon rose about 10 o'clock (at which time it was near 3 p. m., in Topeka), right out of the Mediterranean Sea, it seemed to me, and shone upon the Rock most gorgeously, and made a most beautiful picture, never to be forgotten. We sat several hours, or so, perfectly enthralled by the view. To the left was Spain, with her high mountains for a background; in front of us, and slightly to our left, shone Gibraltar, beautifully silhouetted against the star-lit sky; on our right, across the Straits, old Gibe-Musa, on the African coast, loomed up quite grandly, its summit bathed in the clear moonlight.

Early next morning we bid farewell to old Gibraltar across the bay, and its charming and interesting spots, and entered Spain. Algeciras is really a town of Spain, but being so near Gibraltar, it is practically an English village. The people, generally, speak English, and the buildings are like an American small town.

Our train was composed of the usual compartment cars, only much poorer than any I have ever seen in any other European country. The "lightning express" trains travel sometimes as much as thirty miles an hour, while the ordinary passenger coaches go about fifteen or twenty miles in the same time, according to the weather or other obstacles. However, we found it convenient to travel slowly, as we wished to see as much as possible of how they do in Spain, especially when it is inclined to rain.

Our way led through the famous cork woods of Spain, and we were not the only ones who had traveled that route, for Queen Alexandra, of England, had been through that woods six weeks before, and she rode on a donkey. This was the first time I ever saw cork trees, and I was much amused and edified. I knew that in Kansas very many thousand corks are used every month on medicine bottles and such things, so I was very, very glad to see the mother-trees from which those blessings flow. The trees appear much like large elms; the folks peel the bark off, and then a new coating grows again, though it requires many years of growth to make a new bark suitable for prohibition uses.

All along the railway, for fifteen miles and more, there were high piles of cork bark, and trains of cars stood loaded with it for transportation to thirsty cities. "I could not imagine how so much cork could possibly find use, but there are lots of folks in this world who use goods I never find needful.

The route from Algeciras to Ronda is said to be one of the most picturesque and beautiful in all Spain. As this was my first trip in that country, I am not able to tell whether that is so or not, but I found it most delightful, and surely our party enjoyed it very much. The grand mountains of the Ronda range, the rocky glens, the olive and vine-covered slopes studded with flat-roofed, Moorish cottages glittering in the sun with quite an oriental appearance, gave us a continuous panorama of most charming views, which I shall always remember with the greatest pleasure. The scenery was one continuous picture of peaceful cornfields, woodland, and impressive landscape.

The country itself appeared less populated than any other locality in Europe that I have ever seen; not many fields are cultivated, and the appearance of rich farming was not very evident to me in that southern Spanish land. Trains of mules could be seen at every stopping place, being loaded with merchandise for conveyance into the mountain towns, and I thought it reminded me of dear old Missouri in a painfully delightful way.

We noticed several wheat fields, not large ones, along our route, where busy husbandmen were industriously engaged in reaping with old sickles, and were followed by farm ladies who bound the sheaves, and these latter by other ladies or children, who gleaned the few stems which the careless sickle-wielders might drop. We saw no farm machinery of any kind, and the workman labored as easily as it would be possible for human being to work and not be quite idle. I had thought the Italian laborers, whom I saw at work in Italy two years ago, the laziest workmen I ever beheld, but then I had not been in Spain.

The more I see of the Spaniards the more firm is the belief in me that they are the laziest, most shiftless, most polite people on the face of the earth; the Italians seem almost swift in comparison with them.

At the few stations where our train stopped, the peasant women came with baskets of fruit for sale to the travelers; also they offered eggs, milk and water. All Spain seems to live on eggs and chickens; that is, if they are able to raise or purchase them.

Our train continued climbing into the mountains, and up ravines until we reached the picturesque town of Ronda, which is 2500 feet above the level of the sea, and fully sustains its reputation of being one of the most strikingly situated towns of Europe. Built on a rocky, porous, limestone foundation, there is no vestige of dampness, as the rainfall is immediately absorbed. The town is divided into two portions, the old Moorish and the modern Spanish, by a huge chasm in the mountain, 200 feet wide and over 350 feet deep. It had been so divided by volcanic action many thousands of years ago, perhaps, and it looks as if some big giant had split the mountain with quite a large ax.

The view from the top of this chasm is indescribably beautiful. Hundreds of feet below flows, or rather rushes, the river along, which latter is utilized for a half dozen or so of flour mills.

The town is surrounded by higher mountains, which are far enough away to give one a splendid view of farms laid out like a huge patch-work quilt, in small blocks, for no farm seemed to have more than eight or ten acres

to induce the indolent Spanish farmer to become a wealthy land owner.

The town of Ronda is justly famous, all over Spain, for its delicious fruits, which we enjoyed greatly. The peasants gathered around our American party and scrutinized us as closely as though we were a traveling side-show, and we were; but they did it so very politely that we could take no offence, and returned the compliment by observing them as carefully as they did us. They only seemed curious to see what we wore and to hear us speak an outlandish language which sounded exceedingly barbarous to them.

We visited some of the old Moorish houses and ruins, also the alameda or flower garden, which is famous for its beauty and great variety of pansies. Near the station we saw something which seemed ridiculously funny to us, and a very primitive operation. A man was beating out beans, by leading a horse, which was blindfolded, in an ever-narrowing circle. The poor beast did not have a picnic time surely as the hot sun seemed to make it very uncomfortable for him. A short distance further, we saw a similar operation being conducted for the extraction of wheat grains from the straw in which they grew. I asked our guide why some enterprising American did not come over to sell them some modern machinery for their work; the answer was that they were too poor to buy, in the first place, and secondly that the Spanish are so unprogressive that they will have nothing to do with anything new; that everything now is just the same as when their great-grandfathers were little boys—or when the Moors left the farms in 1490.

From Ronda to Granada we enjoyed the same mountain scenery we had been pleased with during our forenoon journey, and we arrived at the latter city about 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and this time of day we had told was the "most ideal" to reach this historic and romantic place. We had arranged to stay at the Villa Carmona, which is inside the Alhambra. So Senor Carmona was at the depot to meet us. The drive up the famous Alhambra hill was very beautiful indeed. The town we left at the base of the hill, thence the way led through avenues of thick elms, supposedly planted by the Duke of Wellington, so thick that all the light which can come through on the hottest day will be cool and refreshing.

After an eight o'clock dinner, the palace being closed, we walked out to the different towers to get the views by moonlight. Granada is situated most beautifully in a valley—all surrounded by the Sierra Nevadas, which still had snow on their peaks, while we were in the city. The lights in the town below us twinkled like the stars above; the Cathedral and a dozen smaller churches loomed up with their cupolas and towers bathed in the bright moonlight most charmingly, and we thought it was surely a fairy land and Washington Irving's paradise.

Up to Cripple Creek.

HORACE B. COWGILL.

The town of Cripple Creek is 9,396 feet above sea level—over a mile and a half higher than Eastern Kansas. It is on the crest of the mountain range and is on the opposite side of Pike's Peak from Colorado Springs and Manitou.

The trip over the mountains to this town, which nine years ago was an exciting mining camp of tents, is made on the Cripple Creek Short Line from Colorado Springs. This trip is pronounced by all experienced travelers the grandest on the American Continent, and many European travelers have declared that Europe with her Alps does not surpass it.

The train leaves Colorado Springs in two sections, each carrying only two

coaches and a smoker. The last coach on each section has an observation end where passengers may ride in the open air with view unobstructed. Very soon after the train leaves the depot at Colorado Springs it commences its steady climb which it never gives up till it reaches Hoosier Pass, a point almost two miles high. The visitor, looking at the mountains from Manitou, will observe a light line running north and with a continual rise along the side of the mountains. This is the grade of the Cripple Creek Short Line and one can see from this what an incline the "iron horse" is required to labor up. The trip does not lack for attractiveness from the time it leaves Colorado Springs. The track is graded up for several miles before the first mountains are reached and this gives the passengers a better view of the "Garden of the Gods" on the right and of the gold refineries on the left. He is carried past these as well as past Colorado City and Manitou, which towns, lying on the right, make a continuous city from Colorado Springs to the mountains.

Up, up, up you travel. Apparently the horizontal advance is not the desired object. Direction in the horizontal plane is secondary to advance in the vertical. Like a monster serpent the train winds about without regard to direction. Up on one side of a canyon and across over to the other side, it goes back sometimes within a few hundred feet or less from its own track, but many feet above.

This mountain climbing is expensive business. Although the train moves no faster than a man could run, nevertheless, great quantities of coal are forced through the engine to make steam. Great quantities are drawn through and out of the smoke-stack without being burned at all. One riding on the platform of the train is continually pelted by a rain of coal which falls from the air. It collects on the platform in little drifts.

The train soon reaches an elevation from which it can overlook the plain east of the mountains, with Colorado Springs and Manitou stretching up to the mountains. The view is grand. As you skirt along on the side of the treacherous and slippery rock from which a little notch has been cut to allow you a passage, you may look down through a canyon far below you, the walls of which are covered with stately pines growing out of the steeply inclined mountain sides, one above another and as thick as "hair on a dog's back." Farther down the canyon perhaps you may see walls too steep for any growth, rocks in fantastic shapes—lofty spires, ruined castles, massive gateways, and huge columns. Man has planned no architecture that nature had not first constructed. And one may look past all this grandeur and out upon the plains to the east.

The vicinity of Colorado Springs is the most noted for scenery of all localities in Colorado. Here are Cheyenne Canyon, Williams Canyon, Seven Falls, Ute Pass, Garden of the Gods, besides Pike's Peak and several caves. A visitor on a hurried trip could see more of these by taking the Cripple Creek trip than in any other way. He passes each of the Cheyenne Canyons and the Seven Falls, and Pike's Peak is almost constantly in view, though always different because viewed always from a different position.

It would be a lonely trip through these solitary regions were it not for the ever-changing scenery. The fantastic formations would be entertainment for one were he all alone. There are few stations along the route and these are depots with perhaps a ranch house if the mountain sides produce any grass. Persons with weak hearts can not take this trip—the altitude will

not permit it. Often the conductor must stop the train and let an unfortunate passenger out beside the track, where with no company but the rocks and pines he must wait till the train returns and he be picked up again, unless he is fortunate enough to find a ranch where he may wait.

The hobo is not an unknown visitor to the mountains. The writer has seen him asleep in the right-of-way with his beloved whisky flask beside him. The jolly passengers halloed to him in sport but failed to disturb his peaceful slumbers until one called, "Come on Charlie, let's have another drink." This was all that was required to bring him to earth.

After Hoosier Pass is reached our travel is down grade and the distance to Cripple Creek is soon covered. The town is built in a little saucer in the mountains and the train circles around this like a hawk about to swoop down upon its prey. The view from the east-side saucer-rim is beautiful. Below is the saucer, and on the north side of the rim is a prominent mountain known as Cameron Cone; and far to the west can be made out the snow-capped Continental Divide, scarcely discernable from the clouds above it.

All is life in the Cripple Creek district. The mountains are honeycombed with prospect holes; producing mines can be seen in all directions, and in the evening the streets of the town are filled with miners. One may see this district best by taking the trolley car which runs over the track of the railroads of the district and makes a complete circle almost on the crest of the range. You go through several mining camps and see excellent scenery for the fare of 25 cents.

For the Little Ones

Little Neighborly Kindness.

Quoth old Father Hubbard, "The world shall find I'm doing my best to help mankind." And this is the way, the neighbors all say, He set about it on Arbor Day.

He planted a portion of Rover's bark To show a dogwood flower in the park.

The sandalwood, too, he easily found By planting his slipper a foot underground.

He watered an acre of sand to teach The neighbors his method of raising a beech.

He planted a letter—quite slowly it grew, But it proved in the end a capital yew.

After sowing his gloves—they were odd ones and old, He saw a fine pear soon begin to unfold.

He hid in his garden the year of his birth, And a hoary old date-tree arose from the earth.

He put down a clinder instead of a seed— It grew to an ash with remarkable speed.

He planted some wheels while digging the soil, And an axle-tree shortly rewarded his toil.

When the twilight of Arbor Day ended his labors, He was sure he had blessed all the world and his neighbors.

—Anna M. Pratt in Youth's Companion.

Bob White.

There was once a little boy whose name was Robert White. His mother called him Bobby; his sister called him Rob; his father called him Robert; and the other boys called him Bob.

One day Robert decided to go fishing. He fixed up a line and hook and pole and went down to the creek which flowed through his father's pasture. He sat down on the bank in a cool place under the trees and when he had put a good bait on his hook, dropped it into the water and waited for a bite. But the fish did not bite well that day and he sat there so long that he grew sleepy and I think he nodded a little. At any rate, he sat up suddenly after a while, for he was sure he heard some one calling him. He listened, and sure enough, a loud, clear voice called, again, "Bob White! Bob White!"

"Yes, ma'am," said Robert White. But nothing else was said.

He waited a little longer, and then from far away came the voice again, "Bob White! Bob White! Bob White!"

Robert was about to answer with a shrill whistle—for he concluded it must be some of the boys, because they were the only ones who called him Bob—when he felt a jerk at his line, and he forgot everything else while he pulled a fine fish out of the water. This was the first fish he had ever caught, and he felt very happy about it. He fixed it securely far back on the banks and then sat down to wait very patiently for another nibble.

I am sure he went to sleep again for this is what he tells about it. He says he heard that clear voice call again very near at hand, "Bob White! Bob White!" and when he looked around quickly, the fish was standing straight up on his tail, while he said over and over again, "Bob White! Bob White! Bob White!"

Now I am sure it was a dream because a fish never stands on its tail and never, never says a word. But Robert says he did not feel a bit surprised, but just said, "Well, what?" But that foolish fish said never a word, and just then there was another jerk at his line, and when he pulled it up a little fish was hanging to it, and high up on a branch of a tree over his head a bird was calling "Bob White! Bob White!"

He looked carefully at the big fish but it was perfectly silent, and looked as if it never could say anything. So he picked up his fish and took it home to his mother to cook for supper. And when he told his mother about the voice which he thought had called him, she laughed and said it was a good joke on him to think the bird was calling him, when it was really only calling its own name.

The Doll Fair.

A doll's fair is always of the greatest interest to children, but it may be no less charming to grown people if it is skillfully planned. Indeed, it may be more than a mere fair, and an admission fee may be charged that all may come in, at least to see what it is like. Booths should be made to represent the different rooms in a doll's house, and those who serve in them may be dressed to represent dolls. The first booth may be the kitchen, hung around with saucepans, pots and kettles, with a small range and kitchen table at the back.

The dining-room booth is managed by some one dressed as a waitress doll, and about the family-table is seated a group of dolls from father and mother to the baby. All the doll furniture and the papier-mache food on the table may be for sale as well as the dolls. The third room, the parlor, has sofas, tables and chairs, and here are the most fashionable dolls, men, women, and most beautiful young lady dolls. Beyond this may be the nursery, with baby dolls being bathed, dressed, and fed, with the cradles, high chair, nurse doll, and furniture for sale; and last there may be the sick-room, with white enamelled beds and cribs and lovely, trained nurse dolls.

