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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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A report on the "Mineral Resources of Kansas," for 1903, by Prof. Erasmus Haworth, of the State University, covers briefly and comprehensively the production and development of the industries in lead and zinc, coal-oil and

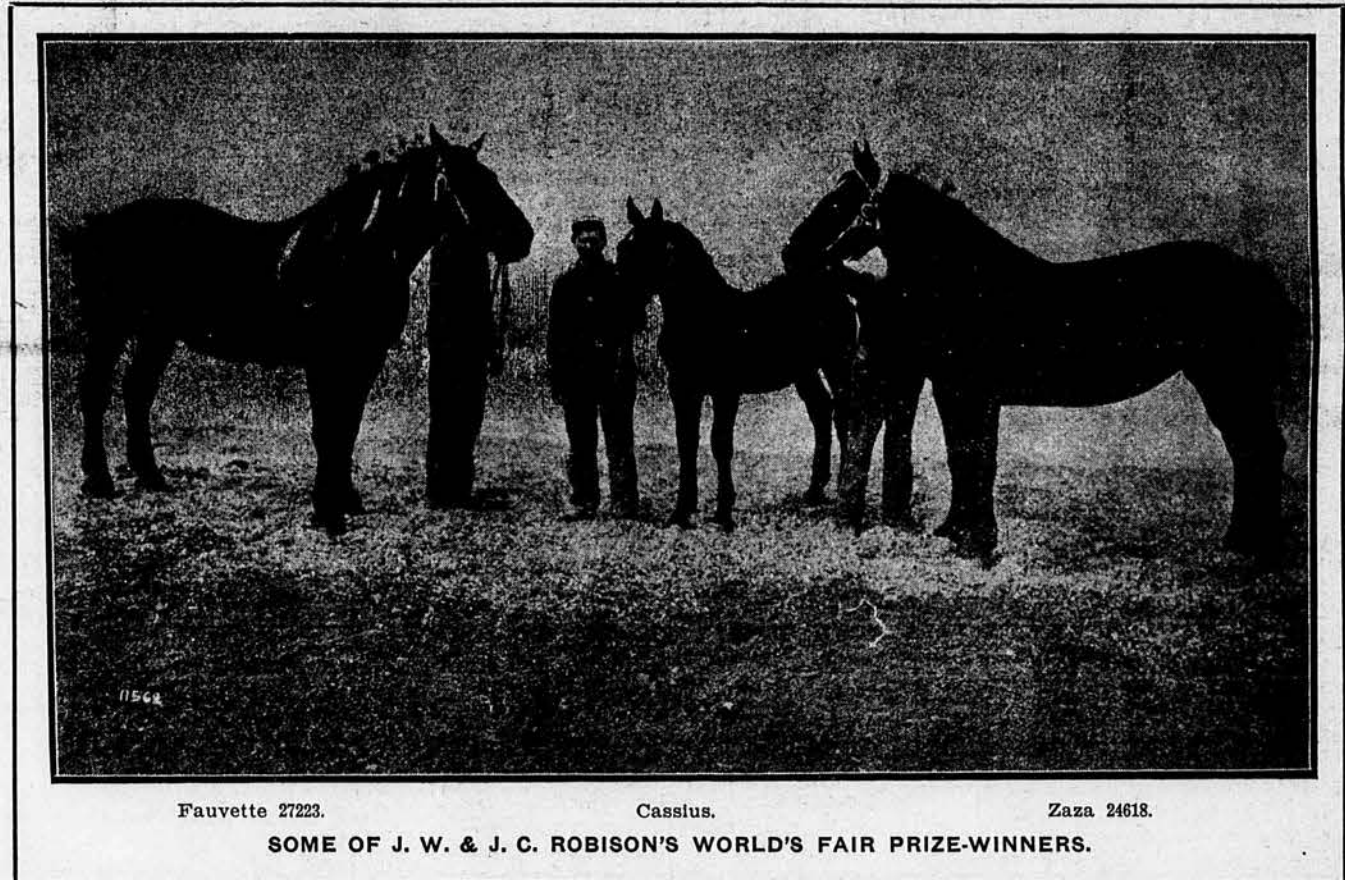
gas, clay products, gypsum, hydraulic and Portland cements, building and other stone, and salt. The report is for free distribution, on receipt of proper postage.

Rev. A. H. Harshaw D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Junction City, Kans., expresses the opinion of thousands of farmers in a letter to the KANSAS FARMER dated September 10, 1904, in which he says: "Allow me to thank you for securing Professor

earth such a showing of splendid animals as appeared in the World's Fair prize-ring. In this competition, this battle royal, Kansas carried away the bulk of the prizes for Percheron horses.

These facts are significant. They mean that this State, which has heretofore been noted for cow ponies, and later for its race-horses, has now forced an acknowledgement by the world that it owns as good Percheron horses as are grown in France where

Tapageur 35340, who stood seventh in a ring of eighteen 2-year-old Percheron stallions. Honfleur 33900, who stood second in the Percheron yearling stallions, and the colt Casius, who won first prize in stallion colts under 1 year. In the mare classes Zaza 24613, whose picture appears on this page, stood first in class for aged mare and also won the senior championship for mares of any age. Columbia, whose picture was given on page 402 of the KANSAS FARMER for April 14,



Fauvette 27223.

Cassius.

Zaza 24618.

SOME OF J. W. & J. C. ROBISON'S WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE-WINNERS.

TenEyck, whose replies are a delight. He is well named 'A. M.,' for he is a master of the art of giving information to the numerous readers of the FARMER."

Judge Samuel A. Kingman, who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, died at his home in Topeka last Friday evening, at a ripe old age. Judge Kingman was a delightful old gentleman whom it was always a pleasure to meet. He and his wife were expecting to celebrate in a few weeks the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. Kingman County and the city of Kingman were named for him.

KANSAS PRIZE-WINNING PERCHERONS.

Kansas won more prizes at the World's Fair on Percheron horses than all the other States together. This is a correct statement of an astounding fact. In an exhibition open to the world, with premiums of such magnitude as were never before offered, the world's best horses were brought together in a battle royal at St. Louis. All States and all countries contributed of their best. It was useless to send anything else. There never has been brought together on this

the breed developed from the beginning.

These facts are important to Kansas, not merely because of the honor she received in winning these great prizes but because of the fact that it establishes her reputation as a State especially adapted in climate, soil and crop conditions to the development of the great 2,000-pound Percheron which is the acme of the breeders' art.

One firm which has contributed so much to the results just mentioned and which won more Percheron prizes than any other breeding firm is now showing its World's Fair prize-winners on the State Exposition grounds at Topeka. Messrs. J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., have had a long record of successes in the show-ring with their Percheron horses, headed by the great Casino who has recently been returned to his old home in Kansas. The Robison's show-herd consisted of seven head, and with them they won twenty-four ribbons and seven medals. It will be remembered that some time during the summer and prior to the horse weeks at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, they sold their undefeated herd-header, Casino, to McLaughlin Bros., of Kansas City, Columbus, and St. Paul. The Robison herd consisted of the magnificent 2-year-old stallion,

won fourth prize in the aged mare class. In 3-year-old mares Fauvette 27223, whose picture is also given on this page, stood at the head of her class and won the first prize. In the class for 2-year-old mares Henrietta 30853 stood fourth, while in the yearling class Martha 33896 captured the first prize. In produce of mare Zaza and Fauvette won third place as the produce of Fine. In addition to this, Fauvette was the reserve senior champion mare and Martha the reserve junior champion mare. Aside from the prizes offered by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the Percheron Breeders' Association offered certain prizes. Among them was the \$100 gold medal given for herd stallion and four mares. This medal is now in Mr. Robison's pocket. The special prize offered by the same association for a stallion under 3 years of age, bred by exhibitor, was competed for by Honfleur, who won the second prize, a \$50 silver medal. The special prize for one pair of mares in harness was competed for by Zaza and Fauvette who won second prize and a \$50 silver medal. The third prize for mare 3 years old or over, bred by exhibitor, was won by Fauvette. The third prize for American-bred mare under 3 years of age

(Continued on page 920.)

Agriculture

COMING EVENTS.

Will secretaries and those having the management of coming events, oblige the Kansas Farmer by sending dates?

October 17-22, 1904—American Royal Live-Stock Show and Sales, Kansas City, Mo.

November 26-December 3, 1904—International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Farmers' Institutes.

November 18 and 19, Farmers' Institute, Altamont, Labette County, C. E. Hildreth, secretary.

Experiments with Wheat, Barley and Oats.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is conducting a series of cooperative experiments with grains near McPherson, Kans. Mr. L. A. Fitz, scientific assistant, gives the following notes of the work for the present season:

All winter wheats were sown in tenth-acre plats October 8 with seed-bed in excellent condition.

Germination was very good and growth vigorous for a few weeks. The drouth during the winter months checked all varieties and the total amount of growth up to March 1 was small.

With the exception of No. 1558 Turkey, all varieties were sown at the rate of five pecks per acre. Six pecks per acre of No. 1558—Turkey—were sown. This irregularity was not intended at the time but was discovered too late to rectify the error.

One acre of Tennessee winter barley was sown October 9, at the rate of two bushels per acre.

The spring grains were sown March 8-11, 1904, except oats No. 337 from Algeria, which was sown March 29.

The yield per acre of several of the spring grains is not as high as it would have been had we been able to harvest it all clean. The yield test given for No. 293—Burt oats—is only approximately accurate as it was impossible to accurately measure the parts of the acre cut.

All yield tests were determined by weight instead of by measure. Winter wheats were cut June 30; Tennessee winter barley, June 20.

WINTER WHEAT.

No.	Name	Yield per acre, bushel.
	Currell, soft.....	25.11
1436	Crimean, hard.....	23.50
1437	Crimean, hard.....	23.66
1438	Ghirka Winter, hard.....	27.04
1439	Ulta, hard.....	25.42
1442	Kharkov, hard.....	29.50
1558	Turkey, hard.....	35.33
1559	Crimean, hard.....	26.58
1560	Banat, hard.....	20.17
1561	Theiss, hard.....	24.00
1562	Bacska, hard.....	22.23
1563	Weissenberg, hard.....	26.63
1564	Pesterboden, hard.....	18.75
1583	Kharkov, hard.....	26.54
	Spring Wheat—Durum or Macaroni	
2056	Pellissier.....	11.00
2094	Kubanka.....	12.67
2100	Black Don.....	11.67
2228	Saragolla.....	10.33
2246	Kubanka.....	16.25

WINTER BARLEY.

257. Tennessee Winter..... 62.50

SPRING BARLEY.

190	Beldi.....	27.50
194	Telli.....	24.15
195	S. P. I. 7969.....	22.75
264	(From Garton Bros.).....	22.35
264	(From Garton Bros.).....	20.22
265	(From Garton Bros.).....	25.90
267	(From Garton Bros.).....	10.14

OATS.

135	Tobolsk.....	8.75
165	Sixty Day.....	44.80
293	Burt.....	40.71
337	(From Algeria).....	29.36

In some cases the wide difference in yield in the winter wheats was not due altogether to difference in variety. In some places the difference in the ground in the plats plainly affected the growth and development. The low yield of No. 1564—Pesterboden—is undoubtedly largely due to poor, uneven spots in the plat.

The high yield of No. 1558—Turkey—may be accounted for from the fact that more seed per acre was sown. Taking No. 1442—Kharkov—which gave the next highest yield, we find the yield to be 5.90 bushels for each peck of seed sown. No. 1558—Turkey—gave 5.88 for each peck of seed sown. No. 1559—Crimean—is from seed of wheat imported by the millers of Kansas in 1900.

Nos. 1560-1564 inclusive are wheats from Hungary. All the other hard wheats are Russian varieties and are

all bearded except No. 1438—Ghirka Winter.

A number of other test plats were sown but it was impossible to get accurate yields from these owing to the adverse weather conditions.

The experiments for the coming year will be conducted on a thirty-acre tract of land one and a half miles northwest of the city. The ground used for fall seeding has been plowed and harrowed and a good seed-bed can be easily prepared, even though there should be but very little more rain. The majority of the varieties grown during the past season will be sown again. Some of the poorer sorts will be discarded, while the better varieties will be sown in larger plats for the purpose of increasing the amount of seed.

A number of small selection plats will be started in order to select the best plants of several of our most important varieties, and thus by a few years' selection build up a stronger variety with higher yielding power. At least another acre of the Tennessee Winter barley will be sown, besides two cooperative tests with farmers that are now being arranged for. The station will have a limited amount of seed for sale. The seed of a few of our best hardy Russian varieties can be obtained in four- to five-peck lots by farmers at \$2 per bushel.

There will be about twenty-five bushels of the Tennessee Winter barley for sale for experimental purposes at \$1.25 per bushel. This variety has been grown here only one year, but seems to be sufficiently winter hardy. It yielded sixty-two and one-half bushels per acre this season.