Besides these rooms, there may be booths with doll tableaux; a wedding of course; a football game with players in appropriate costume; a golf-field with players and caddies using or carrying scarf-pin sticks; and tourists parties of dolls with suit-cases and shawl-straps.—Harper's Bazar.

Burned on a Bug.

Alice rushed in from the garden, where she had been picking flowers. She was badly stung by a bee, and was holding on to her finger and sobbing pitifully.

"Oh, mamma," she cried, "I burned me on a bug!"—Brooklyn Life.

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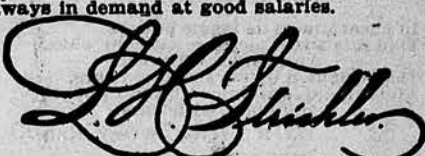


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The Home Circle

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Cheerfulness.

A scowling sky, a darksome day,
A day quite like the sullen boy—
But tell the rest;
My sun is bright; my hours are gay;
My sun is cheerfulness; and joy
Is in my breast.

Monotony and tameness brood;
There's naught to prompt a laugh or smile;
But none the less,
A something stirs my happy mood,
And keeps me laughing all the while;
'Tis cheerfulness.

To-day unpleasant things I find,
Unpleasant duties and events;
Yet 'tis a day
Made pleasant by a cheerful mind,
A day of sweet experience,
And work is play.

In cheerfulness lie magic powers
That mix sweet pleasure with our pain,
And smiles with tears
That brighten up our darkest hours,
And mingle sunshine with the rain,
And hopes with fears.

—J. E. Everett, Severy, Kans.

Care of Fine Rugs.

No matter what the size or quality of a rug, it is a mistake to shake it by the end to beat it free from dust. The force required to grasp it securely and the sharp snap and jerks are ruinous to the binding and fringes; in a short time the edge will be torn from the warp, especially at the corners, and the places where it is grasped in the hands, ruining the appearance of the rug as well as shortening its period of usefulness, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. A thrifty housekeeper who prides herself on knowing how to keep her rugs fresh for years never shakes them, but keeps them clean by spreading out on a porch floor and sweeping them thoroughly on both sides with a soft broom. Then she goes over them several times with a carpet sweeper, which is kept free from dust by emptying the dust traps frequently. Any rugs which have seen hard wear and are very dusty are hung on a line and lightly beaten with a small whip. On sweeping day every rug is looked over for possible breaks, and every loose corner, no matter how small, is promptly mended with linen carpet thread and wools if occasion requires. If grease spots are discovered they are cleaned with tepid water and household ammonia in the proportion of a half teaspoonful to a quart of water. Scrubbing the spot lightly, wetting the rug as little as possible and hanging in the sun to dry is the method. Never use soap that is coarse and rank; if soap must be used, select a refined sort.

The Development of Wheat-Growing in Kansas.

READ BY MRS. SNYDER, BEFORE WOMAN'S COUNCIL, LINCOLN PARK CHAUTAUQUA.

To but few is given the power of beautiful and poetic expression, and many of us can never sing the songs or paint the pictures that are in our hearts.

A true story of the development of wheat-growing in Kansas would be a marvelous and glowing history of the State, and should be written by one gifted in the art of beautiful expression; not by one whose only training has been in a newspaper office where the editor's blue pencil was ever awaiting the copy, and the oft-repeated order, "bowl it down," was echoing in her ears. Yet the subject is one of such vast importance that I hope by mentioning a few of the more important facts to tempt some to make a study of this commonplace but wonderful cereal, when they reach home. Out in this picturesque grove, which Dr. Quayle says "is worth a pilgrimage to see," we have so many eloquent lecturers, such exquisite music, and we meet so many kindred spirits that we seem to be treading the paths of fairyland. But, as bread is as neces-

sary to our existence as nectar, I must ask you to come down to the consideration of a very practical subject for a short time.

Wheat has been a very important factor in the history of Kansas, and Kansas in turn has dealt very kindly with wheat. From a modest crop of 168,500 bushels of a moderate quality in 1860 to nearly 100,000,000 bushels in 1892, is a wonderful stride, and covers a multitude of troubles and tears, vicissitudes and victories; but true to the Kansas motto and Kansas spirit the industry goes onward and upward "to the stars through difficulties." Having out-classed all competitors, our State now strives only to break its own record.

"The wheat—called corn—has been with man from the beginning. When he emerged from the night of his barbaric darkness it was his first sustenance. The first plot cleared in the primeval forest was planted to wheat. Man has prospered only as his wheat fields have spread. And now, far removed from that unremembered epoch when all men were farmers, the call of the harvest wakes for a moment an echo of the past, in hearts that never saw the illimitable golden fields nor heard a header hum. All men are instinctively interested in the story of wheat—it is atavism of the moment—a reversion to the type of the digging and corn-planting ancestor of the dimmest past.

"What is true of the wheat harvest is not true of other crops. The potato is a newcomer. The cotton crop is a recent thing. Indian corn is young. But wheat was with the Anglo-Saxon before he came out of the woods. It traveled with the Babylonian kings; Joseph, the Jew, cornered it in Egypt, and Rome ravaged her provinces to feed it freely to her parasitic citizens."

Ever since this old world was an infant, it has been man's staff of life, and is used more largely to-day than any other grain except rice. It is nature's perfect food. The artist has immortalized it in scenes representing "The Gleaners," and one of the most beautiful stories in the Bible, which we, as girls, perhaps several years ago, all enjoyed, is that of the devoted Ruth, the beautiful gleaner in the wheat field.

It was when passing through the wheat fields that the Master taught his disciples one of the most valuable lessons; and so on down the ages wheat has ever held an honored place.

ORIGIN.

Its origin is shrouded in mystery. It is never found in a wild state and the best authorities are inclined to think that Mesopotamia was the original home of the wheat plant. From that country they claim that it was taken at a very early date to the Canaries on the west and to China on the east. It was not known in the western hemisphere until the sixteenth century, when history tells us that it was accidentally brought to Mexico with rice by a negro slave belonging to Cortez. About the same time it was introduced into South America at Quito. "Wheat is undoubtedly the food of civilization, for there is not on the vast expanse of the globe a savage or semi-civilized nation that cultivates the wheat plant. Its culture has caused savages to abandon their barbarous customs, and has inaugurated the greatest era the world ever saw, the era from which the human race may date its incipient civilization, the era of labor."

Then it is not strange that a State settled by the most ambitious and enterprising people of the Eastern and Middle States, whose courage and will were proven by their emigration to this then desolate prairie, should, in a few years, be "First in freedom; first in wheat; first in intelligence; and, if

energy, loyalty and high ideals are to be considered, first in women's clubs. We Kansans have been accused of a rather immodest estimate of our State and its possibilities; but even John Hay, Professor Atwater of Washington, and Professor Henry of Madison, Wis., can not talk of Kansas wheat without becoming enthusiastic, as facts follow figures with such magnificent conclusions. It is said that the same climate which is adapted to wheat is conducive to vigor and intelligence in the inhabitants, not only because wheat feeds them, but because the same climatic conditions which favor the perfect development of the wheat plant, are conducive to the highest mental development in man.

A dry, breezy, sunny climate, free from fog and malaria, and a rich, porous soil, without swamp or bog, make of Kansas a rich field for both the life-insurance agent and the implement dealer; "Our death rate, which is the lowest in the United States, contributing to the success of the former and our wonderful crops adding to the income of the latter."

THE EARLY DAYS.

But before attaining all this wealth of golden grain, the Kansas farmers passed through many dark days. Those were the days when the "first improvement on a man's farm was a mortgage." The farmers first planted sod corn, and many women from our best families, learned from necessity, twenty ways to cook cornmeal. The second year, if the ground was thoroughly pulverized, a fair crop of wheat, with large berry and little straw, could be raised—if the wheat did not freeze out, if the rain came when needed; if the grasshoppers did not mow the field before time for the reaper, the chinch bugs sap its life, or the hail beat in into the ground.

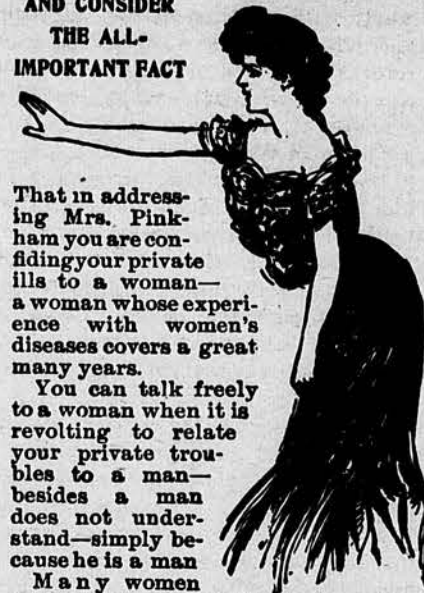
Those were the days when mother was to have a house in the fall if the crops were good, and Mary's organ and John's year at the high school depended also upon the weather. There were anxious hearts watching the cloudless sky day after day. Perhaps a sharp thunder-storm came up suddenly but as quickly went, leaving the family dumb with despair, for "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." Week after week passed, and "the sky seemed changed to brass, the earth to iron." Even the walls and furniture were so hot that they had barely begun to cool at night when the morning's sun came out with a scorching glare, more disastrous than that of the preceding day. Then came the refinement of cruelty in the guise of a rain-maker, and the country merchants and farmers divided with him their last dollar, but in vain. Soon the crop was a hopeless failure. Those who could afford it plowed up the wheat, planted a little cane for roughness, returned to the cornmeal diet and began to plan, with the optimism typical of Kansans, for "next year's crop." Many had no seed and no money to buy it, but the Kansas farmer has long entertained an idea that the Legislature was elected for his especial benefit and he expects it to remedy all his ills; so he appealed to that body, and it voted in 1891 to appropriate \$60,000 for the purchase of seed wheat in certain drouth-stricken counties. The railroads of Kansas are frequently referred to as rapacious creatures, grasping for a man's last penny, but it was these same railroads that came to the rescue in those days and hauled the seed free of charge.

Again, in 1895, the Legislature appropriated \$100,000 to provide seed wheat for needy farmers, but it is believed that this will never again become necessary.

In the early days of wheat-growing, farm machinery was crude and heavy, horses few, freighting expensive, soil,

STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER
THE ALL-
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You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides a man does not understand—simply because he is a man. Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me."

climate and seed untried, and granaries scarce, but

"Though losses and crosses
Be lessons right severe,
There's truth there, ye'll get there,
Ye'll find nae ither where."

And perhaps it was the fortitude, courage and faith of our parents developed and strengthened by such lessons, that later produced the spirit which made our Kansas volunteers the pride of the Nation.

Then, too, sorrow binds hearts closer, and the fellow sufferers learned to bear each other's burdens, in a measure never learned in prosperity, and proved that "kindness is the golden chain which binds society together with a bond that endures through all time." All were friends. The girl who

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taught the home school in winter, assisted her mother's neighbors in the summer, in cooking for harvest hands, without a thought of lowering her dignity or losing caste.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

During recent years conditions have materially changed. We have nearly 10,000 miles of railroad, or 2,000 miles more than all the New England States combined. It costs but 40 cents to ship a hundred pounds of flour from Topeka to Liverpool, a distance of 4,300 miles, and the improvements in the Galveston harbor and the building of the Mexico and Orient road are expected to reduce present rates.

The Kansas farmer, under these conditions, can raise wheat cheaper than any one else. His farm is level and square, with no swamps or thickets to interfere with its culture. The winters are usually mild and he can realize \$1.00 an acre from his wheat field for winter pasture.

The machinery of to-day is light and easy to control, and John is not begging to leave the farm, but is saving his harvest wages that he may attend the State Agricultural College next winter and learn how to conduct the farm in a scientific manner. He is far from appearing the "twin brother of the ox" as he rides the disk drill or guides the steam gang-plow over his father's broad acres.

A few years ago the cry went up that the improved machinery would impoverish labor, but we see no immediate cause for alarm, since our employment bureau only by stringent efforts, secured sufficient help to save the grain last season. Such a mixed army was never seen as that which came to the Kansas harvest fields. They were of all sorts and conditions of men, including city boys out for a glimpse of country life and college boys out for a vacation lark, who made more money writing fiction for the newspapers after they reached home than they had made in the harvest fields. For a few weeks our trains seemed like excursion trains with their crowded cars of harvest hands, and many farmers turned away from the depot sadly disappointed to find that the men were already engaged at towns farther west. The harvesters came back a few days ago, many pleased, some disappointed. One man said, "We had the 8-hour day, 8 hours before noon and 8 hours after. When we went to bed we met ourselves coming to breakfast."

(To be continued.)

Poison in Tin Cans.

Open a can of peaches, apricots, cherries or other fruit—for all fruit is acidulous—let it stand for some time, and the fruit acid and the tin are ready to do the work of poisoning. A chemical knowledge that tells just how the dangerous compound is created is unnecessary to an avoidance of the peril. The rule to follow, according to the Popular Science News, is never to make lemonade or other acidulated drinks in a tin bucket, nor allow them to stand in a bucket of tin; and in case of canned fruits or fish, immediately upon opening the can turn the contents out upon an earthenware plate or into a dish that is made of earthenware or glass. Fruits in hermetically sealed cans, if properly prepared, generate no poison. As soon as opened the action of the acid on the tin, with the aid of the atmosphere, begins, and in a short time the result is a deadly poison. This brief treatment of the question should be remembered by every one, and its instructions followed. The general press also should aid in disseminating this simple knowledge.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina
Vice-President.....Mrs. L. H. Wishard, Iola
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. N. I. McDowell, Salina
Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. W. D. Atkinson, Parsons
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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1905).
Give and Get Good Club, Barryton, Shawnee County (1905).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1905).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1905).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1905).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1905).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1905).
Chautau Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1905).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1905).
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1905).
Sabbath Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2 (1905).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1905).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 6 (1905).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1905).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1905).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1905).
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1905).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County (1905).
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1905).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1905).
Friends Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1905).
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kans.

[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

PROGRAM OF FAMOUS WOMEN.

Roll Call—Quotations from the sayings of women.

- I. The French Revolution.
- II. The Insurrection of Women—an incident in the French Revolution.
- III. Marie Antoinette—Her short life and tragic death.
- IV. Marie Antoinette—A character analysis.

One of the most interesting and romantic life stories of history is the story of Marie Antoinette. She lived at a time of greatest stress, a time the most fearful and bloody in modern history.

I. The story of the French Revolution is a long and complicated one, yet it is intensely interesting. For an afternoon's paper, which must of necessity be short, only a general sketch of the chief events, together with a description of the spirit of the times, can be attempted.

II. One of the incidents which shows well the general conditions was the insurrection of women. It may well be made the subject for a brief paper.


III. Having obtained a fair idea of the conditions under which her life was lived, it is time to take up the real subject of the program. The life and death of this beautiful woman form a chapter in the history of unfortunate rulers.

IV. As to the character of Marie Antoinette there has been great difference of opinion. From her day to this there have been those who maintained that she was a good and much-abused woman, and others who believed her false and evil in the extreme. It will be interesting to throw the question open for general discussion after the reading of the last paper.

Miscellany

The Land-Ownership Question.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The unequal distribution of wealth is, I think, the greatest menace to any government, with the possible exception of the liquor habit or the use of some drug that poisons the body and paralyzes the brain. The more people you can get interested in the stability and perpetuity of the Government the more enduring it will be. Nothing makes people so patriotic or gives them such respect for law and order as the ownership of property and especially the ownership of land or a home. The poor tenant or renter who must move every time his landlord gives the word and who must work for such wages or such share of the profits as to preclude the possibility of ever attaining to the possibility of pro-




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prietorship or of laying by a competence to support him in old age, is not likely to be interested in upholding the present order of things. If occasion offers, he would rather join an insurrection than fight for his country. There is an instinct planted deep in animal and human nature that impels each to fight for home, let that home be a burrow in the ground or a millionaire's palace. Deprive a man of a home and he takes somewhat of the nature of a tramp and an outcast and loses his sense of responsibility. I have seen the statement that when the Roman Empire went to pieces eighteen men owned about all of the then known world. Little wonder that it fell! The countless millions that wore the galling Roman yoke, who tolled and lived as slaves and slept as outcasts in the lanes and byways, without possibility or hope of bettering their condition, had lost their manhood and would not fight to defend Rome against a foreign foe.

I think a more equal distribution of land would do more to bring about prosperity and contentment and consequent smoothness and stability to our Government than perhaps anything else that could be accomplished. It would make better citizens out of both landlord and tenant. The landlord is generally a useless parasite, feeding on the vitals of the tenant. He moves to town and leads a life of idleness and sometimes of ill-repute and sin. But even if he attends church instead of the gambling room, he is a bad citizen if he spends his time in idleness and claims an unjust share of the combined production of his capital and his tenant's labor.

I know a man who lives in a certain town and owns several quarter-sections of land. He is selfish, heartless, and apparently devoid of moral principle. He acquired this land by methods that were very questionable. He does nothing himself. He does not use his time nor his money for the furtherance of any society, organization or enterprise that is calculated to uplift society. He charges big rents. He compels his tenants to farm well and work hard (which is well enough), but their share of the crops does little more than to support them and keep up running expenses. How much better would it be if this man were restricted to one quarter section of land and his tenant had the chance to buy the balance. He would perhaps be compelled to live on that quarter section, would work some and be a better citizen. His tenants would have more respect for themselves and more love for their country. They would improve and beautify their homes and clothe and educate their children in a manner befitting a free and independent people.

I might differ with a former contributor as to how the more equal distribution of land should be brought about, but that is immaterial. In Australia and in New Zealand they have law that taxes a small quantity of land very lightly. As the holdings increase, the taxes increase proportionately; for example: If a certain tax is paid on 160 acres, twice as much tax would be charged on the second 160 acres, etc., until the taxes would be so high that the owner of much land would be

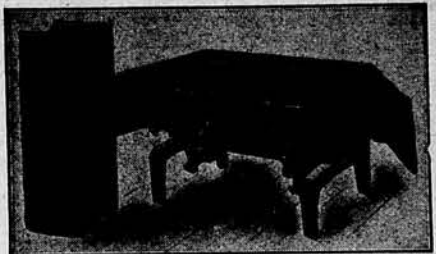
obliged to sell most of it. Those countries, also, let each person assess his own land; if he assesses it too low, the Government reserves the right to buy it at his assessment.

I am not a renter and have not been for about twenty years. I rent some of my own land to others, and therefore do not write this from the standpoint of the renter.

Reno County.

N. P. McNamee.

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CLIMATES WEAR OUT. Smokes, Sprays and "Specifics" only relieve symptoms; they cannot cure. Our constitutional treatment removes the CAUSE of Hay Fever and Asthma from the blood and nervous system. Pollen, heat, dust, exertion, smoke or odors cannot bring back attacks. Our patients enjoy life without the slightest return of symptoms. Appetite improved, blood enriched, nerves reconstructed, general health restored. **BOOK FREE**, explaining our method, with reports of many interesting cases. Address

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SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

made of every tent. With great success already achieved and greater success in the future, the company is now offering shares at a price that will enable you to acquire a share in the company at a very low price. The company is now offering shares at a price that will enable you to acquire a share in the company at a very low price. The company is now offering shares at a price that will enable you to acquire a share in the company at a very low price.

There are on a conservative basis all rights and tangible assets, including the land, buildings, and equipment, which will be larger than the end tanks. The company is now offering shares at a price that will enable you to acquire a share in the company at a very low price.

Can Complete 150 Wells Per Year. The company is now offering shares at a price that will enable you to acquire a share in the company at a very low price. The company is now offering shares at a price that will enable you to acquire a share in the company at a very low price.

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Reasons Why the Company Can Sell This Stock at Practically a Seafice Price and Make Money by So Doing.

Most every successful enterprise that has in time paid handsome dividends has a general public to invest in its capital stock. You can readily see that with a few hundred thousand dollars more that this company can complete its pipe line and another refinery, and complete its river barges and build its tank cars, and in this way have the work well under way. We have thousands upon thousands of dollars already invested. \$13 from this man, \$25 from another, \$50 from another, and from \$100 to \$1,000 from another, all added together, when you are drawing into the thousands of dollars, soon rising into the tens of thousands, and what is possible to complete the company and what is possible to complete the company on a dividend paying basis, where it can "sneak" back all that it has sacrificed in letting you buy the stock at a price that is certain to make you good money. In other words, we need your capital to help make our properties more valuable and offer you value received.

Hundreds of Investors Have Paid What We Ask You to Pay.

When you buy this stock you not only secure property that will greatly increase in value, and in time pay dividends, but you pay no more than the value of the property. Investors who have fully investigated the merits of the company and purchased the stock at the same prices offered herein to you. Bankers, merchants, lawyers, farmers, and professional men, who know the value of a dollar, have during the past month purchased this stock at this price. If it's good property for them, why not for you?

Men Who Are on the Grounds and Can See What Is Being Done Buy This Stock.

Every day there are men from Cherryvale taking this stock at prices advertised herein. Every banker in the town owns shares of the stock. The local business men are investors in the stock. Uncle Sam Company. Safe to say that any man, who backs at home than any enterprise of like nature in the United States. To the outside world there is not a single knacker against this company. In Cherryvale and that is saying a good word for the company. The general public is beginning to see that this company is a legitimate enterprise that plug every legitimate enterprise.

One of the Experts Still Men Took Five Thousand Shares Today.

As an additional confidence shown by those who are working at the plant we mention the above. One of the expert still men who just came from the East into the office today, unsolicited, walked only a few weeks ago, and took 5,000 shares at \$20.00. This man is an old refinery man and his judgment should certainly be of value to you. He will probably be glad of your investment in less than ninety days.

Within Five Hours' Run by River to St. Joe.

There are close to 100 barrels of refined oil being sold daily at St. Joseph, Mo. Besides this there are large packages of stock as follows for the next few days: 100 shares, \$14.00; 250 shares, \$23.00; 500 shares, \$36.00; 1,000 shares, \$50.00; 2,000 shares, \$80.00.

MONTHLY PAYMENT OFFER.

100 shares, \$2.00 cash, six monthly payments of \$2.00 each. 250 shares, \$4.00 cash and six monthly payments of \$2.00 each. 500 shares, \$8.00 cash and six monthly payments of \$2.00 each. 1,000 shares, \$16.00 cash and six monthly payments of \$2.00 each. 2,000 shares, \$32.00 cash and six monthly payments of \$2.00 each. Stock is non-assessable and the par value is \$1.00 per share.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Make all checks drafts or money orders to the Uncle Sam Company or H. H. Tucker, Jr., and stock will be sent promptly by registered mail.

For Further Particulars Address

H. H. TUCKER, Jr., Secretary, Cherryvale, Kas.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY.

JAMES INCERBOLLI, President.
J. H. RITCHIE, Vice President.
H. H. TUCKER, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
References: The Montgomery County bank, the Cherryvale State bank and the People's National bank, all of Cherryvale, Kas.

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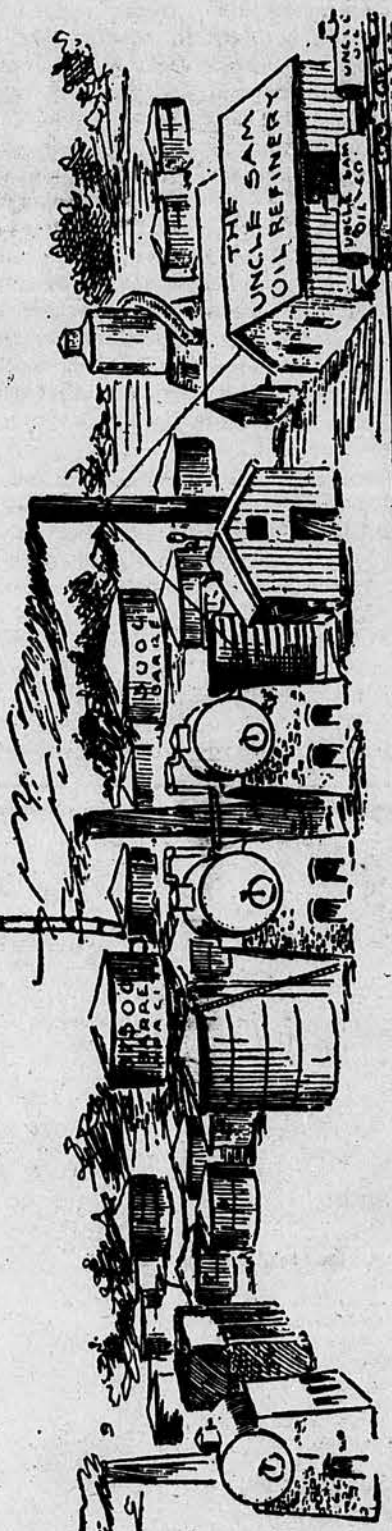
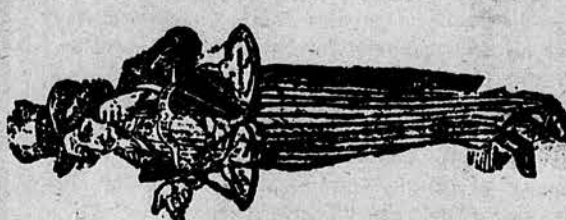
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TAKEN FROM ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH.

In the Dairy

The Milkman of Kansas.

Usually the milkman is a farmer and dairyman; he has, in many respects, the same problems to solve as the man who furnishes milk to the creamery; he has a harder and more strenuous life than the average dairyman; must supply a certain quantity of milk the year through, while many dairy farmers often let the creamery "whistle" for milk in the late fall and winter months. The milk-wagon travels the route with the regularity of a mail delivery in the wildest storms that blow, and usually has to remember the Sabbath day by working full time. Generally the milkman has a fine class of customers who treat him well. Occasionally he meets a very thrifty citizen who wants to contract for half a pint daily and then complains that the cream from the half-pint is scant for the morning coffee.

The dairyman is especially interested in two things, the cow and the feed. On these two his success in business largely depends. In my experience as a milk-producer, no one thing has caused so much loss as inferior cows. The good cows in my dairy of forty head had to take care of the family and help support their unprofitable sisters. I was constantly weeding out the poor ones, and was often compelled, in order to keep up the milk-supply, to get along with cows of medium quality, because it was impossible to buy better ones. To-day it is extremely difficult to buy a carload of good milkers. When you go out to buy a cow, advertised for sale, it is often a case of "buyer beware"; even if the seller says it is the best cow, he sometimes means that it is the best cow he has for sale.

UNPROFITABLE COWS.

A milkman should avoid being loaded down with dry cows; where the dairy is a large one he will have this trouble and it is a serious one. No milk, no money; yet these non-producers must be fed, and when the dry period occurs in winter the expense is considerable. The inferior cow and the dry cow are snags to steer clear of.

I do not know which particular breed of dairy cows to recommend. They are all good, but there are bad individuals in every breed. It is common practice among milkmen to buy in their neighborhood the best cows available, for the reason that they are constantly selling dry cows, and it would be difficult to avoid loss in selling dry pure-bred cows. I have noticed in my own herd

that the best cows for my purpose nearly always show some Shorthorn blood. I found that good, profitable cows often bred badly and were not sure to produce a calf that turned out well. A good dairy sire had much more influence on the milking qualities of the heifer than the dam. There is surely a good field for breeding and developing milkers for the home trade and for shipment. Good to choice milkers are quoted in the market at nearly or fully double the price of stock cows. I think more and better premiums should be offered at our county fairs for dairy cows. This would help arouse interest and encourage farmers to greater effort.

PROFITABLE COWS.

The majority of dairymen agree that cows fresh in the fall are most profitable. I have always found it so. September and October cows milk well through the winter; the new grass in the spring flushes them again, and up to July 15 they keep up a good flow. Generally speaking, fall-fresh cows will produce more milk in a year than those coming in in the spring. There is more time in the fall and winter months to care for the cows; no flies to annoy; and, best of all, the produce brings more money. Milkmen must run an all-year-round dairy, but they find fall cows the most profitable. The hand-fed calves, too, get a better start when they come in the fall. The weather is cool; there is more time to care for them; and young calves are less liable to scours in winter than in the summer months. Where the pastures are weedy the milk from dry-fed cows in winter is much the best for calves. The milkman and his customers know well that winter milk from well-fed cows is superior to the summer product.

Fall-calves are usually kept in a warm yard and shed during the first winter, given a little grain or milk feed, and sometimes run on a wheat-field; they are in fine condition to go on grass in May, and at the end of the pasture season are as good in size and condition as the calves that have run with their mothers and suffered the setback that so many calves experience at weaning time.

THE BEST FEED.

The question of feed is next in importance to the cow herself. We have in Kansas an increasing variety of most excellent feeds. First, I will mention prairie-grass. Happy is the dairyman who has well-preserved native pastures; he should guard them with wisest care, because prairie-grass in Kansas is growing scarcer each year. When not plowed up it is often overstocked, weeds come in, and

MOST PROFITABLE OF ALL FARM MACHINES.

This is what the De Laval Cream Separator has proved proved to be—proved to be a necessity to any one owning three or more cows. Twenty years of experience on the part of hundreds of thousands of De Laval users bear witness to this fact. Likewise has the De Laval proved to be the most profitable of all cream separators. The superiority of De Laval construction is responsible for this fact. In the first place, of equivalent capacities the De Laval is actually cheapest—then the use of the "Alpha" or "Disc" and patented "Split-Wing" skimming device, enables the De Laval to gain and save twice as much as the best of imitating separators, while the simple, mechanically correct, low speed gearing of the De Laval makes it capable of lasting four times as long as other separators. And again its operation is accomplished with the greatest possible ease and economy, all of which in addition to a hundred other features of superiority make the De Laval separator the best that money can produce. As for the first cost, if you have the ready cash there is a fair discount for it, but if not, any reputable buyer may buy a De Laval on such liberal terms that it means securing the best of separators actually free of cost, for it will earn its cost and more while you are paying for it. Write for new catalogue and full particulars.