There will also be a small amount of seed of the Burt oats and of the Sixty-Day oats that can be obtained at \$1.25 per bushel. These are of the earliest varieties. About three-fourths of an acre of Einkorn will be sown and a test will be made of its efficiency as a fall and winter pasture.

Fall seeding at the station will be commenced about September 15.

Winter Wheat at Branch Experiment Station.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A great many inquiries are coming to the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station regarding seed wheat. The present year makes the second for the test of varieties at the station. Most of the varieties are those which have been furnished by the Bureau of Plant Industry, of the Department of Agriculture; the work being in cooperation with this Bureau.

The varieties are direct importations of the best varieties of Russian bearded hard winter wheats from sections having similar climatic conditions to those of Western Kansas. The cooperative work also includes a number of beardless varieties of semi-hard wheat. These latter have invariably proven poorer than the bearded hard wheats.

Another important feature is that the earliest varieties have proven the best yielders. The present year was very trying on late varieties, owing to the prevalence of rusts. A few days makes a great difference in the yield and quality of the grain, as the earlier ones were out of the way and not so badly affected. At the station it is thought that at least 50 per cent of the decrease in yield is due to rust. The winter of 1903-1904 was much drier than the previous, but the wheat was in good condition and made a vigorous growth. However, there was a great difference in the rainfall for the growing months, as the following shows:

	1903.	1904
	Ins.	Ins.
April.....	1.82	.88
May.....	8.74	2.99
June.....	4.02	4.33
Total.....	14.58	8.20

In June, 1903, it rained on six days, and June, 1904, twelve days, and these rains were quite evenly divided so that this year the rust was given very favorable conditions. The month could well be called damp and foggy, and the rust developed into the black or last stage. Considering the light rainfall and prevalence of rust, the de-

crease in yield of this year from last, is not more than might be expected. The following shows the yields for two years:

	Yield per acre, bus.	1903.	1904.
No. 3 Turkey (imported 1901).....	35.62	20.37	
No. 4 Kharkov.....	40.90	20.41	
No. 5 Beloglina.....	38.24	19.40	
No. 6 Ulta.....	36.35	20.50	
No. 7 Crimean.....	40.61	20.08	

The seed of these varieties is free from cheat and rye and there is considerable quantity of each for sale.—Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station.

Alfalfa Dying.

I have a hundred acres of very fine alfalfa, seventy acres of which was sown two years ago last March, twenty acres one year ago last March, and the balance last March. I have harvested two very heavy crops of hay on all except this spring's sowing, and have gone over it twice with the mower. The third crop is ready to cut for hay, but I concluded to leave the seventy acres, the oldest for seed. It is blooming nicely, and within the last ten days I find a strip at least twenty feet wide and half a mile long that is turning very yellow, and has quit growing, and in another part of the field I find a similarly affected strip about two hundred yards long, varying in width from ten to thirty feet, and it seems to be spreading every day. On examination I find thousands of little green insects. I do not know what they are or how to destroy them. I am satisfied that these insects are doing the mischief. I send you sample of the insects and the alfalfa. This same insect destroyed quite a lot of young onions in the early spring. I am very anxious to do something to stop their work, as I fear they may destroy the whole crop.

Barber County. M. T. WILLIAMS.

Your letter with sample of alfalfa and insects has been received. I have received complaints from other sources regarding the damage occasioned in alfalfa fields by the insects which you have sent, and which you describe as damaging the alfalfa in your fields. Professor Dean of the Entomological Department identified the species of the insects which were sent to me several weeks ago as belonging to the order Jassidae. These are sucking insects, i. e., they do not eat the leaves or stems of the plants, but suck the juices out of the leaves and stems, thus checking the growth, enfeebling the plants and in some cases destroying them. The insects which you send are commonly known as leafhoppers. They gradually multiply and spread in the manner which you have described, and there seems to be no means of destroying them or preventing their depredations. Practically the only way these insects can be destroyed is by spraying them with some caustic application. One of the common insecticides used to destroy this class of insects is kerosene emulsion. Also, a solution of lime, soda- or tobacco-water is sometimes used for this purpose. It would hardly seem that any of these treatments could be applied in the alfalfa-field to the insect in question. The insect is very spry, and would often get out of the way of the sprayer. Then the application of caustic to the crop, if it did not kill the plants, might cause the loss of the crop.

It is likely that the insects will not spread over a great deal of the ground this season, and that they may not appear in such numbers another season. I have brought this matter to the attention of the Entomological Department that they may study the insect more closely and perhaps find means for destroying or checking it.

The sample of alfalfa which you send has the appearance of being affected with "leaf-spot," and it is possible that the little hopper is not causing all the damage. "Leaf-spot" is a fungus disease which attacks the leaves of alfalfa, causing them to turn spotted and yellow and drop off, and it dwarfs the growth of the alfalfa. About the only remedy for this disease is frequent cutting, removing the crop from the field and not allow-

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ing the leaves to shatter more than is absolutely necessary. The spores of the fungus thus remain in the leaves and are taken off the field.

Very likely the season has had a great deal to do with the presence of the insect named, and also with the development of the "leaf-spot" disease. The "leaf-spot" disease is apt to prevail in a wet season, especially on poorly-drained land or in poorly-drained spots in the field. It may be advisable for you to at once cut the affected spots and remove the crop from the field as I have suggested above. If the injury is due entirely to the leaf-hopper, this treatment will probably not prevent their spreading to the surrounding alfalfa, but if "leaf-spot" is one of the causes or the main cause of the trouble, the cutting will have the effect to check the spread of the disease. I took this sample of alfalfa to the Botanical Department to see if any fungus could be discovered in the leaves. Professor Freeman, the assistant botanist, reports as given below:

A. M. TENEYCK.

The alfalfa plants sent to Professor TenEyck have been submitted to me for examination. They are attacked by alfalfa leaf-spot (*Pseudopezizomedia medicaginis*). This is a common and widespread disease of alfalfa and is capable of doing considerable damage to the crop. On rich soil with plenty of moisture, however, the plants are able to outgrow it, little damage resulting; but where the plants are weakened by the crowding of weeds, unfavorable season, or poor soil, it is likely to get the advantage and severely injure the plants. The spores of the disease are spread by the wind in summer, in winter they live over in the stubble. Anything which weakens the plants, as the sucking by leaf-hoppers, would favor the disease. It is therefore possible that the insects you mention, coming in from the weeds or grass of adjacent fields, would so weaken the plants as to cause them to more quickly succumb to the disease.

Burning over the stubble of badly-infected fields and thereby destroying the winter spores has been suggested as a means of preventing an outbreak the following season. Frequent cutting and removal of the hay is also recommended as a check in the summer, as this to a large degree prevents the ripening and distribution of the spores.

GEO. F. FREEMAN,
Assistant in Botany.

Pop-Corn for Fodder.

Does pop-corn fodder possess commendable feeding value? If so, what is its value relative to Indian corn? I have a small patch and notice that it is very full of foliage, and the idea came to me that it would be a great thing to sow broadcast, as the stalk is small and full of blades.

Please let me know of your experience with it if you have had any.

Allen County. B. F. Low.
I can find no analysis of pop-corn fodder. Analyses of pop-corn kernels have been made, and compared with field-corn. Pop-corn is found to be a little richer in protein and fat than ordinary dent-corn. The composition of the pop-corn fodder should be about the same as that of field-corn fodder, and the finer quality might make it desirable for fodder, but an objection to using it for forage instead of field-corn would be that it is less productive, producing a smaller growth of stalks and much less grain than field-corn. From chemical analysis, sweet-corn has been shown to be even richer in protein and fat than pop-corn, and it would seem to me better adapted for forage than pop-corn. Although they grow larger, yet the stalks of sweet-corn or field-corn are apparently more succulent and less woody than pop-corn. Sown broadcast thick enough there is no difficulty in getting a growth of fine stalks of sweet-corn or field-corn, and it is my judgment that pop-corn will produce a much less yield of fodder and of a poorer quality for feeding-purposes than will either field-corn or sweet-corn. Another objection to



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Half-Mile Record, 0:56 Mile Record to Wagon, 1:57 1/2 Two-Mile Record, 4:11

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using pop-corn for feeding-purposes would be the cost of the seed. It may be well, however, to try it as you have suggested, and thus prove its value as a forage-crop. Another season I will plan to follow out your suggestion by experimenting at this station. I have had no experience in growing pop-corn for fodder.
A. M. TENEYCK.

Time to Sow Wheat.

I would like to ask through the FARMER when is the best time to sow wheat, and the kind that is best suited for Osage County? Also, how much seed to sow per acre?

Osage County. Y. C. ROADY.

In 1894-98 experiments were made at this station in sowing wheat at different dates, from the last of August to the last of November. The results of these trials favored sowing the last week in September. The early-sown wheat as a rule yielded better than the late-sown wheat, and for two of the seasons wheat sown after October 31 failed to produce any crop, while the sowings made late in October produced poorly. It is the general practice at this station to begin sowing wheat from September 20 to 25. In order to insure a good crop, wheat ought to make a fair start in the fall. During favorable falls for growing wheat, it may be sown later than when the weather and soil conditions are more unfavorable for germination and starting the wheat. Again, on account of the ravages of the Hessian fly, as a rule it should not be sown too early. It is better to take the chances of sowing a little late than to sow too early.

Osage County is perhaps not fully adapted for the growth of either soft or hard winter wheats. The southeastern part of the State is best adapted for growing the Soft Red varieties of winter wheat, while in Middle and Western Kansas, the Hard

Red or Turkey wheat thrives best. In Osage County the Hard Red wheat will likely do well, especially on the upland, while the bottom-land may be well adapted for growing the Soft Red wheats, such as the Zimmerman, Currell, Red Sea, Red Cross, Mediterranean, etc. The Little May and Oregon May wheats are also recommended for growing in your part of the State. You will doubtless be able to secure seed of some of these varieties of wheat from Kansas seedsmen, at a price of about \$1.50 per bushel. I observe in the KANSAS FARMER that several farmers are advertising seed-wheat for sale.

It is usual to sow about five pecks of seed per acre. Many sow at the rate of one bushel per acre, while others sow at the rate of one bushel and a half per acre. With good seed-wheat the rate of sowing may vary some according to the soil and climate. In Western Kansas and on light soils, less seed is usually sown than is sown in Eastern Kansas or on fertile land. On almost any good wheat-land, if a good seed-bed has been prepared and the conditions for growth remain favorable during the season, a bushel of good seed-wheat is usually sufficient to sow per acre.

We have a limited amount of the Red Winter wheat, a variety of the Turkey type, which we will sell at \$2.00 per bushel. We could also supply you with a few bushels of the Zimmerman wheat at \$1.50 per bushel. This wheat was damaged by the wet weather and is not first-grade, but it will be cleaned well and only the best and plumpest wheat sold for seed.
A. M. TENEYCK.

Permanent Meadow.

I would like some advice in regard to making a permanent meadow. The ground is good corn land, but low. No water stands on it, but water can be found within four or five feet at any

time. I would like to put in timothy if you think it suitable, or some other permanent grass. How long will timothy last without reseeding?

Shawnee County. W. J. CARSON.

On the piece of land which you describe, a combination of timothy and common red clover should make a good meadow, seeded at the rate of about eight pounds of timothy and five pounds of red clover per acre. Meadow fescue and red clover seeded at the rate of fifteen to eighteen pounds of meadow fescue and four or five pounds of red clover per acre, would also make a good meadow, perhaps equal to or superior to the timothy and red clover. The last-named combination would make a better pasture than the timothy and clover.

If the water were not quite so close to the surface, I should recommend the Bromus inermis, seeded with clover, as preferable to either the meadow fescue or timothy. The Bromus grass does best, however, on well drained land, and if the water stands near the surface a considerable portion of the time, it may not thrive so well in the field which you described as the grass first named. You should sow twelve to fifteen pounds of Bromus inermis seed per acre, with the amount of clover named above.

It may be advisable for you to substitute Alsike clover in the place of red clover in poorly drained spots, and also mix a little redtop with the timothy and other grasses for seeding in wet places. The Alsike clover is the best adapted of any of the clovers for seeding in low lands, while redtop is especially a wet-land grass. Any of the grasses named may be seeded in the fall on a well-prepared seed-bed but the clover is best seeded early in the spring. If seeded in the fall, it is very apt to winter-kill. It is possible to seed the grasses this fall and scatter the clover over the field early next spring, depending upon rains to cover

the seed. Or if the grass has made a good start, the field may be harrowed without injuring the grass, thus covering the clover-seed. Usually on a clean piece of land, I would prefer to seed both the grasses and clover early in the spring, preparing the ground this fall in order to get an early and favorable seed-bed.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Improving the Stand of Alfalfa.