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gradually, the best-paying part of the farm is ruined. In its season there is no grass that I know of so valuable to the dairyman. It is in itself a balanced ration, and the cow will leave every other kind of grass for it. When the thermometer is at 100 degrees during an August dry spell, with southwest winds, native prairie grass is the only one to answer at roll-call. Where there are two pastures I have found it a good plan to graze one at a time.

My practice is to let the cows graze one pasture moderately short, say for a month, then let it rest for a month. Summer showers freshen and clean it while the cattle are off in No. 2. Cows greatly enjoy the change in going back to fresh, green grass. In this way more milk can be produced than when cows are kept in one pasture all the season. Where native pastures are not overstocked, the grazing season is lengthened half a month at each end of the

season. From any standpoint it is ruinous to overgraze.

During the last twenty years the bill of fare for the Kansas cow has been doubled. Alfalfa has cut down the bran bill one-half for many dairymen. Where grown successfully alfalfa is invaluable. Some seasons in Kansas cows run on wheat fields from November 1 to January 10 and give milk, with scarcely any other feed. This is perhaps the most economical and best milk-producing feed for a winter dairy when the season is favorable. I found sorghum excellent, especially in the fall, when grass falls; a cow-man can not afford to let the milk-supply shrink for the want of a patch of cane, to be fed in the fall. A variety of feed should be the plan of the dairyman; variety is the spice of life to a dairy cow, and we must feed well all the time. A bank must have money put into it before any can be taken out.



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Count the pieces—notice the difference—and you'll understand why the one who has to do the cleaning prefers the simple Sharples Tubular.

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"I purchased a No. 6 U. S. Separator Feb. 1, 1905, and sold cream the first month to the amount of \$52.52, the product of 8 cows. The month previous to getting the Separator the 8 cows produced me about \$25. This herd of cows is about the average herd, three of them being heifers. I can heartily recommend the U. S. to all who want a first-class Separator."
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Pretty profitable investment, wasn't it? Isn't it worth investigating? That costs you nothing. Send for illustrated Catalog No. 550-B, which will tell you all about it and show you how and why the Improved

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DON'T KEEP COWS

Make Your Cows Keep You.

With an Easy Running
Empire Cream Separator
Your cows will not only keep themselves, but will bring you dollars in profits. A postal to us will bring the proofs.
EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., Bloomfield, N. J.
311 Temple Block, Kansas City, Mo.



and a cow does business on the same principle.

In thirty years' experience in Central Kansas, there has been only one season that I failed to raise a supply of cow feed. That was in 1874, when the grasshoppers cleaned up the corn-fields. I depended then largely on corn-fodder, and even to-day properly grown corn-fodder is about as good as the best for dairy feed. In the fall of 1874 good cows sold at fifteen dollars each, and many of their owners left the State. In the spring of 1875 the same cows were worth forty dollars a head. The man who had nerve enough to feed wheat at 75 cents a bushel won out and made a handsome profit.

I have watched the evolution of the dairy business in Kansas with the greatest interest. Go where you will, cream-cans by the score are seen on the platforms of railroad stations. Our dairy school is sending out educated, up-to-date dairymen all over the State. The hand separator has made the dairy business profitable for hundreds of farmers. I do not know of any business in the stock-raising line that offers quicker or better returns for the capital invested than the dairy business, but it needs careful management. We should learn to utilize our farms to grow a variety of the best feed and not spend so much money for mill feed.

Dairymen should cultivate their minds, harrow their prejudices, and run old notions through the separator of new dairy truth. They will find some of the old notions in the can of skimmed milk.

There are three chief factors in successful dairying, viz., the man, the cow, the feed. The man is by far the most important.—J. C. Mayor, Morris County, Kans., in *Prairie Farmer*.

Scale and Pencil in Dairy.

We believe that many a farmer would become better contended with his lot if the above-named articles were more generally used. Numbers

of them are prone to say that farming does not pay and that they are not making ends meet, who do not realize what they are doing because no written record is kept. Envy of the town brother's seeming prosperity attained with comparative ease, together with his own loose methods of business breed discontentment, says *Farmers Guide*, and his possessions are disposed of and the population of some town is increased by his family to their sorrow, in many cases when too late to retrace the mistaken step.

A book account of all the products of his farm that he has left and their market value, including what he has deemed little things of no special value, such as garden products, chickens, eggs, butter, milk and fruits of all kinds in their season, would furnish a surprise. These little things, which he has had without stint, not realizing their worth until compelled, in his town home, to go down into his pocket and pay out the cash for high-priced and inferior supplies. An investment in scales, blank-book and pencil, followed by a careful use would pay a larger per cent than an equal amount expended in almost any other way.

Their use has brought agreeable surprises to us in our dairy business. Formerly we believed that the manure produced by our cows was about all the profit we had from butter-making, but a strict account for the winter last passed shows our mistake. Between November 1, 1904, and April 1, 1905, five milkers, three helpers, which have since become milkers and one male consumed the following amounts of food and the cost is given:

One and one-half tons mixed hay at \$10, \$15; one and one-fourth tons bran, \$23; sixty bushels low-grade corn at 40 cents, \$24; five acres corn-fodder at 10 cents per shock, \$12; making a total of \$74. This amount of feed produced 500 pounds of butter at a cost of about 15 cents per pound. Deducting the value of the manure from the five milkers alone, according to amount and value given in Henry's "Feeds and



Did You Ever Look Over the Oiling Device on the

SHARPLES TUBULAR Cream Separator

and then compare it with the other kinds? In the Tubular you have no oil holes or sight feed contrivances that you forget and let run all over the floor. You could throw a shovelful of dirt on the Tubular, or a pail of water, without in any way getting dirt or water in the oil or bearings.

**A Teaspoonful of Oil Once a Week
Is Sufficient With the Tubular...**

How about the other kind? A.T.L. of them have from six to ten oil holes that require replenishing from one to five times during each skimming. What does this mean? The dust in our Western country settles everywhere, and a good coating will be found night and morning in these open-mouthed oil holes. Then our out-of-date Separator friend comes along and squirts in a lot of oil. What does this do?

IT WASHES THE DUST

or dirt into the bearings, and gearings, materially reducing the life of the machine. Again, all of the out-of-date Separators have high supply tanks, increasing the liability to spill milk. This spit milk finds its way into the oil holes and from there into the wearing parts of the machine. In the Tubular all this is impossible. There are

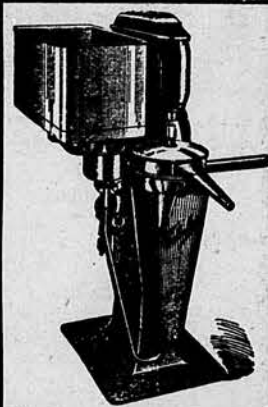
NO OIL HOLES

and the gearing is tightly enclosed, yet easily accessible. What kind of a Separator are you going to buy? The out-of-date kind, or a thoroughly modern, easy-to-handle Tubular? The above shows one point of superiority in the Tubular. There are many others: the simple, three-part bowl, the handy supply tank, and in addition, it is guaranteed to skim cleaner, turn easier, and have larger reserve capacity than any other Separator.

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**JOHN DEERE
Plow Company**

KANSAS CITY, MO. DENVER, COLO.



Feeding," viz.: one ton per cow per month worth \$2.40 per ton; we have \$60 worth of manure or within \$14 of the cost of the feed, and three cents per pound of the amount of butter produced would pay the balance of the cost. The butter was sold at 20 cents per pound, leaving 17 cents on the pound for labor.

However, it must be remembered that a complete balanced ration must be fed to produce manure equal to the value given. That we did not at-

tempt to do, but the result is gratifying nevertheless.

The small amount of feed required is due in a great measure to the use of the power feed-cutter and farm feed-mill, as the chaffing of the "roughness" and grinding of the corn and manner of preparing the feed from them reduces the cost by at least one-half, as the experience of nearly twenty years has proven.

Another substantial gratification shown by book account is the fact that

DO YOU KNOW WHAT BUTTER-FAT IS WORTH?

ARE YOU KEEPING TRACK OF THE BEST MARKET? Or

Do you take it for granted the price you are getting is all right just because that same party paid the right price once?

Do you know it costs nothing to keep posted and know you are right?

One Cent a pound more on what you are selling would soon pay for a suit of clothes or a silk dress.

Two Cents a pound more would (in a few years) pay for a farm.

We know of places where a week ago people were selling Butter Fat for two cents less than it was worth. Today they are getting the highest market price because we sent them our quotations.

Do you know the reason we don't keep you posted?

It's because we haven't your name and address.

By sending this to us you will be put on the list to whom quotations are sent.

Do you remember four years ago we raised the price of Butter Fat 7 cents at one time?

This was because we had cut out a lot of useless expenses and removed a mountain of burdens that were crushing the life out of the Dairy business.

We are still removing the little obstacles by cutting down expenses and getting the producer nearer to the consumer all the time.

We are in the business to stay. We recognize the producers as the foundation and are studying their interests by improving the quality of the manufactured product and finding a better market.

We want you associated with us. We can do you good. Any communication from you will be promptly attended to.

Very respectfully,

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.,
St. Joseph, Mo.

(Leaders in every advanced movement in the Dairyman's interest.)

between November 1 and April 1 cash was received on seventy-five different dates, butter and eggs alone bringing money on fifty-six of them, almost a constant income.

Our experience is not extraordinary and may be duplicated and even bettered by many others by using improved methods, as a knowledge of them is imparted from the agricultural press and farmers' institutes.

Agriculture

FERTILIZING WHEAT AND TREATING FOR SMUT.

(Continued from page 887.)

and allow it to dry for from twelve to twenty-four hours, shoveling it over once or twice. The usual method is to treat one day the seed that is sown the next day. The wheat will swell some, and in order to sow the required amount per acre, the drill should be set to sow about one-fifth to one-fourth more than the usual amount. The purpose of this treatment with formaldehyde is to destroy the smut spores which adhere to the wheat kernels. When smutted wheat is thrashed the spores adhere to the wheat kernels, and when the wheat is planted these spores sprout and grow in the wheat plant, finally producing the fungus in the head. If the smut spores adhering to the wheat grains are destroyed, there is little opportunity for the smut spores which remain in the soil to come in contact with the wheat plants, hence the seed wheat treated with a solution of formaldehyde produces a crop which is practically free from smut. You can purchase the formaldehyde from almost any druggist, at least any druggist can secure the drug for you.

A. M. TENEYCK.

The Best Fertilizer for Wheat.

I have a farm on the Verdigris River on which I raised twenty bushels of wheat per acre this year. I wish to try a fertilizer on some of the ground. What kind will you recommend? Which do you think best for this ground, hard or soft red wheat? Our wheat this year was all soft.

Woodson County. S. C. HOLCOMB.

Rotating with cultivated crops, such as corn, and with annual legumes, as cow-peas and soy-beans, and seeding down to grasses and the perennial legumes, such as clover and alfalfa, will put the average land into a better state of tilth and fertility than the use of chemical fertilizers.

I could hardly advise you what chemical fertilizers might give the best results on the land in question—this can only be ascertained by trial. Good tillage and crop rotation is the treatment I usually recommend for Kansas land which has been exhausted in fertility. This exhaustion is in fact only an exhaustion in part—the humus and nitrogen of the soil have become deficient and the soil has become hard and compact in texture. By green manuring and by growing grasses, clover, and alfalfa with cultivated crops, this land may again be restored to a good cropping condition and maintained in this condition if the rotation of crops with the addition of manure made on the farm, be continued.

Probably the soft red wheat is better adapted for growing in Woodson County, especially on the bottom lands, than the hard red wheat. The tendency will be for the hard wheats to become soft as you continue growing them in your soil and climate, although likely the hard wheat will produce well.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Grasses for Wet Bottom Land.

I have a farm, a considerable portion of which is creek bottom, the land being a rich, black soil—subsoil clay. The land is very fertile and is very good corn land. The creek overflows once and sometimes oftener each year, and I intend on certain portions, if I can, to get the land back to grass, to prevent the soil from washing; also, if I can, to have a grass that will pro-

duce good hay will be what I want. I am afraid that the occasional wetness of the ground prevents it being successfully used for raising alfalfa. I would like to have you give me your opinion as to the advisability of putting the ground into English blue-grass. Would it do well on the soil described, would the fact of its being overflowed with water materially injure it, and would it make a sod? If you answer favorably, then about how much seed should be put to the acre, and about what time ought it to be sown? There has never been any English blue-grass sown in this country, and if I sow this grass and it proves successful it will be of much benefit to others in the county.

Ellsworth County. IRA E. LLOYD.

If the land in question were located in this part of the State, I would recommend to seed to redtop and Alsike clover, including perhaps a little English blue-grass, providing the land was not too low or wet. In your part of the State I would not expect English blue-grass to succeed very well on the average land, but on the land which you describe I believe it would succeed well. In fact, I know of no domestic grass which it would be more advisable to sow on the land described under the conditions named. I would advise also to use a little Alsike clover with the English blue-grass, seeding about 15 to 20 pounds of good English blue-grass and 3 to 4 pounds of Alsike clover per acre.

English blue-grass may be safely seeded early in the fall on a well-prepared seed-bed provided the weather is favorable, but the Alsike clover should be seeded only early in the spring. It would hardly be advisable to sow the blue-grass this fall and the clover in the spring; so if you include clover with the blue-grass I think it advisable to sow both early in the spring. If the blue-grass is sown alone, sow about twenty-five pounds of good seed per acre.

Usually I would recommend the Bromus inermis as a grass better adapted for growing in your part of the State than English blue-grass, but the land in question may be too wet and too poorly drained for Bromus inermis to thrive well upon it. Upon any well-drained land I would recommend Bromus inermis in preference to other grasses either for hay or pasture, and advise also to sow a little English blue-grass with the Bromus inermis, sowing 12 to 15 pounds of Bromus inermis with 4 or 5 pounds of English blue-grass per acre.

I shall be pleased to have you inform me how you succeed in growing English blue-grass under the conditions named.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Injured Wheat for Seed.

Last fall, I had 310 acres of fine sod ground which was sod-cut three times and sown to wheat in seasonable time. It came up and was a very promising field of wheat. On May 8 we had a very severe hailstorm which cut this wheat down to the ground and for some days it appeared to be entirely dead but the fine rains sprouted it up from the roots and it came on and appeared to be ready to cut about July 10. We cut it and now have the crop in the stack and the question now arises, will this wheat make good seed?

This crop will make, possibly, six bushels per acre of an inferior quality of wheat, the berry being small but otherwise apparently all right. Will this wheat grow as good and strong as wheat that grew and ripened under more favorable circumstances?

Stafford County. H. F. SUTTON.

It is not possible to make a positive answer to your question. In general I would not recommend sowing inferior seed-wheat. In the case cited, however, it is possible the productive quality of the wheat may not be injured. If the wheat is shrunken and the berries small, it would indicate that the kernels contain less vitality than a fully developed kernel. Shrunken wheat is placed at a disadvantage when planted, especially if the weather and soil conditions are not the most favorable for germinating the seed and

The Engine For You

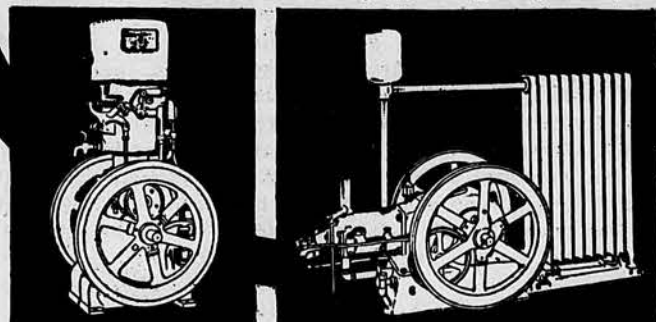
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Going via Rock Island You After enjoying the encampment and Go Direct to Denver the many attractions on for this occasion you can go to Colorado Springs and Pueblo to enjoy the balance of your vacation, returning direct from either point within limit of your ticket. Tickets on sale August 30 to September 4, limited to September 12, can be extended to return as late as October 7. For G. A. R. booklet and other information see Rock Island agents, or write to



J. A. STEWART

GEN. AGT.,

Kansas City, Mo.

A. M. FULLER

C. P. A.,

Topeka, Kans.

starting the crop. If you can secure a better grade of seed of as good variety in exchange for this wheat, I think it advisable to exchange your seed and not sow the seed from the present crop. If you decide to sow this wheat or some of it, I would advise to clean it well with a fanning-mill, taking out a large proportion of the shrunken kernels. If you do this, you may be able to secure a very good quality of wheat for seed. If the berry is fully developed and the quality is good, the fact that it was produced under adverse conditions would not count against the wheat as being good seed; in fact, the best kernels out of the wheat in question might have a superior hardness and vitality above that of wheat grown under more favorable conditions. I have not answered your question but have made some suggestions that you may be able to use with profit. A. M. TENEYOK.

Cow-Peas.

I wish information regarding cow-peas. I have planted three acres of the Whippoorwill variety. It is an experiment with me thus far, having never handled any before. I planted in drill rows 30 inches apart and cultivated three times. The crop will make a large yield, and I would like to know the usual method of putting up the hay. This was my object in planting the peas, having heard so much of their value as forage, also as fertilizers. JOHN BOBB.

Linn County, Mo.

Cow-peas should be cut for hay when the peas in the largest pods are well formed and the leaves first begin to turn yellow. Planted in rows you will find it rather difficult to harvest the crop with the mower. The crop may be cut with the mower if you have an attachment for lifting the vines. This year we intend to use Wadleigh's grain-saving guards. These are elongated guards which take the place of the ordinary guard on the mower, and serve to run under and lift the vines so they may be cut with the sickle. These guards may be secured for any mower from the manufacturer, W. M. Wadleigh, Chicago, Ill.

Usually, unless the peas are lodged badly the larger portion of the vines may be cut by using the mower with the common guards. At this station when the peas are planted in drill rows we harvest the crop with the bean harvester, harvesting one or two rows at a time. This machine is provided with long knives which run beneath the surface of the ground, cutting one or two rows at a time. There are several bean harvesters manufactured. We are using the Miller bean harvester, manufactured by the LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, New York.

The usual method is to rake the vines when they are fully wilted, before the leaves become dry enough to shatter off, allowing the hay to cure in the windrow for twenty-four to forty-eight hours, when it may be placed in small bunches or cocks, and allowed to cure for several days before stacking. It is rather difficult to make a good quality of hay out of cow-peas, since it is difficult to cure the vines properly and escape damage from rains. Also, care must be taken to protect the stacks with a good cover of wild hay, canvas, or boards so as to prevent wetting from rains. It is better to store in a shed or barn than to stack in the field.

At this station we have had some difficulty in getting stock to eat cow-pea hay. It appears that at first cattle and horses do not like the hay; however, no extensive trials have been made in feeding cow-pea hay at this station, and I do not find any special reports made in the bulletins of the Alabama, Arkansas and other Southern experiment stations relative to the fact that stock do not readily eat the hay. The hay certainly has a high feeding-value, and has received only good report from the trials at the experiment stations.

Perhaps the most economical way to use the crop as a fertilizer is to graze the fields and plow under the stubble. As a rule, unless the soil is very poor in humus and needs green-manuring, I

would prefer to take off the crop either by pasturing it or as forage rather than to plow it under. The cow-peas benefit the land by reason of the fact that they are able to take the nitrogen from the air, thus increasing the supply of humus and nitrogen in the soil simply by the root-growth of the crop; and on lands of average fertility a simple rotation with cow-peas, taking the crop off for hay, may give as good results as if the crop were plowed under. A common practice is to sow the cow-peas as a catch-crop after grain or in the corn, when the vines are either plowed under as green manure or allowed to remain on the ground as a cover-crop during the winter. At the Alabama Experiment Station, as published in Bulletin No. 120, on a poor, sandy loam soil the cow-pea vines plowed under as a fertilizer gave 78 per cent greater yield of corn the succeeding season than was secured from the land from which the cow-peas were removed for hay. The results of this experiment are strongly in favor of plowing under the crop. When cow-peas are plowed under for green manure the plowing should precede, for a considerable period, the planting of the crop. It would not be advisable to plow under a large crop of cow-pea vines previous to fall-seeding of wheat or other grain. Perhaps there is no other crop which will take advantage of the green-manuring so well as corn. When plowed down for green manure do not let the peas get too mature; plow under while green and succulent, giving the soil some surface cultivation after plowing in order to conserve the moisture and hasten the decay of the green manure. A. M. TENEYOK.

To Kill Elder Bushes.

I have several patches of elder bushes on my place and am unable to get rid of them. Can you suggest any means by which I can destroy them?

WILL J. STEWART.

Shawnee County.

The only method which I can advise for killing out elder bushes is to grub them out and keep grubbing them as long as new shoots appear. It is possible to kill the bushes by heavy applications of salt, but this would destroy the use of the land for the growing of any crop for several years. Elder bushes may be destroyed by continually digging them out. It is just simply a matter of keeping at it. A. M. TENEYOK.

Cultivate Large Corn.

Would it be advisable at this date (August 6) to cultivate corn which is now in roasting-ears with a five-tooth cultivator, or would it be better to wait awhile, and will there be any possible danger to the corn?

My object in cultivating so late is to loosen the ground and to kill the young weeds. I expect also to drill it in wheat this fall.

JOSEPH WANAMAKER.

Osborne County.

I think it a very excellent plan to cultivate the corn in question with a five-tooth cultivator. We have cultivated part of our corn twice with a single-horse cultivator since the corn has been too large to cultivate with a two-horse cultivator. You will not injure corn by cultivating shallow any time during the growing season, provided no damage is done by breaking down stalks and the cultivator is not run too close to the hill. Such experiments as have been performed at several of the experiment stations have given favorable results by continuing a shallow cultivation of the corn throughout the season, and with your field it will be especially desirable to cultivate in order to clear the land of weeds and prepare for the fall sowing of wheat. Also, the cultivation will conserve the moisture of the soil, making a more favorable seed-bed for the wheat. A. M. TENEYOK.

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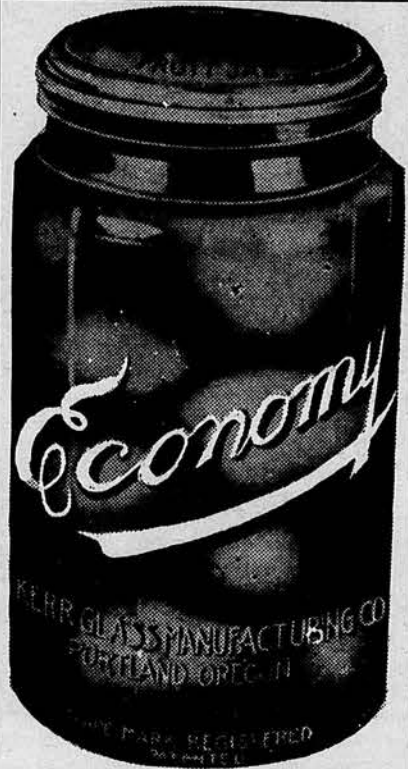
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Our ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR races are already filled, and in the \$500 purse races there will also be a fine field of starters, making the best racing to be seen in the West over a good track. FREE ATTRACTIONS. FINE SHADE AND WATER.

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NO MONEY

TILL CURED

POISONS FOR DISEASE GERMS.

(Continued from page 883.)

Minneapolis physician has conceived the notion that arsenic in quantities small enough to be harmless to the human subject will kill yellow fever germs in the blood. He is using himself as the subject for the experiment; has, as he believes, made his blood immune to the attacks of the germ; has gone among the patients at New Orleans; has allowed himself to be bitten by the mosquitoes that convey the disease, and expects to escape unharmed.

There are, of course, many quacks who claim to have made great discoveries and who are out for the money, regardless of the value or lack of value of their nostrums. But the progress of the last few years is a boon to humanity. Perhaps we shall soon be able to poison any of our disease enemies and prolong our lives to a correspondence with those of the men of old.

The Missouri State Fair.

During the week ending August 26, 1905, there was held at Sedalia, the fifth annual State Fair of Missouri. In every respect this was the best State Fair yet held in that State. The attendance was very large throughout the week and it was estimated that no less than 50,000 people were present on the grounds on Thursday. The heavy rains of the first two days of the fair probably reduced the attendance somewhat, though the aggregate was the largest in the history of this fair.

A notable feature was the substantial improvements that have been made since last year. These include two additional cattle barns of brick, and uniform with those already erected; a splendid new dairy building; also of brick and with a cement floor; an enormous frame building for the exhibition of agricultural implements; a steel addition to the grand-stand, which is 160 feet long, and a monster live-stock pavilion which is not yet completed. In addition to these buildings, which are all permanent and of handsome design, there are other much-needed improvements under way. An elaborate system of walks and drives is now under construction to take the place of the Missouri mud which has been so much in evidence in the August rains which always come at fair time. The walks will be of cement and the drives of various materials used in good-roads building.

The large agricultural building was crowded to the limit with a splendid display of the crop resources of this great State. The horticultural display was excellent and served to show one of the State's strongest resources.

The dairy exhibit was very creditable and showed an awakening of the people to the possibilities of this most profitable branch of agriculture.

The poultry exhibit was rather remarkable for the time of year, and was housed in its home of brick and steel.

Possibly the largest and most attractive exhibits, however, were those of live stock. Missouri is a live-stock State in the best sense. She is known far and wide for the number and quality of her pure-bred flocks and herds. In Shorthorn cattle the exhibits were especially strong, and Missouri's most famous herds, of which there are several, were placed in hot competition with each other and with those of other States. The other breeds of beef cattle showed up strongly and the exhibit of dairy breeds was good. Because of the live-stock prizes offered at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, last year the State Fair suffered by having its live-stock showing of all breeds diminished. This year it is greater than ever, both in numbers and quality; and it is a satisfaction to know that most of the good ones will show again at the Iowa State Fair this week.

The showing of draft- and coach-horses this year was the best ever. Missourians do love a good horse and the stables where the great drafters and the spirited coachers were kept, as well as the show-rings where they came under the inspection of the judges, were always the rallying points of many admirers of equine strength and beauty. Kansas was well repre-

sented by the stud of S. A. Spriggs, of Westphalia, who was a strong winner in the mare classes, to which all too little attention is paid by most breeders.

J. Crouch & Son, of Lafayette, Ind., and Sedalia, Mo., had the best exhibit of both draft- and coach-stallions they ever made and one of the best ever shown at a Western fair.

Missouri's especial pride is the mule. It is one of the most valuable of all domestic animals, and the state of perfection to which it has been brought by Missouri breeders was a revelation to visitors from outside the State.

Taken as a whole, the Missouri State Fair of 1905 was a marvel of accomplishment. In the short space of five years it has erected massive buildings of brick and steel that are a credit to any State. It has built a race-track that cost \$20,000 and is one of the best in the Union. It has brought together a great showing of live stock that numbers among its members animals of almost world-wide reputation. It has gathered together the products of its farms, gardens, orchards, and dairies in great masses and tasteful array, that in themselves are a liberal education, and, more than all else, it has shown its people that a State fair is just as necessary for the proper training of its citizens as is a State university; and that the money so expended is one of the most profitable of investments. It pays to hold a good, clean State fair and Missouri knows it.

Following will be found awards upon the principal classes of live stock:

Fat Cattle Awards.

ANGUS-PURE BREEDS.

Steer or spayed heifer, 2 and under 3 years, 2 entries—First to M. P. & S. E. Lantz, Carroll, Ill., on Plunkett; second to C. J. Off, Peoria, Ill., on Easter Knight. Yearling steer or spayed heifer, 3 entries—First to Lantz; second to Off. Under yearling steer or spayed heifer, 2 entries—First to Off; second to Lantz. Champion steer or spayed heifer—To Lantz on Plunkett. Champion group of 3 head—First to Lantz; second to Off.

HEREFORDS-PURE BREEDS.

Steer or spayed heifer, 2 and under 3 years—First to S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo., on Silver Lad; second to Cargill & McMillan on Burnside. Steer or spayed heifer, 1 and under 2 years—First to Brock on Dispenser; second to Cargill & McMillan on Furtan 2d. Under yearling steer or spayed heifer—First to Cargill & McMillan; second to Brock. Champion steer or spayed heifer—Brock on Silver Lad. Champion group—First to Brock; second to Cargill & McMillan.

GRADES AND CROSS BREEDS.

Steer or spayed heifer, 2 and under 3 years—First to C. A. Barber, Leeton, Mo.; second to W. M. Brown & Son, Carrollton, Mo. Yearlings—First to Brock; second to Brown. Under yearling—First to Barber; second to Brown. Champion steer or spayed heifer, to Brock. Champion group—First to Barber; second to Brown. Grand Champion, S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo.

GALLOWAY CATTLE AWARDS.

Aged bull, 2 entries—First to C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo., on McKenzie of Kelquahant; second to W. M. Brown & Son, Carrollton, Mo., on Chief 2d of Stepford. Yearling bull—First to Moody, on only entry.

Under yearling bull, 2 entries—First to Brown & Son, on His Eminence; second to Moody on Kenny Mae.

Aged cow, 3 entries—First to Moody on Evaline 2d of Avondale; second to Brown & Son on Grace Brown; third to Brown & Son on Dainty of Wavertree.