Three years ago this fall I sowed five acres in alfalfa. In the early spring I had a very good stand. After that the wet weather caused some of it to die out, leaving not over half a stand on some parts of the field, elsewhere it is a very good stand. I have cut it twice this season. I now notice, however, that there is considerable crab-grass especially where the alfalfa is a poor stand. I wish to ask you whether you think it is advisable to cut it at this time, or let the alfalfa go to seed and allow the seed to scatter on the ground? Do you think if I do this that it will improve the stand of alfalfa?

A. A. RODGERS.

Shawnee County.

I should prefer to cut the alfalfa for hay rather than to allow it to seed upon the ground, with the idea of renewing the stand of alfalfa in this way. After cutting the alfalfa, if you will disk the field well and harrow it, then sow alfalfa-seed on the thin spots following once with the harrow after seeding, you may be able to get a start of young alfalfa provided the weather remains favorable. It is recommended to pasture lightly the remaining portion of the fall when the reseeding for the purpose of thickening the stand is made after the third cutting. By pasturing, the alfalfa is kept from making so rank a growth as to shade and kill out the young plants, while the tramping of the stock does not appear to destroy the young plants but often has the effect of firming the soil and starting the seed, especially if the fall is rather dry.

My usual recommendation is to plow up such fields as you describe, planting them to corn and other crops for a few years and seeding down new land to alfalfa. Larger crops of grain and corn may be secured after alfalfa than by the continuous growing of these crops without rotation, while it is usually easier and cheaper and more satisfactory to get a stand of alfalfa by new seeding on a well-prepared seed-bed than by thickening up a stand of alfalfa on an old field.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Winter and Spring Wheat.

Kindly advise the undersigned as to the probable result, if we sow spring wheat in the autumn, or if we sow the winter wheat in the spring. In what does the difference in the two varieties of wheat consist? Why may not either be successfully sown, the spring variety in the autumn and the winter variety in the spring? We have a lot of the Macaroni wheat of the spring variety, now, what will be the result if we sow this variety this autumn?

Hamilton County. L. O. TEED.

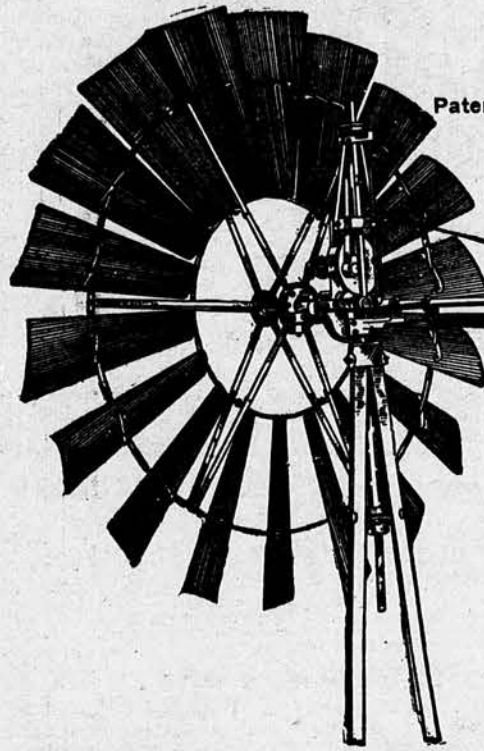
There is the same difference between spring wheat and winter wheat as there is between spring oats and winter oats or spring barley and winter barley. You are well aware that if the ordinary spring barley is sown in the fall in this climate, it will entirely winter-kill, and yet there are varieties of winter barley which may be sown in the fall and successfully grown at this station. The difference between spring and winter varieties of grain is largely a difference due to seed selection or training. Certain varieties of wheat have been grown in the fall so long that they have been trained to grow only under the conditions given by fall seeding. If these varieties of wheat are sown in the spring, the seeds will germinate and the plants will make some growth but will usually produce a few heads and little or no grain. On the other hand, if spring wheat be sown in the fall in this climate, it is practically sure to winter-kill, because it has never had bred into it the characteristic of hardness to withstand frost, which is one of the characteristics of winter wheat.

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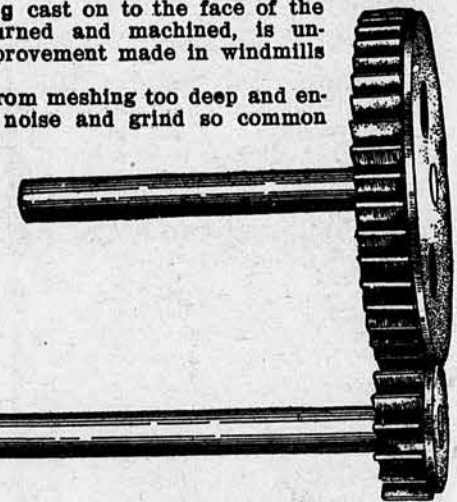
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In a warmer climate, as in some of the Southern States, it is possible to sow spring wheat in the fall or during the winter, and by reason of the mild climate the wheat will survive and produce a crop. In Oklahoma and Texas it is possible to get a crop of Macaroni wheat by seeding in the fall. But so far this variety of wheat has not proven hardy for fall-seeding at this station. From seedings made last fall, however, at this station, a few plants of Macaroni wheat survived the winter and produced well-matured seed this season. We hope by sowing this seed again and continuing the selection, to establish in time a variety of Macaroni wheat for fall-seeding. It is possible to do this, in fact this is the method in part by which winter wheats have been originated. On the other hand, a variety of winter wheat can be gradually changed into a spring wheat by planting it in the spring and thereafter continuing the spring planting from year to year with the seed secured. However, except for the purpose of experiment, or with the desire of originating new varieties of wheat, this would not be profitable. It would be very unwise for farmers to seed either variety of wheat out of its proper season. I would advise, therefore, that you do not sow Macaroni wheat in the fall but prepare your ground and sow early in the spring.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Emmer.

I want some reliable information about speltz. What kind of soil and methods of culture does it require, how much does it yield per acre, and what is its value as a feed? F. SCHAAF.

Nemaha County.

Emmer, wrongly called "speltz," is

a Russian grain which is now being grown quite extensively throughout the western part of the United States. Botanically the grain is known as Triticum dicoccum. It is, in fact, a species of wheat, and the analysis of the hulled grain shows a composition much like that of wheat. The analysis of the natural grain in the hull, however, makes the grain more like barley in the relative amount of food constituents which it contains. Emmer is best fed ground and in combination with other grains. As a flesh-producer emmer is not equal to barley, oats, or corn, and it will hardly take the place of barley or oats when fed alone. The crop may be grown along with other crops, especially in the western part of the State, where emmer appears to be better adapted for growing than barley or oats. At this station the crop has yielded better than barley or oats during the trial of the last two seasons. In 1903 emmer yielded 1,712 pounds of grain per acre, which was 44 pounds more grain per acre than the best oats will yield, and 129 pounds more per acre than the yield of the best-producing barley. Our yield of grain was less in 1904 than in 1903; the oats were especially poor, due to injury by late frost. Emmer yielded 1,569 pounds per acre, barley 1,462 pounds per acre, and oats 851 pounds per acre, thus the emmer produced 107 pounds more grain per acre than barley, and 718 pounds more per acre than oats. This grain appears to be very hardy and although adapted for dry climates. It withstands wet weather and resists rust and other grain diseases.

Emmer may be grown upon any ordinary soil adapted for growing oats, barley, or corn. The crop requires about the same culture as that given

to oats, barley, or spring wheat. The grain should be sown early in the spring, as soon as the ground is in fit condition to receive the seed. It requires a little longer period for maturing than early-maturing barley or oats.

It is usual to sow about two bushels of seed per acre. The ordinary grain-drill should be set to sow two and one-half to three bushels of barley per acre in order to sow the amount of emmer named above. In a trial of seeding different amounts of seed per acre at this station this season, the drill was set to sow barley at the rate of 1½ bushels, 2 bushels, 2¼ bushels, 2½ bushels, and 3 bushels per acre respectively. According to our computation, this sowed emmer at the rate of 1.24 bushels, 1.55 bushels, 1.67 bushels, 1.87 bushels, and 1.98 bushels per acre respectively. The yields in the order given above were as follows: 32.73 bushels, 32.04 bushels, 33.06 bushels, 33.40 bushels, and 31.82 bushels per acre. The test was made on new ground, prairie sod broken in the fall of 1903. The results, on the whole, favor the medium seeding. It was noted that the thickest sown grain lodged worse than that sown thinner. Last season was a very favorable one for perfect germination and for the stooling of the grain. In the eastern part of the State, in ordinary seasons, on average land, it would be best to sow a bushel and a half to two bushels of emmer-seed per acre. In the western part of Kansas, perhaps a less amount of seed should be sown. Supt. J. G. Haney, of the Hays Branch Experiment Station, recommends sowing a bushel to a bushel and a half of emmer per acre.

In South Dakota, the official weight adopted for emmer is 45 pounds to the bushel.

(Continued on page 929.)

The Stock Interest

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

September 20, 1904—A. M. Jordan, Alma, Poland-Chinas.

September 21, 1904—American Hereford Breeders Association sale, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, C. H. Thomas, Secretary.

October 1, 1904—Poland-Chinas, J. Clarence Norton, Moran, Kans.

October 6, 1904—Poland-Chinas, William Plummer, Barclay, Kans.

October 13, 1904—Percherons, Clydes, Standard-bred, Shetlands and mules, C. D. McPherson, Fairfield, Iowa.

October 13, 1904—C. O. Hoag, Mound City, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

October 17, 1904—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.

October 18, 1904—American Royal Show and Sale by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Manager.

October 19, 1904—R. F. Norton, Clay Center, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.

October 20, 1904—Poland-Chinas, L. P. Fuller, Morrowville, Kans.

October 20, 1904—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo.

October 22, 1904—Poland-Chinas, Republic County Breeders' Combination sale at Belleville, H. B. Walter, Manager.

October 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.

October 26, 1904—Sabetha Combination Sale, Jas. P. Lahr, Manager, Sabetha, Kans.

October 28, 1904—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

October 28, 1904—Combination sale Poland-Chinas at Clay Center, J. E. Johnson, Manager.

November 1, 1904—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.

November 3, 1904—H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

November 4, 1904—Shorthorns and Duroc-Jerseys, Burden, J. F. Stodder, Manager.

November 11, 1904—Combination Sale of Poland-Chinas, Girard, Kans.

November 17, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale at Moberly, Mo., E. H. Hart, Secy., Clifton Hill, Mo.

November 22, 1904—Herefords, at Hope, Kans., Dickinson and Marion County breeders; Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans., Manager.

November 23, 1904—Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' annual sale, Hope, Kans.; C. W. Taylor, Manager.

November 29, 1904—Holdeman's Holsteins at Topeka.

November 29, 1904—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Chicago.

December 1, 1904—International Show and Sale by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.

December 8 and 7, 1904—Chas. W. Armour, Kansas City, and Jas. A. Funkhauser, Plattsburg, Mo., Herefords at Kansas City.

January 20, 1905—Poland-Chinas at Girard, H. N. Holdeman.

January 25, 1905—G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Iowa, Duroc-Jerseys.

February 1, 2, 3, 4, 1905—Percherons, Shorthorns, Poland-Chinas, Wichita, Kans.; J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., Manager.

February 16 and 17, 1905—Chas. M. Johnston, Manager, Caldwell, Kans., Combination sale of registered stock.

February 21, 1905—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans., Duroc-Jersey bred-sow sale.

February 22 and 23, 1905—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, N. F. Shaw, Manager, Plainville, Kans.

Alfalfa as Horse Feed.

I would like information concerning alfalfa as a feed for horses. I am told by some that it is not a desirable feed for them and would like to know the truth.

H. C. OHLDE.

Washington County.

No direct experimental work has been done at this station bearing on this question. We have fed alfalfa hay, however, to all our horses and are feeding it at the present time. If it is judiciously fed, I believe no harm will come from it. Horses like it very well and if allowed to gorge themselves upon it, undoubtedly it would not be good for them. When fed to excess it seems to induce a greater consumption of water than when other hay is fed, therefore the kidneys are liable to be overworked and sometimes profuse sweating is induced.

A great many prominent horsemen in Kansas regard alfalfa as their standby in the growing and raising of horses. Horses can be maintained on a smaller grain-ration and therefore at less expense if alfalfa hay forms part of the roughness; hence it is economy to feed it.

The Experiment Station of Utah has published a bulletin on horse-feeding, in which a comparison of the results of alfalfa and timothy feeding have been carefully studied. I quote below a few of the conclusions which they have reported in their Bulletin No. 77.