Heifer 2 and under 3 years, 3 entries—First and third to Brown on Grace of Wildwood and Destiny, respectively; second to Moody on Miss McDougall.

Yearling heifer, 3 entries—First to Moody on St. Louis To See; second to same on Follow Moody; third to Brown on Emotional.

Under yearling heifer, 3 entries—First to Brown on Eglington; second and third to Moody on Miss Portland and Smirionas, respectively.

Exhibitor's Herd—First to Brown; second to Moody.

Breeder's Young Herd—First to Moody; second to Brown & Son.

Get of sire—First to Moody; second to Brown.

Produce of cow—First to Moody; second to Brown.

Senior champion bull, Moody.

Senior champion cow, Moody.

Junior champion cow, Moody.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AWARDS.

F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., Judge. Aged bulls, 6 entries—First to F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., on Whitehall Sultan; second to Tebo Land & Cattle Co., Clinton, Mo., on Prince of Tebo Lawn; third to Thomas, Jamison & Mitchell, Allen, Kans., on Orange Viscount; fourth to C. F. Leonard & Son, Bellair, Mo., on Leonide Viscount; fifth to Hall Bros., Carthage, Mo., on Grassland Victor; sixth to Sam W. Cox & Son, South Greenfield, Mo., on Lavender Gloster.

Bull, 2 and under 3 years, 5 entries—First to Harding on Whitehall Marshall; second to T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo., on Nonpareil Perfection; third to

Leonard & Son, on Golden Crown; fourth to Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., on Golden Crown; fifth to Hall Bros., on Victor Blythe.

Bull, 1 year and under 2 years, 8 entries—First to Tebo Land & Cattle Co., on the Conqueror; second to B. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., on Choice of All; third to Harriman Bros., on Baron Viscount; fourth to W. A. Bettleridge, Pilot Grove, Mo., on Orange Viscount 2d; fifth to Thomas, Jamison & Mitchell, on White Goods; sixth to Harding on Sightseer; seventh to A. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo., on Bapton Valentine; eighth to Hall Bros. on Commodore.

Exhibitor's herd, 3 entries—First to Tebo Land & Cattle Co., second to Harding; third to Wornall & Son.

Breeder's young herd, 3 entries—First to Tebo Land & Cattle Co.; second to Wornall & Son; third to Harding.

Get of sire—First to Tebo Land & Cattle Co., on get by Choice Goods; second, same on get by Choice Goods.

Produce of cow—First to Tebo Land & Cattle Co., on produce of Rosedale Valet 9th; second to same on produce of Clara 58th.

Champion aged bull, Harding on Whitehall Sultan.

Champion under 2-year-old bull, Tebo Land & Cattle Co. on the Conqueror.

Champion aged sow, Tebo Land & Cattle Co., on Golden Abbottsburn.

Champion 2-year-old heifer, Tebo Land & Cattle Co., on Clara Belle.

Exhibitor's herd, 3 entries—First, Tebo Land & Cattle Co.; second, Harding; third, Wornall & Son.

Breeder's young herd, 3 entries—First, Tebo Land & Cattle Co.; second, Wornall & Son; third, Harding.

Get of sire—First to Tebo Land & Cattle Co., on get by Choice Goods; second, same, on get by Choice Goods.

Produce of cow—First, Tebo Land & Cattle Co., on produce of Rosedale Valet 9th; second, to same, on produce of Clara 58th.

Champion aged bull, Harding, on Whitehall Sultan.

Champion under 2-year-old bull, Tebo Land & Cattle Co., on the Conqueror.

Champion aged cow, Tebo Land & Cattle Co., on Golden Abbottsburn.

Champion 2-year-old heifer, Tebo Land & Cattle Co., on Clara Belle.

Horse Awards.

DRAFTS AND COACHERS.

The draft- and coach-horse display attracted good crowds all day Friday, and as usual at most fairs, the showy high-stepping coachers got the most of the applause. The Percheron awards were as follows:

Stallion 3 and under 4 years—First and second to J. Crouch & Son, Sedalia, Mo., on Moka 40301 and Petrel 40326, respectively.

Stallion 2 and under 3 years—First and second to Crouch on Oelliet 40578 and Exploit 40334, respectively.

Yearling stallion—First to S. M. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans., first on only exhibit.

Aged mare—First and second to Spriggs, Mare, 2 and under 3 years—First to Spriggs on only exhibit.

Mare, 1 and under 2 years—First and second to Spriggs.

Mare under 1 year—First and second to Spriggs.

Stallion and 4 of his get—Sweepstakes to Spriggs on get of Imp. Taiti.

Mare and foal—First and second to Spriggs.

In the German Coach classes, all of which were filled, the awards all went to Crouch & Son, of Sedalia, Mo., or to animal which they had sold to the present owners.

MULES.

Mule, 4 years or over 16 entries, a very strong class—First to J. D. Gentry, Wells-ville, Mo.; second to C. Quisenberry, Mexico, Mo.

Mule, 3 and under 4 years, 8 entries—First to Gentry; second to Blackburn & Jones, Warrensburg, Mo.

Mule, 2 and under 3 years, 10 entries—First to Blackburn & Jones; second to J. A. Elliott, Norborne, Mo.

Mule, 1 and under 2 years, 7 entries—First to W. B. Emerson, Wellington, Mo.; second to same.

Mule, under 1 year, 6 entries—First to C. W. Correll, Woodson, Mo.; second to Fred C. Leiter, Blackburn, Mo.

Pair of mules, 3 years or over, to wagon or truck, 5 entries—First to J. D. Gentry; second to Blackburn & Jones.

Pair of mules, under 3 years, shown to vehicle, 4 entries—First to Blackburn & Jones; second to Ed Kendrick, Knobnoster, Mo.

Five mules, any age, 3 entries—First to Blackburn & Jones; second to W. H. Emerson.

Best single mules, any age, 13 entries and all superb animals—First to Blackburn & Jones; second to J. D. Gentry.

JACKS AND JENNET AWARDS.

R. E. Cauthorn, Mexico, Mo., Judge. Aged jack, 3 entries—First to Hamilton Bros., Auxvasse, Mo., on Big Bob; second to H. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans.

Jack, 3 and under 4 years, Frank Barclay, Latour, Mo., had the only entry and was awarded first premium.

Jack, 2 and under 3 years, H. H. Walter, Sedalia, Mo., awarded first on Taylor's Warrior and second on Prince Warrior Jr.

Jack 1 and under 2 years, 2 entries—First to Petty Bros., Sedalia, Mo.; second S. A. Spriggs.

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T. C. DAVIS, Benedict, Kans.

Benedict, Kans., August 26, 1905.

I have this day sold my interest in K. C. Dailey & Co. to T. C. Davis, who will hereafter conduct the business in his name. Signed, K. C. DAILEY.

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Jack, under 1 year, 2 entries—First to Frank Barclay; second to Petty Bros. Jennet, 2 and under 3 years—First to S. A. Spriggs, only entry. Jennet, 1 and under 2 years—First and second to S. A. Spriggs, only two entries. Jennet, under 1 year, 2 entries—First to S. A. Spriggs; second to Petty Bros. Jennet, any age, Hamilton Bros., Auxvasse, Mo., on Big Bob.

Swine Awards.

POLAND-CHINA AWARDS.

J. M. Klever, Bloomington, O., Judge. Aged boar, 5 entries—First to Burks & Clark, Bolivar, Mo., on Dominator 36410; second, to same, on John L.; third to W. A. Hill, Belton, Mo., on Black Prince. Boar, 1 and under 2 years, 9 entries—First to J. W. Garvey, Jetmore, Kans., on Keep Ahead 93333; second to D. A. Hamby, Fair Play, Mo., on Perfect Lad 37178; third to T. P. Shockey, Hume, Mo., on Grand Perfection. Boar, 6 and under 12 months, 10 entries—First to J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.; second to Wiley, Hoadley & Young, Sedalia, Mo.; third to M. D. Porter, Vandalia, Mo. Boar under 6 months, 20 entries—First to E. H. Rodgers, Buncheon, Mo., on pig by Tecumseh Perfection; second to Burks & Clark, on pig by Washburn Perfection; third to Wiley, Hoadley & Young, on High Mark. Sow 2 years or over, 3 entries—First to Burks & Clark, on Queen Perfection; second to Aliman & Bumpae, Windsor, Mo., on Sunshine Perfection; third to M. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo. Sow 1 year and under 2 years, 2 entries—First to J. W. Garvey, on Ideal Lady 24723; second to J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.; third to W. A. Hill. Sow, 6 and under 12 months, 15 entries—First to Burks & Clark; second and third to Wiley, Hoadley & Young. Sow, under 6 months, 2 entries—First to E. H. Rodgers, on pig by Tecumseh Perfection; second to Burks & Clark; third to M. D. Porter. Champion boar, any age, J. W. Garvey, on Keep Ahead, 93333. Champion sow, any age, J. W. Garvey, on Delightful Lady 24723. Breeders' Ring, boar and 3 sows over 1 year, 4 entries—First to Burks & Clark; second to W. A. Hill. Boar and 3 sows, over 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 2 entries—First to Burks & Clark; second to R. E. Blatt, Clinton, Mo. Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year, 2 entries—First to Wiley, Hoadley & Young; second, E. H. Rodgers. Four pigs, under 6 months, produce of same sow, 7 entries—First to E. H. Rodgers; pig by Tecumseh 2d; second to Burks & Clark, on pig by Dominator 36410. Four swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor, 7 entries—First to Wiley, Hoadley & Young, on pig by Sedalia Perfection; second, E. H. Rodgers, pig by Tecumseh 2d.

BERKSHIRE AWARDS.

Geo. Prino, Oskaloosa, Ia., Judge. Aged boar, 4 entries—First to Etzler & Moses, Decatur, Ind., on General Starlight; second to Harris & McMahan, Lamine, Mo., on Lord Mills; third to H. G. Vaughn, New Bloomfield, Mo., on Elxix Boy. Boar, 1 year old and under 2 years, 6 entries—First to Harris & McMahan, on Robert Lee; second to H. G. Vaughn, New Bloomfield, Mo., on Stumpy Baron; third to W. R. Holt, Falls City, Neb., on Challenger. Boar, 8 and under 12 months, 7 entries—First to Harris & McMahan; second to Etzler & Moses; third to W. R. Holt. Boar, under 6 months, 4 entries—First to Etzler & Moses, on pig by General Starlight; second and third to Harris & McMahan, on pig by Sunnyside King 8th. Aged sow, 5 entries—First and second to W. R. Holt, on Violet 4th and Victorious, respectively; third to C. D. Johnson, Nashua, Ia., on Lady Vic. 3d. Sow, 1 and under 2 years, 4 entries—First to Etzler & Moses, on sow by General Starlight; second and third to W. R. Holt, on Iddas Beauty and Royal Maid, respectively. Sow, 6 and under 12 months, 4 entries—First, second and third to Etzler & Moses, on pigs by General Starlight. Sow, under 6 months, 5 entries—First to Etzler & Moses on pig by General Starlight; second to Harris & McMahan, on pig by Sunnyside King 8th; third to same on pig by Sunnyside King 8th. Champion boar, any age, 2 entries, Etzler & Moses on General Starlight. Champion sow, any age, 2 entries, Etzler & Moses, on sow by General Starlight. Breeders' Ring, boar and 3 sows, over 1 year, 2 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to W. R. Holt. Boar and 3 sows, over 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 3 entries—First to W. R. Holt; second to Etzler & Moses. Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, 3 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to Harris & McMahan. Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 3 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to Harris & McMahan. Produce of sow, 4 pigs under 6 months, 3 entries—First to Etzler & Moses, on produce of; second to Harris & McMahan, on produce of Royal Star 5th. Get of boar, 4 swine, bred by exhibitor, 4 entries—First to Etzler & Moses, on get by General Starlight; second to W. R. Holt, on get by Duke of Wooddale.

CHESTER WHITE AWARDS.

Aged boar, 4 entries—First to W. W. Waltmire, Raymore, Mo., on Champion; second to G. W. Seckman, Mirabile, Mo., on Alvy; third to F. D. Humbert, Nashua, Ia., on Monarch. Boar, 1 and under 2 years, 3 entries—First and second to Humbert on Joker and Nashua Boy, respectively; third to Waltmire on Proud Dick. Boar, 6 and under 12 months, 3 entries—First and second to Humbert, on pigs by Combination; third to Waltmire on Champion, Jr. Boar, under 6 months, 3 entries—First and second to Nunnally Bros.,; third to Humbert on pig by Combination. Aged sow, 4 entries—First to Humbert on Cassie; second to same on Cora; third to Waltmire on Walnut Park Pride. Sow, 1 and under 2 years, 6 entries—First, second and third to Humbert on Sue 2d; pig by Combination and pig by Alto H., respectively. Sow, 6 and under 12 months, 4 entries—First and second to Humbert on pigs by Combination; third to F. G. Hall, on Bobby H. Sow, 6 and under 12 months, 3 entries—First to Nunnally Bros., on pig by Fancy Boy; second to L. E. Pendleton, Nevada, Mo., on pig by Vernon King; third to Nunnally Bros., on pig by Adams. Champion boar, any age, to Humbert on Joker. Champion sow, any age, to Humbert on Cassie. Breeders' ring, boar and 3 sows, over 1 year, 4 entries, first to Humbert; second to Waltmire. Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First and second to Humbert. Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 4 entries—First to Nunnally Bros.; second to Humbert. Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year, 4 entries—First to Nunnally Bros.; second to Humbert. Four pigs, produce of same sow, 5 entries—First to Nunnally Bros., on produce of Moore's Medium; second to Pendleton, produce of Georgia. Four animals, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor, 7 entries—First to Humbert on get by Alto H.; second to same on get by Combination.

DUROC-JERSEY AWARDS.

Aged boar, 4 entries—First to H. N. Harned, Beaman, Mo., on Oom Paul 2d; second to Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo., on Surprise 2d; third to F. L. Bowman, Hamilton, Mo., on Goldies Topnotcher. Boar, 1 and under 2 years, 6 entries—First to Harned on pig by Surprise 2d; second to Michael Bros., on pig by Oom Paul 2d; third to Ferguson on Ben Bolt. Boar, under 6 months, 21 entries—First to A. W. Wilcox, Nevada, Mo., on pig by Nevada Prince; second to Bowman on pig by Goldies Topnotcher; third to Ferguson on pig by Gen. Cronje. Aged sow, 5 entries—First to Bowman on Mary C.; second to Michael Bros., on Lady Brilliant 2d; third to Wm. Rudy, Smithton, Mo., on Clover Leaf 2d. Sow under 2 years, 8 entries—First to Harned on Beatrice; second to same on Sallie Goodwin; third to Powell & Rudy, Smithton, Mo., on Josie F. Sow, 6 and under 12 months, 19 entries—First and second to Ferguson on pig by Ferguson's Enterprise; third to Wilcox on pig by Orin Prince. Sow, under 6 months—20 entries—First to Bowman on pig by Goldies Topnotcher; second to Hurry Speed on pig by Surprise 2d; third to S. Y. Thornton, Blackster, Mo., on pig by Red Chief. Champion boar, any age, 4 entries, won by Michael Bros. on Bety Boy. Champion sow any age, 4 entries, Harned on Beatrice. Breeders' ring, boar and 3 sows over one year, 3 entries—First to Harned; second to Bowman. Boar and 3 sows, over 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 3 entries—First to Harned, second to Bowman. Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year, 3 entries—First to Bowman, second to Ferguson. Four pigs produce of same sow, 5 entries—First to Ferguson on produce of Jane F.; second to Sneed on produce of Pansy S. Four swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor, 7 entries—First to Harned on get of Surprise 2d; second to Bowman on get of Goldies Topnotcher.

Coming Events.

Will secretaries and those having the management of coming events oblige the Kansas Farmer by sending dates? September 7, Berryton, Shawnee County Horticultural Society, O. F. Whitney, Secretary; Prof. Oscar Erf. September 13-14, Winchester, Jefferson County Horticultural Society, J. H. Wilhelm, Secretary; Assistants D. M. Shoemaker and R. E. Eastman.

Farmers' Institutes.

September 1, Farmers' Institute, Utica, Ness County, Earl Hoffer; Prof. A. M. TenEyck. September 2, Farmers' Institute, Garrison, Pottawatomie County, R. Thompson; Prof. O. Erf and Asst. G. A. Dean. September 2, Farmers' Institute, Dolepark, McPherson County, B. F. Dole; Asst. Chas. W. Melick. September 7, Farmers' Institute, Kinsley, Edwards County, John C. Gibson; Prof. A. M. TenEyck. September 15, Farmers' Institute, McPherson County, H. A. Rowland; Prof. J. D. Walters. September 20-21, Farmers' Institute, Denison, Jackson County, J. N. Zinn; Profs. A. M. TenEyck and H. F. Roberts.

EVERY CORN PICKER

should write for illustrations and descriptions of the largest line of WRIST-LETS, FINGER PEGS, THUMB, CENTER AND WRIST HOOKS, single or double, which are invented by an EXPERT HUSKER and also the kind which made Chas. A. Rennack famous by husking over 200 bu. in 10 hours. R. N. Thomas, Manufacturer, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FIFTH TERM

JONES' NATIONAL SCHOOL
OF
Auctioneering and Oratory
Davenport, Iowa

Opens Dec. 18, 1905. All branches of the work taught. Students now selling in thirteen states. For Catalogues write Carey M. Jones, President.

PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, PATENT ATTORNEY,
418 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

SHEEP.

SHEEP WANTED—A bunch of young ewes wanted. Write me and state breed of sheep, average weight and cash price. None over 4 years wanted. Write undersigned, Lewis Reep, Toronto, Kans.

CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS—Bull calves cheap while they are little. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—10 Registered Galloway bulls, cheap. J. A. Darrow, Route 2, Miltonvale, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three-year-old registered Red Polled Bull. Belongs to an estate and must be sold. F. O. Kelt, Mgr., Holton, Kans.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS—Ready for service. Also pure-bred Scotch Collie puppies. G. C. Wheeler, Mgr., Perkins Farm, Harlem, Mo.

FOR SALE—Eight good, registered Shorthorn bulls, four straight Crickshank, good ones, and prices right. H. W. McAfee, Station C, Topeka, Kansas.

TO TRADE—10 cows, 1 Registered Bull and 1 No. 6 Separator, for sheep, mules, or jack. Also Duro-Jersey hogs for sale, either sex. J. C. Strong & Son, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE—One French Coach Stallion, dark brown, 16½ hands, 1300 pounds, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, drives fine, single or double. Dr. Hugh S. Maxwell, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—The Holstein Friesian Bull "Beechwood Brownell" (33708). This is a royal bred bull and is individually as good as his breeding. His blood lines tracing to the imported cow, Parthenia, Lady Gretchen and others of equal merit. For full description, pedigree and price, address W. E. Brockelsley, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—A 3-year old Shorthorn bull, sired by Royal Bates. Address Dr. N. J. Taylor, Berryton, Kans.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Say! I have some fine, big-boned, broad-backed Berkshires, brood sows or pigs. Want some? Write me; turkeys all sold. E. M. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

THOROUGH-BRED DUROC-JERSEY HOGS—For sale, 20 last fall boars, also spring boars and gilts, sows and pigs. Anything you want in Top-Notcher blood. A. L. Burton, Wichita, Kans.

30 DUROC-JERSEY SPRING BOARS—Large body, growthy, heavy bone, and good feet and color. Price low. A. G. Dorr, Route 5, Osage City, Kansas.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—Fall barley cleaned seed 75 cents per bushel, sacks free. Bert E. Myers, R. 6, Wellington, Kans.

WANTED—English blue-grass or meadow fescue seed. Correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

PLANTS FOR SALE—Strawberry, blackberry, dewberry, rhubarb, grape-vines. Write for special prices. Address J. C. Santa, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Seed Sweet potatoes; 6 kinds; write for prices to I. P. Myers, Hayesville, Kans.

SEED CORN—Both white and yellow at 90 cents per bushel; cane, millet and Kafir-corn seeds. Prices and sample on application. Adams & Walton, Osage City, Kans.

GRISWOLD SEEDS are good seeds—true to name, tested, vigorous. Large catalogue of complete line field, garden and flower seeds. Lowest prices. Write today. Griswold Seed Co. — Lincoln, Neb.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—My imported Percheron Stallion, nine years old, black, weight 1800. Have used him four seasons. Will be pleased to show you his get. A fall stand will make a man big interest on his investment. Write for price and pedigree. Also Poland-China hogs, ready for use, good ones. W. W. Stegeman, Route 1, Hope, Kansas.

KANSAS LANDS—I have a choice lot of well-improved farms in Marion County, varying from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Also large list of Western Kansas lands. For full particulars, address, A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

CHEAP HOMES—80 acres, 60 acres second bottom, good alfalfa land, \$1,500; 80 acres, 40 acres cultivated, \$1,000; 80 acres, 5-room house, level land, \$1,200; 160 acres nice smooth land, near town, \$3,000; 160 acres, 5-room house, all smooth, \$3,200; 160 acres, 50 acres cultivated, balance pasture, partly rough, \$2,000. We have all sizes cheap. Try us at Florence, Minneapolis or Salina, Kans. Garrison & Studebaker.

FOR SALE—160-acre farm at \$12 per acre within two miles of a good town. 23 acres within three miles of a good town for \$25 per acre. All the land for sale. A good business for sale. Write or come and see what bargains we have. J. Bainum, Arlington, Reno County, Kansas.

GOOD BARGAINS—160, improved, \$2400, 160, all smooth, 5-room house, \$3200. Small payment down, balance to suit on either of these. 80 acres, 60 acres bottom, \$1800. 480 acres, fine improvements, \$10,000. 160 acres, all level bottom, \$4000. If you have something that you wish to trade on a farm, write us about it at Florence, Minneapolis, or Salina, Kansas. Garrison & Studebaker.

200 ACRES WELL IMPROVED FARM for \$3,200, to close an estate. Address Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good farm and pleasant home, one-half mile from county high-school and city public school, three-fourths of a mile from several churches and stores, 2 grain elevators and stations. Farm consists of 800 acres, adapted to farming and stock raising, good 3-room house, with water, bathroom and good cellar, ice-house, tool-house, barns and sheds sufficient to hold 40 tons of hay and 150 head of cattle and horses, alfalfa, shade and fruit trees. Farm can be divided. Price, \$15 per acre. Call on or address the owner, Box 192, Wakeeney, Kans.

HOMOHEALTH

Cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Constipation.
10c by mail

WANTED—To lease sheep ranch with 200 or more sheep, for 3 to 5 years. Man with family, has years of experience. Good reference given. Fred Pearl, Ellsworth, Kans.

FOR SALE—The best fruit and dairy farm of 80 acres in Kans. 40 minutes drive from Topeka, finely improved, large barn, 7-room house, 5 chicken houses, large tung orchard, hanging full of choice varieties of apples, 400 peach trees, acres grapes, 1 acre blackberries, 50 cherry trees and other fruit in smaller quantities, 10 acres alfalfa, 8 acres clover and timothy, 25 acres tame grass, pastured, 2 acres Kaw bottom in potatoes, 15 acres corn, 5 acres in cane and millet, enough timber for fuel and posts. The above is a very pretty and picturesque place on rural free delivery and telephone; cannot be best for a home. Also sell the cows and horses, implements, etc. My health will not permit me to farm, the reason for selling. Can give terms on part, equal to or better than rent at 6 per cent. Will give possession as soon as a deal is made. Address R. F. D., care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED TO TRADE—Good Topeka city property for 160 acre or 80 acre farm within 5 miles of Topeka, Osage or Salina. Frank Johnson, 1121 West 8d Street, Topeka, Kans.

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. I can fix you out Wm. Green, P. O. Box 966, Wichita, Kans.

LAND FOR SALE in Western part of the great wheat State. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

CHEAP LAND—160 acres, improved, \$2400, \$500 cash, balance easy terms. 80 acres, all bottom, good improvements, \$2500. 160 acres one-half cultivated, \$2000 worth of improvements, \$2500. 80 acres, one-half cultivated, \$1000. 320 acres, good improvements, \$4500. 40 acres, all bottom, no improvements, 2 miles from town, \$1200. 320 acres, 70 acres bottom, well improved, \$6200. 480 acres, fine improvements, 150 acres tame grass, \$9600. 1480 acres, 500 acres bottom, 40 acres timber, good improvements, \$21.50 per acre. Any kind or size. Try us, at Florence, Minneapolis or Salina, Kansas. Garrison & Studebaker.

FOR reliable information about Southwest Texas real estate, write Word & Moore, R. E. agents, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—By the owner, two good farms, 160 and 350 acres in Lyon County, Kansas. J. C. Hume, Council Grove, Kans.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED Sell 61 bottle Sarsaparilla for \$5; best seller; 800 per cent profit. Write today for terms. F. R. Green, 115 Lake St., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Very cheap; taken for debt; one 7 horse-power gasoline engine; best make; first-class order; now running; guaranteed. Write C. B. Foke Mfg. Co., 1813 Harrison St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE. Two clarionets A and B, case, 13 keys, two rings, german silver, good condition, price \$20.00. Guitar with case, instructor, collection of choice music, price \$10.00. A bargain. E. W. Caywood, Clinton, Kansas.

"THE CEMENT WORKER'S HAND BOOK"—Tells you how to do all kinds of cement work successfully, walls, floors, walks, tanks, troughs, cisterns, fence posts, building blocks, etc., etc. Second edition. Sold in all English-speaking countries. Sent no any address for 50c. Address, W. H. Baker, Seville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Fine Catalpa and Black Locust seedling trees. W. K. Stephens, Winfield, Kansas.

SEA SHELLS from Long Island Sound; 25 assorted for 15 cents, stamps or silver. Alice L. Crampton, Madison, Conn.

WANTED—Middle aged woman with no incumbences to do house work in a family of three. R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Second-hand engines, all kinds and all prices; also separators for farmers' own use. Address the Geiser Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—No. 2 De Laval cream separator used little; bearings new; perfect condition; taken on debt. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kans.

5,000 FARMERS to handle best woven wire fence—100 styles—movable corn cribs, high grade bugles, implements, harness, barbed wire, paints, etc. Our premium buggies lead them all. Everything guaranteed. Write today and save money. American Trade Union, Wichita, Kans.

For Sale or Trade. A 20-room hotel, newly papered and remodeled throughout. In splendid location, one of the best towns in Kansas. Fine educational facilities in the way of City High School and State Manual Training Normal School. Will sell or trade for a farm. Price \$4000. John Curran, Lock Box 66, Pittsburg, Kansas.

PLATE your own MIRRORS by the best factory process. Full directions and formula for \$1. W. B. Francis, Pittsburg, Kans.

WANTED—Man and wife, by the year, on a farm where other help is kept part of the year at least. Man must be honest, a good worker and capable of managing in the absence of the owner. Woman to take care of other help if necessary and care for poultry. House cow and garden furnished. Good place for right party. Hill Top Farm, Parkville, Mo.

FOR SALE—Two female Scotch Collies about 8 months old, one black with white and tan points, \$5.00; one golden sable, extra marking, \$7.50. Full pedigrees furnished, best of stock. Hill Top Farm, Parkville, Mo.

Stray List

Week Ending August 24, 1905.

Kearny County—F. L. Pierce, Clerk. COW—Taken up Jacob by Holloway, in Lakin tp., July 12, 1905, one red cow with two-months-old calf; branded "S C" on left hip; weight 800 pounds; age 10 years; valued at \$20.00.

Marion County—D. D. McIntosh, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by O. B. Stovall, in Fairplay tp., June 28, 1905, one bay mare weighing 900 pounds, rope mark around neck; valued at \$20.00.

Week Ending August 31, 1905.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Schneider in High-Prairie tp., July 9, 1905, one horse light bay 7 years or more, 15 hands high. A large letter "R" on left shoulder.

Hodgeman County—D. Hume, clerk. COW—Taken up by A. Schawvildge, in Hallet tp., March, 1904, one red steer, 2 years old or over, branded "X" on left hip, both ears marked but not distinguishable, valued at \$20.00.

Grange Department

Grange Notes.

"Father" O. H. Kelley, in his personal reminiscences, says that during the twelve years in which he was the Secretary of the National Grange, he had the satisfaction of seeing the organization start from the investment of a 3-cent postage stamp, and spread through the country, until every State and Territory was represented in the National Grange, as well as several hundred subordinate granges in the Dominion of Canada. Over 3,500 charters were issued. Statistics show that over \$5,000,000 has been invested in the order during the thirty-nine years of its existence. Of this sum more than half is in grange halls now owned by subordinate granges.

It is none too soon to make arrangements for the proper celebration of this birth-day anniversary of the Grange. Would it not be a step leading to a closer social and fraternal unity of the granges of Shawnee County? Let a convenient place be selected and delegate one from each grange to perfect arrangements. Sister Granges, let us take this up in earnest. December 4 may be "icy cold" for an out-door meeting but there are halls and the ample auditorium.

"Looking Backward" but little more than a decade, remembering the strenuous activity of Oak Grange in pushing the question of rural free delivery and the telephone—both of which blessings we now enjoy—we see no cause for hesitancy in taking the initial steps to secure other legislation which will benefit the rural communities and others as well. That it has taken the initiative, the following resolution, passed unanimously at a recent meeting, is proof:

Resolved, That it is the will of the members of Oak Grange that our Representatives and Senators in Congress should use all possible honorable means to secure the passage of a parcels-post bill, as recommended by the committee of the National Grange; or, if that is impossible, the bill recommended by ex-Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow for the carrying of parcels by rural route carriers originating at the place from which such carriers start.

Joint Meeting of Pomona and Oak Grange.