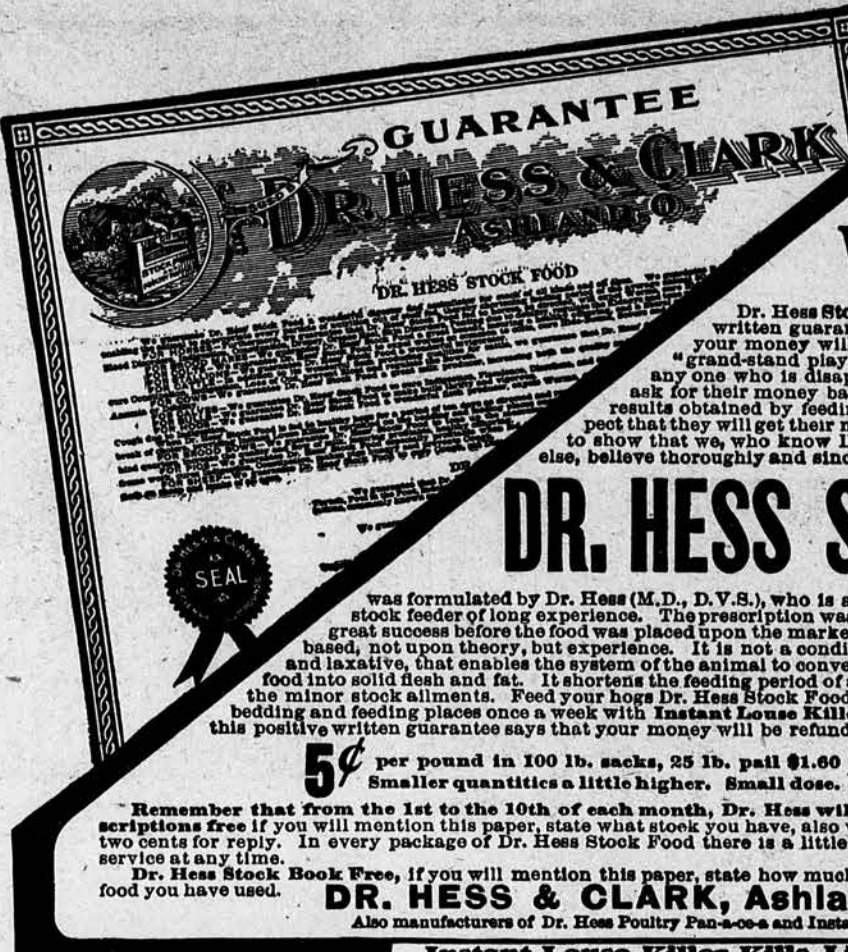
1. In comparing alfalfa and timothy as roughness for horses, the results of six tests, under varying conditions of work, show that it is not as difficult to maintain the weights of horses when fed alfalfa as when fed timothy.

2. The cost of maintenance was greater in every case, except one, on timothy than on alfalfa.

3. The appearance of the horses in every comparison of alfalfa and timothy was in favor of the alfalfa-fed horse.

4. When alfalfa and timothy were fed ad libitum much greater quantities of alfalfa were consumed.

5. No ill results were noted on the



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health of the horses by long-continued alfalfa-feeding.

6. Twenty pounds of alfalfa per day proved sufficient to maintain the weights of horses weighing nearly 1,400 pounds when at rest. When at heavy work, 32.62 pounds of alfalfa per day was barely sufficient to maintain the weights of the same horses.

7. The greater consumption of water when horses are fed alfalfa, results in a greater elimination by the kidneys, but we have no evidence that this greater elimination is in any way detrimental to the health of horses.

I think that if you are careful in the handling of alfalfa, and do not feed it to excess, you will find it a very satisfactory and economical feed for your horses.

G. C. WHEELER.

Color in Shorthorns.—XXI.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The first prize heifer in class for senior yearlings at last Royal show was Fair Queen, a roan bred in Ontario. Her sire is roan and dam red. In second generation two are red, one red and white, and one roan. In third generation four are red, one roan, one red roan, one red and white, and one English, color unknown. This heifer was also first in her class at last International.

Second, Oxford Bloom 12th (red). Her sire and dam are red. In second generation one is roan, one red a little white, two red. In third generation one is roan, one red with white marks, six red. In fourth generation, eleven are red, three roan, one red and white, one English, color unknown.

Third, Breeder's Fame (dark roan). Her sire is a red roan bred in England. Her paternal grandsire is roan, and grandam is English, color unknown. Her dam and maternal grandsire and grandam are reds. This heifer was third in same class at last International.

Fourth, Rose Sterne 8th (red). She was eighth in same class at International. Her sire and dam are red. All four are red in second generation. In third generation five are red, one roan, one red roan, one English, color unknown. In fourth generation, eight are red, three roan; one red roan, four English cows, color unknown.

Fifth, Seventh Mary of Elderlawn (red and white). Her sire and dam are red. All four are red in second generation. In third generation are three red, two red and white, one roan, one red roan, one English cow, color unknown.

Sixth, Dora A. (roan). Her sire is roan and dam red, with white marks. Her paternal grandsire and grandam



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are roans. Her maternal grandsire is red a little white, and grandam red. In third generation four are red, two roan, one red roan, one white.

Seventh, Maid of Fairview 4th (roan). She was sixth in her class at International. Her sire is red and dam roan. Her paternal grandsire is the great roan show-bull, St. Valentine 121014, bred in Ontario, where there is no red craze. Her paternal granddam was the roan cow Monarch's Lovely, by the great roan Gay Monarch 92411 (bred by Mar of Scotland), that was second in class for aged bulls at World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The first prize winner at the said World's Fair in aged-bull class was the

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great roan, Young Abbottsburn 110679 (also bred in Ontario), whose ancestors for two generations were all roan but one and she may have been a roan, as she was an English cow, color unknown.

D. P. NORTON.
Morris County.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR.

Fifteen thousand people is the record of one day's attendance at the thirty-eighth annual fair of the Franklin County, Kansas, Agricultural Society, which was held at Ottawa during the four days beginning on Tuesday, September 6.

The agricultural display was very light this year because of the fact that the vicinity of Ottawa had suffered so seriously from the spring and summer floods; however, the quality of this exhibit was good. There was a very small display of poultry and the horticultural exhibit was meager.

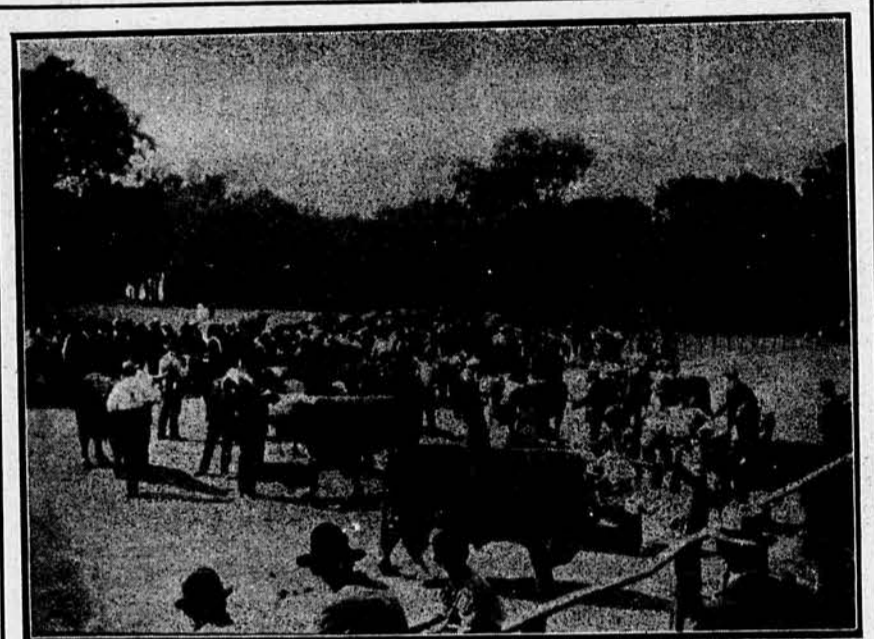
The racing was especially attractive

Percheron classes. Crouch won first in 3-year-old stallion on Martin 31084 and second on Conquerant 46713. In the 2-year-old stallions Robison was given first on Tapageur 35340. In yearlings, Robison got first on Leo and also first on stallion colt. In the mare classes Robison was given first on Berenice 27225 and second on Columbia. In the 2-year-olds they secured first on Henrietta and in the yearlings first on Martha and also first on mare colt. The Robisons were given first on draft team in harness with their big team of winning mares, and W. L. Martin, of Ottawa, was given second.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

S. A. Spriggs, of Westphalia, Kans., was present with his herd of jacks and jennets that carried off the prizes at the Missouri State Fair. His winnings here were as follows:

Three-year-old jack, first on King Jumbo; second on Royal.
Two-year-olds—First on Grover Cleveland Jr.; second on Black Satin.



Grand Parade of Prize-Winning Cattle, Franklin County, Kansas, Fair.

and a number of good horses were present, but what marked the real character of the fair and served most to attract visitors was the live-stock display. This was especially true of the exhibit of coach- and draft-horses. J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., were present with their herd of World's Fair prize-winning Percherons, and J. Crouch & Son, of Lafayette, Ind., brought their large show herd of Coach and Percheron horses direct from their victorious visit to the World's Fair.

The weather during the entire week was delightful and this association has never held so successful a fair as the one just closed. The display of agricultural implements was large and varied. The cream-separator men were in evidence and three prominent separator companies were represented by attractive displays.

While there was an abundance of refreshment stands, lunch-counters, merry-go-rounds, and other places of amusement, there were no objectionable features on the grounds and the fair was absolutely clean. The cattle exhibit served to bring together two of the best Hereford herds in the State and a good display of Shorthorns was made, but the dairy breeds were conspicuous by their absence.

The swine display was extra good and exhibits were made of Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Chester Whites and Berkshires, with a small pen of Tamworths. Several breeders showed sheep, but not in any large numbers.

HORSES.

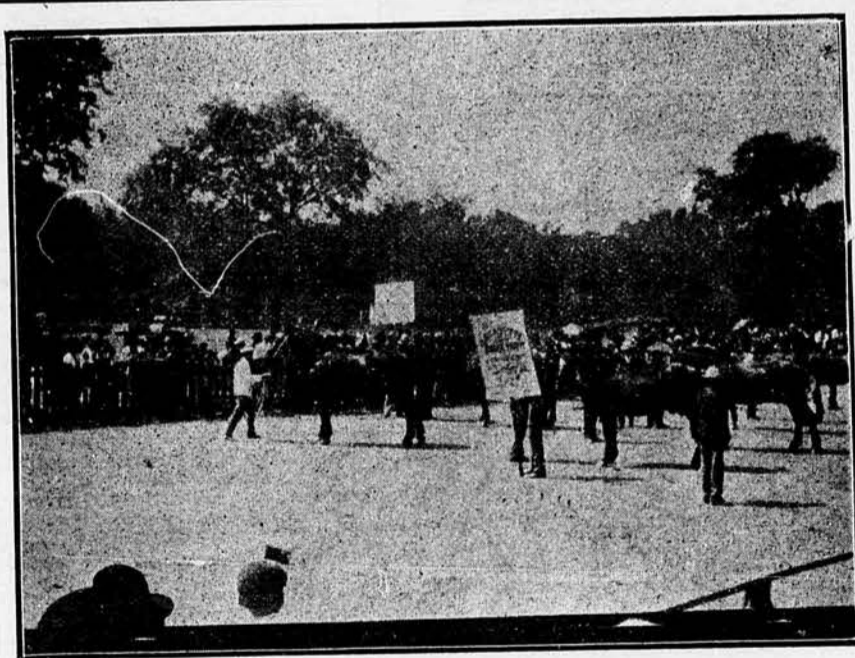
Under the provisions of the premium list it was necessary to enter the Coach-horses in the all-purpose class, and Messrs. Crouch & Son deserve great credit for giving the Franklin County Fair the best exhibit of this class of horses ever seen on their grounds. Horses and jacks of all classes were judged by Mr. William Orvis, of Kansas City, to the satisfaction of both exhibitors and visitors. Crouch & Son won first in 3-year-old stallion on Fimmy 2443, and second on Adalburg 1355, two magnificent Coach stallions that pleased the visitors very much. They also won first and second in 2-year-old Coach classes, and this constituted the extent of their showing of this breed. It will be remembered that Crouch & Son won the grand championship at the World's Fair on German Coachers, besides a number of other class ribbons and the championship on stallions.

In the exhibit of Percheron horses, J. W. and J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., had their great first prize winner at the World's Fair in the aged stallion class barred from exhibition. It was thought that Casino had won glory enough by winning first in class and reserve championship at St. Louis, so he was placed on exhibition without being allowed to compete. Crouch & Son and the Robisons both showed in the Per-

Yearlings—First on Black Prince. Colts—First on Peacock. Three-year-old jennets—First on Blue Ribbon; second on Kansas Belle. Two-year-olds—First on Queen of Diamonds; second on Lady Queen. Yearlings—First on Black Beauty; second on Miss Zaydock. Colts—First on Little Beauty. Get of jack, five head—First on get of King Jumbo.

SHORTHORNS.

Shorthorn breeders who attend the Ottawa Fair have come to expect, as a necessary part of this fair, an exhibit from the Glendale Shorthorn herd of C. F. Wolf & Son. This year, however, they



Grand Parade of Prize-Winning Horses, Franklin County, Kansas, Fair.

were disappointed, partly by reason of the disaster wrought by the flood, but chiefly because of the serious illness of a member of Mr. Wolf's family. Mr. C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, is another old-time exhibitor here who was present this year with the best young herd he has had out in the show-ring. He and Mr. Mason, of Overbrook were the only exhibitors. All the cattle were judged by V. R. Ellis, the veteran Shorthorn breeder of Garnett. He tied the ribbons on Shorthorns as follows:

Aged bull—Mason, first on Lord of Grassland. Yearlings—Nevius, first on Pavana's Prince; second on a calf by Scotland's Charm. Bull calf—Nevius, first on Forest Knight and second on Elsie's Victor. Aged cow—Nevius, first on Agaserial 4; Mason, second on Princess' Primrose of Sycamore. Two-year-olds—Nevius, first on Lady Phillips. Yearlings—Nevius, first on Glenwood Violet and second on Glenwood Blondine. Calves—Nevius, first on Knight's Josephine and second on Glenwood Violet 2d.

FARMERS! ATTENTION!
NO LINIMENT WAS EVER MADE THAT EQUALS
SLOAN'S LINIMENT
FOR HORSES AND OTHER STOCK AND ALL FAMILY USES
It Kills Pain and Kills Germs

Exhibitor's herd—Nevius, first; Mason, second.
Breeder's young herd—Nevius, first.
Sweepstakes bull—Nevius, on Pavana's Prince.
Sweepstakes cow—Nevius, on Glenwood Violet.

HEREFORDS.

Sunny Slope Herd, belonging to C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans., and Belvoir Herd, belonging to Steele Bros., Belvoir, Kans., were present with full herds, while Mr. Ed. P. Pendleton, of Richmond, Kans., was present with a part of a herd. Judge Ellis tied the Hereford ribbons as follows:

Aged bull—Stannard, first on Lord Sax-on 89312; Pendleton, second on All Right. Two-year-olds—Steele Bros., first on Principate 159457. Yearlings—Steele Bros., first on Stanley; Stannard, second on Adron; Pendleton, third on Correct, a son of Corrector. Calves—Stannard, first on Julionne; Stannard, second on Lord Saxon 5th; Steele Bros., third, on Lambert. Aged cow—Steele Bros., first on Priscilla 89400; Stannard, second on Blanche 51120. Two-year-olds—Steele Bros., first on Nettie 159456; Stannard, second on Mansallete 145569; Pendleton, third on Halde's Pride. Yearlings—Stannard, first on Mary J.; Steele, second on Nutbrown. Calves—Stannard, first on Duchess Real; second on Helen 2d; and third on Rhoda 2d. Exhibitor's herd—Stannard, first; Steele Bros., second.

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A new illustrated book on how to keep hogs free from LICE, WORMS and SCURVY, PROTECT FROM DISEASE and bring to early maturity at small cost. Contains illustration of hog-dipping plant and many suggestions of value. MAILED FREE on request. WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY. Address: MOORE C. & M. CO., 1501 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

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THE ORIGINAL
TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
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WILL KEEP YOU DRY
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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
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TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD., TORONTO, CANADA.

LUMP JAW No Cure No Pay.
W. S. Sneed, Sedalia, Mo., cured four steers of lump jaw with one application to each steer; and J. A. Keeseaman, Osborn, Mo., cured three cases with one application to each. Hundreds of similar testimonials on hand. Full particulars by mail. Write to **CHARLES E. BARTLETT,** Columbus, Kansas.

PINK EYE CURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
Sure relief for Pink Eye, foreign irritating substances, clears the eyes of Horses and Cattle when quite milky. Sent to responsible stockmen on 30 days trial, or sent prepaid for the price, \$1.00. Address orders to **W. O. THURSTON,** Emdale, Kansas.

on Chief Ideal 2d 2895; Walker, second on Orphan Boy.
 Yearlings—Dietrich & Spaulding, first on Missouri Black Perfection 2d 8889; second on Compromise 88203.
 Senior pig—Dietrich & Spaulding, first on Earl M.; second on Curtis.
 Junior pig—Woods, first; Walker, second.
 Aged sow—Killough, first on Axle's Perfection; second on Sealskin.
 Yearlings—Dietrich & Spaulding, first on a daughter of Chief Ideal 2d; Walker, second on Garnett Queen.
 Senior pig—Dietrich & Spaulding, first and second.
 Junior pig—Davidson, first; Woods, second.
 Sow and litter—Killough, first on Best Tecumseh; McKnight, second.
 Get of sire—Woods, first on get of Model Tecumseh; Dietrich & Spaulding, second on get of U. C. Perfection.
 Sweepstakes boar—Dietrich & Spaulding, on Missouri Black Perfection 2d.
 Sweepstakes sow—Dietrich & Spaulding, on U. C. Perfection gilt.

BERKSHIRES.

Mr. A. M. Lloyd, of Princeton, was the only exhibitor. He showed in the junior boar pig, aged sow, senior sow pig and sow and litter classes and was awarded all the premiums.

CHESTER-WHITES.

A. E. Staley, Ottawa, H. V. Lancelot & Son, Richmond; C. P. Stoffer, Ottawa; and W. V. Foster, Ottawa, were the exhibitors in this breed. Lancelot got first on aged boar, the only animal he showed. Stoffer was given first on senior boar and junior boar pig; also first on senior sow pig, junior sow pig, and second on yearling sow, the only classes in which he showed. Staley got first on yearling sow and second on junior sow pig.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

L. A. Keeler, Ottawa; A. Johns & Son, Ottawa; W. C. Parks, Ottawa; and W. G.

with a full program of entertainment, including a public wedding in the evening at the Roman Stadium, with special music and electric illumination. Friday will be Kansas day, when everybody will be admitted free to the grand stand to witness the grand parade of the prize-winners. Saturday will be children's day, with a culmination of all the special features provided for the little folks. It will pay to go to Hutchinson this year.

Lorain Park Duroc-Jerseys.

The writer recently visited Lorain Park Stock Farm, owned by J. W. Jones & Co., and situated near Delphos, Kans. Over thirty acres are included in the hog-pastures alone and each separate field contains alfalfa and shade-trees. The large herd is divided according to age and sex, and each division has a pasture to itself. All are healthy and thrifty and those selected for the sale November 1 will go into the ring in fine breeding condition. Mr. Jones' aim has been "The best at any cost" and his herd now ranks with the best. The most casual observer is immediately struck by the uniform color, large bone, strong backs, good feet, heavy hams and long, low, deep bodies—Duroc-Jersey qualities par excellence.

This herd is bred and fed for utility but is called the fancy herd, the owners believing that a hog may be useful and at the same time fancy. Among the four herd boars used are Fancy Jumbo 17163, sired by Jumbo Red, a Nebraska State Fair prize-winner; and Fancy Chief 24723 by Ohio Chief, first prize winner at Chicago, 1900, and first prize and sweepstakes-winner in 1901. The herd matrons carry the blood of fourteen different sires, five of which have blue ribbons from State fairs. The first sale will be held at farm November 1. The offering will be made up of useful, top-bred individuals, not one of which does not have in its immediate ancestry the names of noted prize-winners. Here will be a chance for farmers, breeders and fanciers.

Your Hog Money



The Difference

between your hogs in "fair" condition and the same hogs in really good condition is about 40 pounds a head in weight and 20c a hundred in price—a difference of between \$2 and \$3 a head. That difference represents a large part of your profit. You can make that difference and get that profit at very small cost, increasing the weight, improving the condition, perfecting the finish, shortening the fattening period, without feeding a single peck more corn, by the sensible use of

STANDARD STOCK FOOD

The Standard of all Stock Foods. There is no question about it. Thousands of hog raisers are doing it every year. Standard Stock Food helps the hog get more good out of the feed you feed. It will pay you big—not only for hogs but for every animal on your place. Standard Stock Food, added to the regular ration, will help you get more beef, pork, mutton, milk, muscle, growth, finish, condition, or whatever you are feeding for, and will do it better, sooner and cheaper than any other stock food. "It makes stock thrive." Why not investigate for yourself?

We have an agency with one dealer in each town. If you do not know who our agent is, write us. Do not take an imitation—get genuine Standard.

Ask your dealer for Standard Poultry Food and take no other. It makes hens lay.

Our Dr. Sanborn will reply free to all questions concerning care and treatment of live stock in health and disease.

Send for Free Book

Send to-day for Free Offer. If you have never used Standard Stock Food and will try it, tell us how much stock you have and we will make you a special free trial offer, which will surely interest you.
THE F. E. SANBORN CO., 1517 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.



The New Swine Pens, Franklin County, Kansas, Fair.

Whitcher, Quenemo, were the exhibitors in this breed. Keeler got first on his aged boar, Prince, and first on his yearling, Red Rover, and second on senior boar pig. Johns got first on senior boar pig, first on aged sow, and second on senior sow pig. Parks got first on yearling sow, second on junior sow pig, and first on produce of sow. Whitcher got first on senior sow pig and first on junior sow pig.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Boar and sow any age or breed awarded to Dietrich & Spaulding on Poland-Chinas.
 Get of sire, any breed—First to Woods and second to Dietrich & Spaulding, both Poland-Chinas.
 Sweepstakes boar, any age or breed—Dietrich & Spaulding on Missouri Black Perfection 2d.
 Sweepstakes sow, any age or breed—Dietrich & Spaulding on their senior sow pig by U. C. Perfection.

The State Fair at Hutchinson.

Next week, beginning September 19, there will be held at Hutchinson, Kans., one of the great fairs of the State. Last year the State Fair at Hutchinson was a pronounced success in every particular and the appreciation of the public was shown by the large attendance. The State Fair at Hutchinson was especially strong in live-stock exhibits though the agricultural, horticultural, dairy and machinery exhibits were very fine, and the racing was extra good. This year the prospects for the Hutchinson Fair are excellent and it promises to be better than last year, when the attendance amounted to 25,000 people on a single day. Hutchinson is in the central portion of the State and is easily accessible from all directions for both passengers and exhibits. A large number of the exhibits now showing in the Topeka State Exposition will go direct to the Hutchinson State Fair and thence perhaps to the Colorado State Fair which follows it immediately. Write to Secretary A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson, Kans., for a premium list and learn the full program for each day's exhibits and entertainments. Tuesday, September 20, will be fraternal day, when the various lodges will have their drill teams compete for the \$450 cash prizes. Wednesday will be Hutchinson day, in which the judging will be continued and the high diving pony exhibition, loop the gap and other physical culture fetes will be provided for the entertainment of the visitors. Thursday will be Reno County day

Gossip About Stock.

J. W. Jones & Co., R. F. D. No. 3, Delphos, Kans., breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine, begin a card in this number of the Kansas Farmer.

A little while ago Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans., sold their boar, Cashier 88201.A, to Mr. Thos. J. Sterritt, a noted breeder at Albia, Iowa. Mr. Spaulding thinks that Cashier was one of the best boars they have bred in years.

The second annual fair and sale of the Glasco Improved Stock Show and Sale Association will be held at Glasco, Kans., October 12, 13, and 14. About twenty prominent breeders of Central Kansas will make consignments which will include both thoroughbred cattle and hogs. J. M. Copeland is president and G. H. Bernard, secretary.

The Hampshire-Down Breeders' Association of America will hold a public sale of imported and home-bred prize-winners at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds, beginning at one o'clock, p. m., October 7, 1904. Here will be a grand opportunity to secure perfect specimens of the breed. For catalogue and further information of the sale address the secretary of the association, C. A. Tyler, Notawata, Michigan.

Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb., announces: "I arrived home August 18, 1904 with 80 black Percherons and Belgians—2 to 4 years old—weight 1,800 pounds to 2,200 pounds. They were shipped by 'special train' by express—at a cost of \$2,000. They are the best lot of big, black boys I have ever owned; these with what I have at home, make me have 149 head of toppers. Watch my horses at State fairs—and read 'Iams' ads." It is 'peaches and cream' to his buyers."

J. W. & J. C. Robison sold the champion mare, Zaza, the first prize-winner, Fauvette, and the sucking stallion colt, Casius, whose pictures are shown on the first page of this issue, to Virginia breeders for a good big bunch of money just after the tying of the ribbons at the World's Fair, St. Louis. Later they bought Bernice 27225, a prize-winner in the 3-year-old class. This mare is now with their show herd on the Topeka Exposition grounds.

We call special attention this week to the announcement of a breeders' combination sale to be held at Alden, Rice County, Kansas, on Thursday, October 6,

JORDAN'S FIRST ANNUAL SALE. 50--Royal Poland-Chinas--50 Tuesday, September 20, 1904, at 1 p. m.

Also sell cattle and goats. Trains met at Alma and McFarland. Send for catalogue to A. M. JORDAN, Alma, Kansas.