Remember the date of the next Pomona Grange, Wednesday, September 20, to be held with Oak Grange. As this is the usual all-day meeting of the Grange, the usual dinner will be forthcoming. A copy of the program for that occasion, if now formulated by the worthy lecturer of the Pomona Grange, will be gratefully received and published in the Grange Column of the KANSAS FARMER.

Houlton Grange, in Maine, is the largest in the world, and claims to be a perfect example of what the Grange can do for a community. It has a fine property, a cooperative insurance company and an up-to-date cooperative store, etc. Where is the next?

The Grange has a great work to do as a teacher of neighborhood progressiveness. It stands for a better home life, and for a better National life. It begins with the few and widens out to benefit the many. Broadly humanitarian in its principles, it is helpful and elevating in its influence on that American citizenship which finds homes on the broad farms of our country.

Ex-Governor Bachelder, lecturer of

the National Grange, gives, in the Grange Bulletin, an account of a week's work amount the granges of Iowa. He says: "The farmers in Iowa manifest greater interest in organization than they have since the Order swept over the State in its early days. The conditions are improving in the State for a thorough farmer's organization."

Juvenile Granges.

Some time ago an article was published in the Grange Bulletin strongly advocating the Juvenile Grange, putting forward the fact that mothers are unable to attend the Grange because of the children. Not being familiar with juvenile granges, we do not wish to hazard an opinion in regard to their establishment, without more light on the subject.

We do know, however, that the children of granges in our vicinity are well posted in regard to the meeting days of the grange and rejoice with exceeding joy if they are permitted to be present—not in the grange room, but in the hall below, where the earth and the fullness thereof belong to them, for a season. Were they not permitted a part, as they believe, in its delightful appearance of festivity, they would most surely acquire a distaste for the very name of Grange.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

The Practical and Theoretical Feeding of Laying Hens.

FRED VAN DORP, TOPEKA.

(Continued from last week.)

RATIONS FED IN PRACTICE.

We will compare some of the rations fed in practice with these largely theoretical standards. The following are taken from actual records. One hundred hens were fed for thirty days during November and December on the following ration:

	No. pounds.	Cost.
Cornmeal.....	50	\$0.356
Middlings.....	50	0.400
Ground oats.....	50	0.475
Ground green bone.....	127.7	1.277
Oats.....	177.7	1.62
Wheat screenings.....	416.6	3.383
Total.....	694.3	7.461

Pounds digestible nutrients in the ration:

Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fat.
762.966	92.393	377.355	38.409

Ounces per hen per day:

Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fat.	N.R.
4.0693	.4928	2.0128	.2048	1.502

The birds were Plymouth Rocks, average weight about 5.95 pounds, and gained 22 pounds. Number of eggs laid, 1,094.

Ounces nutrients per hen per day used in eggs produced:

Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fat.	Cal.
.2555	.0069	0	.0681	29.127

Leaving for maintenance:

Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fat.	Cal.
3.8138	.3959	2.0128	.1367	316.423

While our standard calls for:

Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fat.	Cal.
3.8882	.40	1.95	.13	307.5

Practically a balanced ration was fed. A gain in weight shows an excess of carbohydrates and fat was fed, and this excess was probably not used for a larger egg-production on account of insufficient protein. About 4 per cent increase in protein and 15 per cent increase in fuel-value would be required to produce one egg per day. At 20c per dozen eggs, the profit would be \$10.77 per hen. An absence of green food is noticeable in this ration.

Light feeding was compared with heavy feeding in an experiment. Feed was kept constantly before one lot in the litter, while the amount given the other lot was limited.

RATIONS FED.

	Cornmeal	Gr. Oats	Gr. Oats	Gr. Oats	Gr. Oats	Gr. Oats	Gr. Oats	Gr. Oats	Gr. Oats
Heavy feeding.....	34 lbs.	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Light feeding.....	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3

Pounds digestible nutrients in each ration:

	Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fat.
Heavy feeding.....	941.04	120.568	607.404	42.001
Light feeding.....	763.504	96.629	486.207	33.992

Each flock consisted of 20 females and 2 males, averaging in weight five and one-half pounds in the first and five pounds in the second. The former gained eight pounds during the experiment and the latter lost three pounds. The heavy-fed lot produced 1,259 eggs.

The light-fed lot produced 1,030 eggs. The time of year was December to July. Figuring the males as consuming the same amount of nutrients as the females, the following pounds of nutrients were supplied per hen:

	Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fat.	Cal.
Heavy-fed.....	42.77	5.48	27.61	1.91	69,526.8
Light-fed.....	34.70	4.48	22.10	1.54	55,898

Subtracting the nutrients used in the eggs produced leaves pounds for maintenance per hen:

	Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fat.	Cal.
Heavy-fed.....	40.02	4.45	27.61	1.78	64,254.34
Light-fed.....	32.45	3.634	22.10	.94	41,783.3

The requirements for maintenance according to the standard would be as follows:

	Dry Matter.	Pro.	Carbo.	Fat.	Cal.
Heavy-fed.....	51.9524	6.16	29.90	1.99	74,387
Light-fed.....	48.5744	5.719	27.799	1.886	60,143.5

The apparent deficiency might be partly due to climate. Since one lot was given all the food they would consume, either they had insufficient digestive capacity to produce more eggs or it was "not in the blood." A lack of green food might be an important consideration here. The relative profits per hen were as follows:

	Food cost per fowl.	Value of eggs per fowl.	Profit per feed.
Heavy-fed.....	\$4.24	\$7.63	\$3.39
Light-fed.....	3.502	.623	.2728

(To be continued.)

Poultry at the State Fair.

The State Fair at Topeka this year promises to be the most successful in its history. The Commercial Club of the city has patronized the institution to the extent of several thousand dollars, guaranteeing the payment of the premiums to the winning exhibitors. They are putting forth stupendous efforts towards making it an old-fashioned fair, where the farmer can bring his products for exhibition and also bring his family for a week's outing of pleasure and recreation.

The poultry department will not be behind the other attractions of the fair; and while the amount of money set apart for the chickens is not commensurate with the great development of the poultry industry, it is quite liberal, considering the fact that the State, as yet, has made no appropriation for the State fair. It is to be hoped that the legislators at their next session will appropriate \$50,000 a year towards maintaining a permanent State fair.

The money for poultry has all been placed on pens of one male and four females, in both old and young classes. There was not money enough to place premiums on single birds or pairs. As between placing it on the latter, and on pens, we prefer the pens, for in that way we favor the regular poultry breeders; whereas, if the money is placed on singles and pairs, it enables the hucksters to come and make a clean sweep of all the money to the detriment of the breeders and the true poultry interests of the State. There are hucksters who make a business of going around the circuit of the fairs, with a pair or a single bird of almost all varieties, just so they take the premiums. They don't raise the birds themselves, but beg, borrow or buy them of others for the season and have not the interests of the poultry industry at heart.

We trust the poultry breeders of the State will take an unusual interest in this fair and send their birds for exhibition. While the money premiums are not large, it must be remembered that

no entry fees are charged and that the birds are fed, watered and taken care of for a week, free of all charge. It also should be noted that as an advertising medium for their birds, the State fair can not be beaten, thousands of people viewing the birds and becoming interested in them. Take a week off once in a year and come to the fair, and bring your best birds.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CHOICE B. P. ROCK cockerels and pullets—Collie pups; send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

B. P. R.—Bradley strain, from stock scoring to 94, cockerels \$2 to \$5. Other strains \$1 to \$2. F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kans.

FERRETS.—Fine young ferrets, with full instructions for handling. Singles, \$3.00. Pair, \$5.00. Roy F. Cope, Topeka, Kans.

100 PURE PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Cockerels and pullets for sale at \$1 each. Very choice lot Order early. H. Woodring, Elk City, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Some fine young cockerels and pullets for sale cheap if taken early. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kans.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes; \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. 200 den geese, 200 each. W. African guinea, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen Chicago Show 1904 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs, \$5 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

A FEW choice S. C. Buff Orpington cockerels from stock with a record of 15 eggs per hen in January, '05, 16 in February and 22 in March. Also a few Barred Rocks, pullets and cockerels. F. W. Kinsley, Mound Valley, Kans.

S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Rocks. Winners at State Fairs. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. J. W. Cook, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kans.

TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write for circular. W. H. Maxwell, 921 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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Golden Wyandottes

Winners at Topeka Poultry Show, January 1905, 2, 3 hen, 3 pullet, 2 cock, 2 cockerel. A few birds for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 15. J. D. MOORE, Route 2, Blue Mound, Kans.

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Won in Every One of Them. If they win for us, their offspring ought to win for you. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Elmwood strain of White Wyandottes also hold their own in the show-room. Eggs, \$1 per 15.

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A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

The Veterinarian

Rupture.—I have a 3-months-old mare colt with a rupture at the naval, the rupture is small. I would like to know what to do for it. J. E. Lenora, Kans.

Answer.—A bandage put around the colt's body and padded at the naval, will doubtless be all that is necessary to cure the colt. Keep this bandage on for several weeks.

Lame Mare.—I have a 4-year-old brown mare that is lame in the right foot. She was tender-footed when we were breaking her; then I got her shod but it did no good. I think it is sprained. What should I do for it? Madison, Kans. L. M.

Answer.—A good, stimulating liniment, that you can probably get at your drug store, will be well to use for the lameness in your mare's foot.

Ailing Colt.—I have a 4-year-old colt that has little lumps on her—a kind of breaking out that causes her to rub and scratch. She has been troubled for three or four months. What is the ailment and the cure? T. K. Junction City, Kans.

Answer.—If you will send your name and address we will mail you a press bulletin with instructions for using a lime-and-sulphur dip, which I think is indicated for your colt.

Worms in Horses.—I would like a reliable remedy for worms in horses for this season of the year; the usual remedies for worms for spring or winter do not fill the bill for summer.

Cherryvale, Kans. C. W. L.
Answer.—We are sending direct, to any one so desiring, a worm medicine which will do for any time of the year. You can put it right in the grain and feed it three times a day.

Ailing Shoats.—I have been feeding my bunch of shoats, for the last week, green corn, stalks and all, and have lost one and six more are sick; the pigs are stupid and staggy, and will not eat. They are about 3 months old. What is the disease, and what will cure them? S. M. Salina, Kans.

Answer.—Your pigs haven't any disease; they are simply getting too much corn. Take the corn away and give more milk and slop and they will be all right.

Ailing Mare and Cow.—I have a 4-year-old mare, weight 1,400 pounds; color gray; nearly full-blood Norman. Since having a colt she has had something wrong with her right, hind leg; it used to break and discharge. I used Gumbault's Caustic Balsam for a time, then concluded she could not be cured. She works about as much as any other horse, if kept in good condition; but when overworked the leg becomes larger, and the swelling appeared under the belly at one time. In steady work she manifests weakness in this leg. I am working her on the plow now. The leg is swollen clear up to the body and some spots have scabs on.

Also, I have a cow weighing about 1,200 pounds, almost Shorthorn. About two months ago she went lame in right hind leg. Lately she shows a little swelling. Four days ago I lanced one and there was a creamy white matter in it. I am feeding sulfur at present. Investigation makes me suspicious of the mare's having farcy, and giving it to the cow. Give me advice. What are the Kansas laws about glanders or farcy? The mare and cow ate and drank from the same troughs and mangers, and ran in the same pastures. Conway, Kans. J. S.

Answer.—A course of internal treatment such as we can send from the veterinary department is indicated. We could send a prescription, but you

might not be able to get the drugs, as the majority of drug stores do not carry a full line of veterinary drugs.

Your cow would not take glanders or farcy from a horse, as cows do not have glanders. The pus is simply the result of some injury. Animals having glanders should be destroyed as they are liable to give the disease to other animals as well as to human beings.

Puff on Colt's Leg.—I have a 3-months-old colt that a few days ago produced a puff just above the hock joint and just in front of cap, which protrudes on each side about the size of a hulled walnut. The puff is soft and almost disappears when there is no weight on the leg, but is firm to pressure when the foot is down. I think the puff is growing larger. What will effect a cure? J. B. C. Sterling, Kans.

Answer.—We have a liniment that we prepare especially for just such cases and send direct from the department here. If you will write us, we will send you full particulars as to price and methods of treatment.

Ailing Calf.—I have a red 4-months-old calf that coughs and runs at the nose, has the scours most of the time, and does not grow. I am feeding him milk and he is always ready for it, but will not eat grass. I have not done anything for him only to give an egg in the milk to check the bowel trouble. Haviland, Kans. G. M.

Answer.—Listerine in one-half teaspoonful doses twice daily will probably check the diarrhoea in your calf. Then get from the drug store the following: Tincture of nux, two ounces; tincture of gentian, 6 ounces; tincture of ginger, 2 ounces; give a teaspoonful once daily in a pint of water as a drench.

Ailing Cow.—I have a valuable cow that does not chew her cud, and coughs when she drinks; she had a good, healthy calf in April, but has been ailing ever since; she was very weak and would lie down as soon as through eating. She eats well now and has gained in flesh some, but does not chew her cud. She runs on the pasture and I feed her, in the evenings, a little corn-and-cob meal. A veterinarian who came to see her said she had lung trouble and that she ought to be tested. What can I do for her? R. K.

Answer.—There is a bare possibility that your cow simply needs a pound of epsom salts dissolved in two quarts of water to clean out her digestive system. Then feed a little bran mixed with water, and she will probably come out all right. C. L. BARNES.



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 Young stock for sale.

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 Gilt-edged Duroc-Jersey Swine.

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FOR SALE 75 head of pedigree spring pigs, boars or sows, no akin, good color, well built, very cheap, order now from
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 Aged sows, yearling sows, spring boars and gilts for sale cheap. Our brood sows have all been prize winners in hot competition. Our spring pigs are sired by Burrells Hague 21469 and Sunnyside Prince 31599. Hague & Sons, Route 6, Newton, Kansas. Phone on farm.

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 Prince 17799 and Red Rover 27665 at head of herd. Young boars and bred and open gilts for sale.
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 Fancy heads, strong bone and all-around good ones. Bargains at \$15 to \$25 to close quick.
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 Eight pure Collie pups, cheap
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 Herd headed by HALE LAD 30645. Herd numbers 250 head, the largest herd bred by owner in America. Stock for sale
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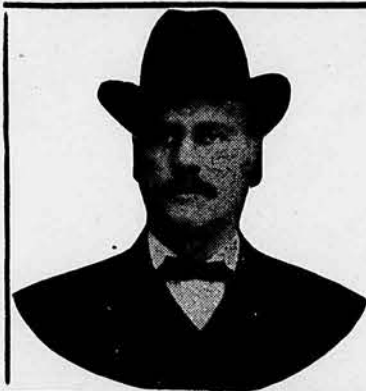
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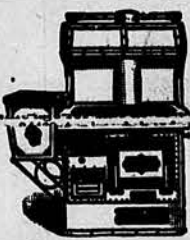
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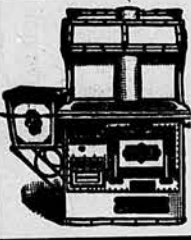


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