Breeders' Combination Sale

TO BE HELD AT

Alden, Rice Co., Kans., Thursday, Oct. 6, 1904.

This desirable offering comprises twelve head registered Shorthorn cattle, consisting of six cows, two heifers and four bulls, from 6 months to 2 years old. Also fourteen head of pedigreed Duroc-Jersey hogs, consisting of four open gilts, 6 months old, and ten boars, 6 months old. These hogs are from the best herds in Missouri and Kansas.

Will also sell forty head of high-grade Shorthorn cows and heifers. Some splendid young cows in this lot. The registered Shorthorn cattle are the breeding of T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., and are sired by such bulls as Thisletop, Gallant Knight and Daring Knight. For further information address

J. P. ENGLE, Alden, Shorthorns; R. O. STEWARD, Alden, Duroc-Jerseys
 Gray & Potter, Auctioneers.

1904. The offering comprises twelve registered Shorthorn cattle, cows, heifers and bulls of the breeding of T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, and fourteen head of registered Duroc-Jersey hogs, 6-months-old boars and gilts of the most desirable breeding and forty head of high-grade Shorthorn cows and heifers suitable for dairy farmers. For further information address, J. P. Engel, Alden, Kans.

Mr. S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans., who is making an exhibit of jacks and jennets at the Kansas Exposition at Topeka this week, was a winner at the Missouri State Fair. In Percherons he won first on aged stallion, second on yearling stallion, second on suckling stallion colt, and second on mare and colt. He got first on herd of Percherons and won first on aged jack, first on 3-year-old jack, second on 2-year-old jack, and sweepstakes on jacks. The Missouri mule has been famous for many years and so have Missouri jacks and jennets. Mr. Spriggs, however, has carried the war into the enemy's country and won these prizes at the Missouri State Fair.

Among the good Duroc-Jersey breeders of Eastern Kansas, Mr. L. A. Keeler, of Ottawa, stands prominent. He won first prize on his aged boar, Prince, and first prize on his yearling boar, Red Rover, at the Ottawa Fair. Both of these boars are used in his herd, which he advertises in our breeder's directory. Breeders and farmers generally are coming to understand that it pays to buy the best of breeding stock, and prize-winning strains are within the reach of all who are capable of being breeders. A tolerably good boar is like a tolerably good egg, nobody wants him. Prize-winning stock, on the other hand, is always in demand. Look up Mr. Keeler's advertisement on page 930 and write him a letter of inquiry.

J. Crouch & Son, owners of the great Lafayette breeding farm, of Percheron, Belgian, and Coach horses, Lafayette, Ind., got a pocket full of money at the World's Fair from their winnings on Bel-

gium and Coach horses. In aged stallions they got first and third prizes. In 2-year-olds they received senior and junior championships as well as the grand and reserve championship. In Coach horses they got first, second, and third prizes in aged stallions, second and third on 3-year-old stallion, first and second on 2-year-old stallion, first and fourth in yearling stallion, senior and junior championship in stallions as well as the grand championship and reserve championship in both stallions and mares. These awards will be given more in detail a little later.

Casino (45462) 27830 whose latest photograph is reproduced on the last page in this issue, is barred from competing for prizes at the State Exposition, now being held in Topeka. He was also barred out last week by the authorities of the Franklin County Fair. When a horse has won such recognition from the judges as Casino received at the World's Fair he honors enough, and we understand that it is the intention of his owners J. W. & J. C. Robison, to never show him again for a prize. He will be exhibited before the grandstand at the State Exposition grounds both forenoon and afternoon on each day of this week, after which he will be taken to his home at Towanda, Kans., where he will welcome visitors who would like to own some of his sons or daughters.

At the Franklin County Fair at Ottawa, we had the pleasure of meeting a prominent farmer who is especially active in the breeding of live stock and in the development of his home fair as a place in which to exhibit it. He would not allow us to mention his name but he made a remark that was impressive. He said, "When I learned of the winnings that had been made by the Robison Percherons at St. Louis and then learned that they were to be shown at Ottawa I immediately went home and looked over my file of the Kansas Farmer until I found the issue of April 14 which contains a de-

(Continued on page 927.)

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THE TWO ANGELS.

Two angels, one of Life and one of Death,
Passed o'er our village as the morning
broke;
The dawn was in their faces, and beneath,
The sombre houses hearsed with plumes
of smoke.

Their attitude and aspect was the same,
Allike their features and their robes of
white;
But one was crowned with amaranth, as
with flame,
And one with asphodels, like flakes of
light.

I saw them pause on their celestial way;
Then said I, with deep fear and doubt
oppressed,
"Beat not so loud, my heart, lest thou be-
tray
The place where thy beloved are at
rest."

And he who wore the crown of asphodels
Descending at my door began to knock,
And my soul sank within me, as in wells
The waters sing before an earthquake's
shock.

I recognized the nameless agony,
The terror and the tremor and the pain,
That oft before had filled or haunted me,
And now returned with threefold
strength again.

The door I opened to my Heavenly guest,
And listened, for I thought I heard
God's voice;
And, knowing whatso'er He sent was
best
Dared neither to lament nor to rejoice.

Then with a smile, that filled the house
with light,
"My errand is not Death, but Life," he
said;
And ere I answered, passing out of sight,
On his celestial embassy he sped.

'Twas at thy door, O friend! and not at
mine,
The angel with the amaranthine wreath,
Pausing, descended, and with voice divine,
Whispered a word that had a sound
like Death.

Then fell upon the house a sudden gloom,
A shadow on those features fair and
thin;
And, softly, from that hushed and dark-
ened room,
Two angels issued, where but one went
in.

All is of God! If He but wave His hand,
The mists collect, the rain falls thick
and loud,
Till, with a smile of light on sea and land,
Lo, he looks back from the departing
cloud.

Angels of Life and Death alike are His;
Without His leave they pass no thresh-
old o'er;
Who then, would wish or dare, believing
this,
Against His messengers to shut the
door?

—Henry W. Longfellow.

CHILDREN.

Come to me, O ye children!
For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the eastern windows
That look towards the sun,
Where thoughts are singing swallows
And the brooks of morning run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sun-
shine,
In your thoughts the brooklets flow,
But in mine is the wind of autumn
And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what would the world be, to us
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before.

What the leaves are to the forest,
With light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood—

That to the world are children;
Through them it feels the glow
Of a brighter and sunnier climate
Than reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O ye children!
And whisper in my ear
What the birds and the winds are singing
In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings,
And the wisdom of our books,
When compared with your caresses,
And the gladness of your looks?

Ye are better than all the ballads
That were ever sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

The Romance of Light.

There are few objects in daily use about which we stop to ask how they came to us, and through what stages of development they passed before arriving at that perfection which we now enjoy. Should we turn a retrospective eye toward "those good old times," we should be amazed at the slow steps of progress, and the almost infinite struggles through which inventions came into acceptance.

The connection between a burning fagot and an electrolier may seem remote, but every link in the chain is

perfect. From the smoky rays of the first flaring brand of the cave-dweller, to the electric light, filling the most spacious halls with its glory and making the streets of our cities luminous as the day, the way has been paved with human effort and illumined by human genius.

The pine torch was no doubt coeval with fire in the hands of men. The resinous knot was the first step in artificial illumination. Its use is found in every savage tribe and Nation, while it is a necessity in the lives of all first settlers in new countries. When the nineteenth century dawned, the children of America were learning to read by the light of pine knots and the crackling of logs of an open fireplace; so closely are we related to what may seem the remote past.

It is hard to believe that the world groped on to the thirteenth century without discovering even the tallow candle; yet so it is. The expression that "mankind was plunged in darkness during the early ages" is true in every sense. It was perhaps the accidental burning of a bit of fat of some slain animal that suggested its use as a luminant, while the hollow shell from the sea, a concave rock, or a mold of sun-baked clay held the fat, which was burned by placing a rush in the fat, with the lighted end projecting over the edge of the rude dish. Step by step the lamp was fashioned into a thing of beauty, thought hardly a joy forever. Thus came the first improvement in the art of domestic illumination.

Admirable specimens of lamps in terra cotta, in stone, in brass, and in bronze have been found on sites of Hebrew cities and in the temples of Hindustan. From the tombs of Egypt; from the tumuli of Assyria and ancient lettered Babylon; from the opened graves of Chaldean sages, come examples of household lamps, revealing a general use many centuries before the Christian era. Herodotus speaks of a procession of lamps, as a scene of imposing magnificence, and Homer sings of a torch borne upon a staff, its flame no doubt feeding upon the wax from the wild honey, and the resinous gums of the forest-trees, nearly a thousand years before the Christ.

So, from the fat of slain animals, the resinous products of the forest-trees, and the wax of the wild bee came those lights which gleamed upon fair women and brave men at Belshazzar's feasts, the revels of Dives and the grand balls given by the first Napoleon in the Palace of the Tuilleries.

When men discovered the art of extracting oil from the olive and other vegetable sources, the use of the lamp became very general among the wealthy and noble. Only they could enjoy the less offensive methods.

The first step toward the use of the modern candle was the invention of a tallow torch which came into use about the last of the twelfth century. This remained in use for about a hundred years when the tallow candle either dipped or molded made its appearance, much as it now exists. The haughty barons who forced King John to sign the Magna Charta at Runnymede would have considered a bundle of tallow dips of almost as great value as the rights which they wrung from the unwilling hand of their sovereign. To have stolen one from the kitchen table would have incurred the noose without hope of pardon. Not until the fifteenth century were the burgesses and tradespeople able to purchase a tallow candle. At the opening of the nineteenth century they were sold singly for about twelve cents each.

Flax being the wick, they burned rapidly. Cotton was more expensive than silk and to use it for wicks was extravagant folly. Three pounds sterling was the price of a pair of cotton stockings one hundred years ago. Tapers made of wax had been in use in churches since the ninth century, but no one ever dreamed of using so expensive and sacred an article for domestic purposes. Toward the close of the fourteenth century they were timidly introduced in a few palaces, and the homes of great noblemen. To offer a wax taper at a shrine was a princely gift, and absolution followed the

presentation of a taper weighing one pound. To vow a taper to the Virgin Mary was like vowing a hundred doves to Venus or a heifer to Juno. At a cost of four hundred crowns in gold, King Henry sent two wax tapers weighing twenty pounds each to Thomas a Becket, hoping thereby to appease the great primate of Canterbury.

In the Cathedral of Pisa a ton of bronze slowly swings from the lofty dome. A keen-eyed student watches its regular oscillations as its hundred wax tapers flash upon a thousand worshippers engaged in evening prayer. The great candelabrum, almost a world's wonder at the time, was weaving a message of light in Galileo's brain, and from the cathedral he went away to startle the world with the story of its motion and to reveal the secrets of the pendulum as a means of measuring time. Still swings the chandelier under the cathedral's dome, with the same potent motion as when its flashing lights taught the old astronomer the deeper story of the world's life.

Toward the middle of the eighteenth century the number of lamps increased among the poorer classes, owing to the invention of Colza oil. The new liquid was far cheaper than the olive oil used in France and Italy or the whale oil of England and America. Not till then began the processes of lamp regeneration. It was in 1783 that an enthusiastic and radical reformer, one Argand, discovered a lamp which consumed its own smoke and most of the odor. By admitting-oxygen to both sides of a flat flame he increased the light so that a shade became necessary. The new lamp was at once popular in France and England. When improved by a convex reflector placed behind the flame, the light was rendered too dazzling for an ordinary room.

Fred and Philippe Girard improved this lamp, placed the reservoir for oil below the wick; softened the glare by the use of whitened glass, giving the first effect of beauty to artificial light. It is an interesting fact that the first appearance of the new lamp devised by the brothers Girard took place in London at a party given by the Duchess du Barry, then in exile. Josephine, hearing that it was enthusiastically admired, and jealous that it was not first seen at her soirees, ordered the brothers to bring a lamp at once to the palace. The significance of his circumstance is little beyond the fact that the lamp presented by the brothers to the Empress was decorated by a young and obscure artist, struggling for bread, to be later known throughout the world as Jean Auguste Ingres.

On the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1621 they adopted the Indian's method for light and used the pine knots, furnished in abundance by the virgin forests. No doubt the pitchy drippings of these knots were a source of discomfort to the cleanly housewife, and the candle when it came was greatly prized. Cattle were not introduced into the colony until about eleven years after the arrival of the "Mayflower," up to which time candles were unknown except when imported at rare intervals. Elliot translated the Bible by a spluttering, smoky torch. New England literature was spattered by the dripping flame and clouded, perhaps, by the odorous smoke.

There is a long step between the torch of the fathers, still in use at the opening of the nineteenth century, and the electric searchlight, of which it was the humble progenitor.

The forerunner of the street light was the basket torch, fastened to a building at a street corner, or later swung by a chain across the street. This basket filled with pitch pine knots made the place quite light. Such a basket, but of enormous proportions, was swung from a crane at the top of a high place in Boston and gave the name to Beacon Hill.

In the year 1660 candle-making became quite common with the pilgrim housewife. Tallow was not plentiful, so the fat of the bear and deer was added to the tallow, increasing the light but softening the candle, making it less durable. The method usually em-

My name on a
lamp-chimney says,
"Pay double for
me; I give double
light and don't
break."

MACBETH.

How to take care of lamps, including the getting of right-shape chimneys, is in my Index; sent free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

ployed was dipping, with a few molded candles for "company." To dip, a number of wicks were placed upon the sticks a sufficient distance apart, the wick suspended vertically. These wicks were dipped or carefully lowered into a pot of hot tallow on a cold day. Tallow would adhere and quickly cool. This repeated until the proper size was reached secured the "taller dip" of the "mothers."

Not alone was the oil from the sperm whale used as an illuminant, but the fatty substance which gives the name to the fish was discovered to be most excellent for candles, being more costly, but of greater power. Inclosed in little square lanterns "spermaceti" candles lighted the streets of Boston, were suspended over the front doors of the wealthy, and adorned the front halls of elegant mansions. That which gave happiness to the young eyes of "Dorothy Q," the grandmother of the genial "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," is still in existence.

Not until about 1830 did our fathers have a match to carry in their pocket. Up to that time they must light their pipe with an ember or by the tinder box. Should the fire of the hearth go out he must revive it by steel and flint or make a hurried trip to the neighbor's to secure his fire. At an early hour on a cold morning this was no pastime.

In the early days of the last century, Sir Walter Scott, writing from London, to a friend in Edinburgh, said: "There is a fool here who is trying to light the city with smoke."

Sir Walter's "smoke" was not a human invention. It was a product of nature's laboratory. Accumulations of gas from coal beds found their way to the surface, and being highly inflammable attracted the attention of men who erected altars over them, and their perpetual fires were dedicated to the gods. After the defeat of the Persian armies at Platea, two victorious generals, Pausanias and Aristides, were directed by the Oracle to build an altar to Jupiter, and to offer no sacrifice thereon until they had extinguished every altar fire in the country, polluted by the Persians, and had relighted them with the sacred fire from Delphi. It would be natural to expect men of science to imitate a process of nature which held such promise. For thousands of years the Chinese have speculated upon the meaning of natural gas which has escaped abundantly from the earth in several provinces.

In 1826 Dr. Hales informed chemists that by distilling a few grains of coal, he had obtained an equal number of cubic inches of "inflammable air," and that, if attempted on a large scale, millions upon millions of cubic feet of that valuable substance could be made, and conveyed unseen along the highways of the land, and become the means for obtaining perpetual day. In 1813 Sir Walter's "smoke" was burned on Westminster Bridge in London, and one year later the streets of St. Margarets, Westminster, enjoyed illumination from gas, it being the first parish contracting for such a luxury.

The common kerosene lamp, with its chimney of glass, its varied forms of

beauty, its shades modified to every grade of vision and of taste, suggests the relation of man to light. The oil, natural, cheap, brilliant and volatile, was long known to civilized humanity as a crude outflow from the earth. It was not until about 1845 that the iridescent scum seen floating on the surface of a stream near Pittsburg suggested to thoughtful men to dig for a greater supply. Indians came from a distance and soaked it from the water with their blankets which they wrung out into vessels in order to secure a quantity for some secret purpose. When the American found it he was rich beyond computation, at the same time providing at a small cost the best fuel and the cheapest light for the common people. It was not until 1860 that it passed into common use. Since that time it has driven every form of wax, grease, fluid, camphene, and whale-oil lamps from the common use of mankind.

From the clouds overhead, lowering along the horizon as the sun goes down, Franklin and Edison have drawn the electric fire and in our chambers darkness is unknown. All the way from the pine knot to a nightless day has been won from the darkness in the lifetime of one man and he but just reaching the century point.

This is the Age of Light.—Fred. Hovey Allen, in Exchange.

For the Little Ones

PUSSY'S COMPLAINT.

I'm just as unhappy unhappy,
As ever a kitten can be;
If you'll let me, I'll tell you about it,
Then, perhaps, you will all pity me,
It's a great mistake in your thinking
That kits have no feeling at all,
Nor a thought beyond having a frolle,
Or the chasing after a ball.

Now, how could I know (please tell me
If you could, please help me to see)
That the cold roast fowl in the pantry
Was put there for others than me.
They left the door temptingly open,
So I helped myself quickly to that,
But they drove me out with the broom-
stick.
And called me "that mean, thieving
cat!"

Then those pans of milk in the dairy,
With cream like the yellowest gold,
I thought I should like just to sample it,
For it's very delicious I am told;
So I climbed to one of the nicest,
And was just getting ready to taste
When they found me—and such a com-
motion.
I ran to the barn in hot haste.

Do they think the cat never gets hungry
Between meals, I'd like to know?
And that rats and mice are so plenty?
I've sat for an hour, yes, for two,
Beside some nice-looking rat-hole,
And not even a mouse came to view;
And I found, after waiting and waiting,
They had moved off to lodgings anew.

I heard the folks talking this morning
About kit, and a bag, and the pond.
I don't quite understand it,
For of water I'm not very fond.
I don't dare to go near the kitchen,
For fear they meant mischief by that;
Oh, dear! all in all I've concluded,
It's a very hard world—for a cat.
—Selected.

Lazy Maggie.

Maggie is carrying her father's breakfast to him. She was in the middle of a pleasant dream this morning when her mother came to her little cot, and said, "Wake up, Maggie, it is almost five o'clock."

"Dear me," yawned Maggie, "what a bother!" And I fear she did not have a very cheerful face, as she trudged to the wheat-field.

The air was sweet with the smell of clover, the dew-drops sparkled in the sunshine, and the birds were singing gayly.

"What is the matter?" said a dew-drop on a white rose-bud?

"I'm so sleepy," answered Maggie, "and it's a hard case to have to get up at five o'clock in the morning."

"For shame," said the dew-drop, "I've been at work all night watering this flower, and presently, the sun will dry me up. If you had come half an hour later, we shouldn't have met."

"Lazy little girl," cried a sky-lark, "I have been flying a mile high already, and had a nice air bath. Now, I'm going to hunt for my breakfast."

And away he flew, joyfully warbling, "The birds are singing in every bush, at five o'clock in the morning."

Maggie heeded the lesson of God's little teachers, and met her father with a happy smile.—Anna.

The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THE MUSIC OF THE RUSTLING CORN.

The grand armies of peace are encamping afield,
There is no glint on the spear, no blaze on the shield;
No flashing of helmet no gleaming of blade,
For the half of each weapon with pearl is inlaid.
Their standards are glist'ning with dew of the dawn,
And growing in splendor with growing of morn;
There's music far sweeter than blare of the horn;
'Tis the life-giving music, the rustling of corn.

How stately, majestic and graceful in mien
Are the soldiers of peace in their mantles of green.
O'er brow of each soldier's a tall tasseled plume,
An emblem of plenty, the straw's nodding bloom;
From land of the prairies and realms of the morn,
They are coming, their arms brimming over with corn,
And there's music far sweeter than huntsman's glad horn;
'Tis the life-giving music, the rustling of corn.

They are marching abreast where the dim sky-line dies,
The grand armies of peace, born of earth and the skies;
'Neath their ribbons and pennons are no ugly scars,
The trophies of victories, the red ensigns of wars;
Bread-bearers for nations more fruitful than trees,
The tread of their legions is heard 'cross the seas,
Keeping step to the music of plenty's full horn;
'Tis the life-giving music, the rustling of corn.

—Edwin Higgins.

Hannah Watson's Foolishness.

Hannah Watson had been out of town for several days, and when she returned on the six o'clock train she went directly to Deacon Wetherbee's. Mrs. Wetherbee was a particular friend, and as soon as she answered the bell, which had rung in an agitated fashion, she knew that Hannah had some special news to tell her. This intuitive knowledge was confirmed when Hannah said in a low tone: "I want to see you, Mis' Wetherbee, all alone, about something quite particular."

"Why, Hannah, what's happened to you? Sit right down. The deacon hasn't come to his supper yet."

As she spoke, Mrs. Wetherbee ushered her friend into the sitting room, drew the window shades, and sat down herself ready to listen, with suddenly aroused curiosity:

"O, I'm so surprised! I didn't suppose he had thought of me for twenty years," exclaimed Hannah, unbuttoning her cloak and trying to suppress her agitation. "I tell you it's been pretty hard to ride fifty miles in the cars with strangers that I couldn't talk to."

"Yes, but what is it? Do tell me, Hannah," said Mrs. Wetherbee hitching her chair a little nearer.

"Why, it was the man that died in Middlefield last week—Elijah Bancroft his name was—and he lived in the school district where I was born and brought up; and once I was the means of savin' his life, folks said. It was a mowin' machine, and nobody to stop the horses but me and take him out. Caught in the wheels you know. I didn't mind catchin' the horses. I was no coward in those days, but it was hard to wind my apron 'round his arm with the blood runnin' and holler for help."

"But I don't understand," interrupted the impatient listener, "does he want to marry you?"

"O, no! he died last week, I told you. They sent for me to come to the funeral, and when the will was read—I can't realize it—he'd left me five thousand dollars!"

The last words ended in a sob, and Hannah covered her face with both hands as she gave way to her pent-up emotions.

"Well, I never!" ejaculated Mrs. Wetherbee, trying to comprehend the statement. "Ain't you in luck? Why, Hannah Watson, you can buy you 'most any farm in Smyrna, or a small

house and garden right here in the village. You wouldn't need to dress-make another day if you didn't want to. I wouldn't cry if I was in your place."

"It is foolish," replied Hannah, drawing a long quivering breath, and wiping her eyes, "but it comes so unexpected, and I'm so surprised and grateful. You might suppose his folks would make a fuss, but his two sons are rich—they live in Boston, and he left them a good deal besides. And they said, the sons' wives and all, that 'twas only just and right. So Jay Bancroft, he's the oldest son, made up the whole amount in notes and checks and paid it over right away."

"Hannah Watson! you don't mean to say that you've rode all day in the cars with five thousand dollars in that bag," cried Mrs. Wetherbee.

"Why, yes, what's the harm? Nobody knew it," replied Hannah, grasping her black silk bag more firmly as if to guard against accidents which might have happened.

"Your fortunate to get through alive! Now you better let husband take it down to the store and put it in his safe after supper. For you're going to stay and eat with us, so take off your things. And I do hope, Hannah, that you'll invest in real estate right away. There's Widow Minot wants to sell her pretty cottage."

"How quick you are to think of things," said Hannah, as she laid aside her cloak.

"I was awake a good while last night, but I only thought how good it would seem not to have to calculate how to make the most of every cent. And then I can lie abed a little longer cold, dark mornin's and not always go out when it rains hard. I don't mind a slight rain, but some storms are awful to be exposed to. You see, Mis' Wetherbee, I've been like a stage horse all my life, hard drove for other folks' duty or pleasure, and it ain't easy to feel that I needn't trot up hill and down unless I'm a mind to."

"I don't suppose you could stop workin', though, not entirely, and be happy. But if I'd come into a fortune I'd take life easy, I know that," said Mrs. Wetherbee.

Hannah laughed, as she replied, "Carrying out the figure of a horse, haven't you seen one turned out to pastur' after workin' hard? He may act ever so gay, but he never gets rid of the marks of the harness. So I guess you'll find I won't forget my old habits right away."

Deacon Wetherbee was now heard at the door, and his wife hurried out to tell the news and also to make a few changes in her tea-table. Very quietly she removed the plain white plates, replacing them with her best china. She also put one of her finest napkins at Hannah's place, and opened a jar of peaches, and peaches were scarce and high.

All this was an involuntary concession to her friend's improved financial condition. She had never made such changes for Hannah Watson, dress-maker.

In spite of the combined kindness of Mrs. Wetherbee and her good husband in offering to care for her fortune, Hannah quietly persisted in carrying the black bag to her own rooms intact. Possibly the fact that the deacon's "safe" had been twice successfully

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burglarized, may have aided this decision.

But after she had lighted her lamp and her fire, Hannah took the bag and hid it away in the darkest corner of a tiny closet, setting over it a box of "canned goods," and securely fastening the closet door.

Hardly had she left this improvised safe, when she heard heavy footsteps ascending the stairs. She knew that Mrs. Perkins, the lady whose family occupied the first floor, must have admitted the person and that this warranted his recognition as an honest man, but poor Hannah grew red and pale in turn, and cast fearful glances toward the closet, as if the black bag might in some way advertise itself in spite of obstacles. She was already feeling the burden of wealth. Under these circumstances, it was a great relief to find Reuben Underwood at the door, and she managed to smile as she invited him in.

"I s'pose you're too busy to take a few stitches for me to-night?" he began interrogatively.

"O, no, indeed!" replied Hannah, her heart full of sympathy at once. "You must miss your mother more and more. She was able to mend up to the last few weeks, I understand."

Reuben was taking off his overcoat deliberately.

"Yes, yes, she used her needle remarkably well for a woman over eighty, and crippled as she was in other ways. There! you see the lining in that sleeve seems to be torn, and the buttonholes seem to be giving way, and the braid seems pretty much worn off of that pocket."

Hannah's eyes twinkled as she bent over the old coat. "I wish I could say 'things are not what they seem,' but that coat, why that coat needs a whole day's work, and then—"

"I know it," replied Reuben, settling himself comfortably in the armchair and fondling the cat which jumped into his lap, after a moment's sleepy consideration. "I meant to have a new one this winter. I'd counted on it sure, but things 're going hard with me since mother died. I s'pose you've heard."

"Why, no; not a word. I've been out of town for several days," and Hannah looked up in expectant sympathy as she waxed her silk and attacked the frayed buttonholes.

"Well, it's Uncle Anson, mother's youngest brother over to Groton. He brings forward grandfather's will that gives him the farm if he outlived mother. You know mother moved right home and took care of the old folks till they died, and she was always to have a home there, long as she lived. Well, I've put in twenty years' hard work there, thinkin' I was to have the place. Mother thought so too, for the will hadn't been mentioned for years. But there 'tis, and Uncle Anson's harder than a nether millstone. He says he'll give me a quitclaim deed if I'll pay him two thousand dollars. But he knows I can't. How could I save anything, payin' hired help and doctors all these years? So the farm's got to go." The poor fellow could not say another word. He cleared his throat and tweaked the cat's ear until she sprang from his lap.

Hannah's eyes filled with tears. "It's a shame! I don't see how folks can be so mean, dealing with their own relations," said she.

"I had made some plans," continued Reuben, after a short silence. I wasn't going to live there alone a great while—not if I could help it. I s'pose you can guess what I mean."

Hannah's throat grew dry and her hands trembled as she attempted to thread her needle, and her laugh sounded strangely as she replied: "I ain't much for guessin', but that sounds very much as if you thought of gettin' married." Reuben glanced at her.

"You ain't far out of the way. Long as mother lived I couldn't say anything, of course. I got along with her all right, for she was my mother. But I knew 'twouldn't do to ask anybody else to put up with her ways, for though she couldn't move about she wanted to have things same as they

always had been. Then again, she'd had a rather hard life, and I wanted to give her a little sunshine before she went away. But there's been times when 'twas hard, and now to have the farm go and everything—"

Hannah felt that she must guard against these emotional silences, and immediately said in what she considered a cool and business-like tone: "If there's a woman that thinks enough of you to marry you, I don't think she'll change her mind because you've lost the farm."

"You ought to know," said Reuben. "I?" Hannah stopped sewing. "Yes, you," responded Reuben, half bitterly. "I s'posed you knew how much I've thought of you all these years. But you needn't cry," for Hannah suddenly bowed her head over the old overcoat. "I sha'n't ask any woman to come and drudge for me. No, sir, if I can't make life easier for you, I'll go alone clear through."

Hannah struggled hard to regain her self-possession. "Why didn't she resent this lame and halting declaration of love?" she asked herself, and her heart replied, "You've loved him, too, and did not know it."

Her busy life had given no time to consider herself, and when she had been out to the farm to make a new dress for Reuben's helpless mother, she had never even tried to explain why the rides to and fro had been so pleasant, and why she had enjoyed staying there as long as possible. But now it was all revealed; and with the revelation came the thought—lost sight of for the moment—of the legacy through which she could afford to yield to this new and blessed sentiment. Yes, and because of it she could also dare to be generous.

"Reuben," said she, turning her face toward the window, "if you want to keep the farm, I can let you have the money for your uncle."

"You?" The man's voice was full of unbelieving astonishment. "I've been away from home a few days as I told you, and I've come home richer than I was," and then she told him the story of her good fortune.

Humanity can make no change more readily and willingly than that from the depths of despair to the heights of hope, and before she had finished, Reuben's face was beaming, and he had sprung from the armchair and was standing at her side.

"And will you come and live with me in the old home?" he asked.

"Yes, I will," replied Hannah, with joyful alacrity.

When Reuben started for home the overcoat was still unopened, and a long thread hung from one buttonhole. The needle had mercifully slipped off. They had decided that a new coat would be a necessity under the circumstances, and many other things had to be considered, as would naturally be the case when two happy pilgrims so suddenly agreed to enter a new world together.

Hannah went down to unlock the front door for her caller at an hour which Smyrna considered rather late. She stood there alone a moment looking up into the clear sky where the solemn stars were shining, and murmured: "I thank Thee, Father, I am a rich woman to-night!" and she was not thinking of the five thousand dollars alone.

When Deacon Wetherbee went home the next night, he discovered that his wife was in a "frame of mind." "What's the trouble?" he inquired, as she met him at the table in unsmiling silence.

"Trouble!" she echoed, "Hannah Watson is going to marry that great, awkward Reuben Underwood!"

"Well! well! how did you hear? ain't that rather sudden?" inquired her husband.

"She came over and told me herself, and she seemed as proud and happy as if he was an English lord. Just think of it! here she is with five thousand dollars of her own, perfectly independent as you may say; able to have a new bonnet every season if she wants it, and to take little trips here and there over the country and give to missions, and make presents and all such things, and she takes Reuben and

pays off his uncles' claim, and goes out there to settle down on the old Underwood place! I couldn't help telling her it was downright foolishness."

"And what did she say to that?" asked the deacon.

"O, she said," and Mrs. Wetherbee looked down in some confusion, as if in doubt whether to tell her liege lord, "she said I would have it that she must invest in real estate, and there was most always some incumbrance, and was she to blame if it happened to be a man?"

Mrs. Wetherbee had to join in her husband's hearty laughter, but that did not prevent her saying with a woman's perversity: "But I told her again that I thought she was awfully foolish."—Mrs. O. W. Scott, in Ex.

Some Good Recipes.

Potato Cake.—One cup of butter, 2 cups of sugar, 4 eggs, 2 squares of melted chocolate, 1 cup of chopped nut meats, 1 cup of mashed potatoes, 2 cups of flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk, 2 teaspoons of baking-powder, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon and cloves. Flavor with vanilla. Bake in layers.

Corn Oysters.—Boil roasting-ears on the cob. Grate off the cob with a grater; add an egg, salt, pepper, a little sugar, and milk; then flour to make the right thickness. This is a good way to use left-over roasting-ears.

Peach-Butter from Small Peaches.—An excellent way to use small peaches is to make a butter of them. They need not be peeled; wash them and cut out rotten or mildewed places; cook in water as for sauce; then add sugar and cook down. The skins cook up and are not to be noticed in the butter.

Pie a la Mode.—Make any fruit-pie and let cool before serving. Heap with a plain ice-cream.

Peaches and Cream.—Pare peaches and cut them into tin pieces. Sugar thoroughly and allow to stand several hours. They must be covered air-tight or they will blacken. Pour some over each dish of ice-cream.

Graham Muffins.—One quart flour ($\frac{1}{2}$ white, $\frac{1}{2}$ graham); butter size of an egg, 1 egg, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking-powder, milk enough to make right thickness for muffins.

Angel Food.—Sift $1\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of granulated sugar twice, 1 cupful of flour three times, and set aside. Beat the whites of 8 eggs with a pinch of salt, then add a scant teaspoon cream of tartar and beat till very stiff, add sugar slowly, then flavoring, then flour, and fold in lightly. Beat after adding the flour only sufficiently to mix well. Bake in a moderate oven over one hour, set a dish of cold water in oven while baking.

Canning Grapes.—The season for canning grapes is at hand, and I wonder how many of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER ever tried canning them without cooking them. If you once used this method, you surely would never cook them again.

Pick perfectly ripe grapes off the stems and fill the jar with them, then pour boiling syrup made of white sugar and water over them, seal up and set in a kettle of very hot water until cold. These grapes will be just like fresh grapes when opened later on.—Mrs. Ella Stewart.

Lemon Pie.—For two large pies take 5 eggs—save the whites—2 cups sugar, and the juice of 2 lemons, 2 cups water; mix and add 2 soda crackers to each pie. Bake with one crust. When done, beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add sugar and spread over the top, bake till light brown.—Mrs. Ella Stewart.

How to Drop Pain.

A man once grasped a very hot poker with his hand, and although he cried out with pain, held on to the poker. His friend called out to him to drop it, whereupon the man indignantly cried out the more. "Drop it? How can you expect me to think of dropping it with pain like this? I tell you when a man is suffering, as I am, he can think of nothing but the pain." And the more indignant he was, the

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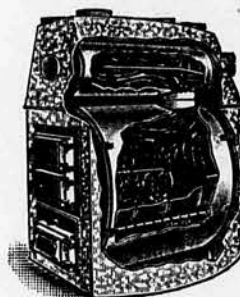
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tighter he held on to the poker, and the more he cried out with pain.
 In the same way people resist pain and hold on to it; when they are attacked with severe pain, they at once devote their entire attention to the sensation of pain, instead of devoting it to the best means of getting relief. They double themselves up tight, and hold on to the place that hurts. Then all the nervous force tends toward the sore place and the tension retards the circulation and makes it difficult for nature to cure the pain, as she would spontaneously if she were only allowed to have her own way.—Leslie's Monthly.

Club Department

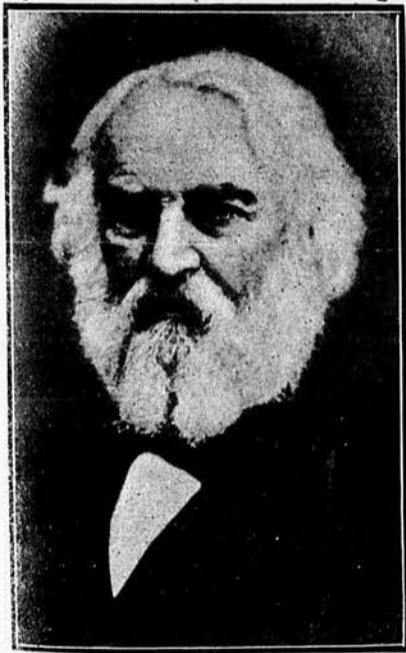
OFFICERS OF STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).
 Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
 Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
 Ladies' Reading Club, Darlington Township, Harvey County (1902).
 Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
 Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
 Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 2, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1889).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 3, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1891).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 4, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1897).
 Chaliteo Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
 Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
 Literatae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
 Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, R. H. No. 2 (1899).
 Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
 West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, R. R. No. 8, (1903).
 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
 Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County.
 The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
 The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.
 Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
 [All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

Longfellow, September 29.



HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Roll Call—Reading Verse by Verse of "The Two Angels."
 I. Evangeline—Brief Sketch and Comment.
 II. Courtship of Miles Standish—Sketch and Comment.
 III. Reading—"Hiawatha's Wooing," with a Very Brief Outline of the Whole Poem "Song of Hiawatha."
 IV. Characterization of Longfellow's Writing.

This, the second Longfellow program, is intended to give familiarity with the poetry rather than the personality of the man. The poem "The Two Angels," stands at the head of the Home Circle page. It can be cut out from the page, and the stanzas separated and passed around to the members of the club. They should be given out alphabetically, so that they will

come consecutively in response to the roll-call. It may be interesting to note that the inspiration of the poem was a coincidence that befell Longfellow and his friend, James Russel Lowell, which was the birth of his child on the night in which Lowell's wife died. Knowledge of this fact gives a more sympathetic interest in the poem.

Topics I, II, and III should be prepared with especial care. The members to whom they are assigned should make themselves perfectly familiar with the poems, in order to give a very brief, but clear and connected sketch of them. These sketches will be found to be doubly interesting if they are given without notes or writing of any kind.

In the "Song of Hiawatha," the chapter on "Hiawatha's Wooing" is short and charming, and will be a welcome addition to the program. The last paper should be a crisp but sympathetic discussion of Longfellow's style, and other members should be encouraged to offer remarks at the close of the paper.

Can Drudgery Be Eliminated from the Work of the Household?

Roll Call—"Discoveries."

I. The Higher Thought.

II. How I "Make My Head Save My Heels."

III. Reading—Poem.

IV. Open discussion of the subject by the club led by one member.

The "Discoveries" which are to make the responses to roll-call, ought to be very helpful. Each member is to tell of some expedient which she has discovered which lessens the daily work.

Topic I is meant to turn the minds to the higher meaning of the daily work. "The real things are not the things we see and touch and handle—the real things are the eternal things, the life that pulses in your body, in the grass and trees and in the whole universe, the soul that lives forever and can not die—these are the real things." This paper should point out the true meaning of what we call Drudgery.

Paper number II should be a practical one, and it can not but be helpful.

The following poem, by Susan Coolidge, is a good one to read with this program, and to remember during the days that follow:

NEW EVERY MORNING.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
 Every morn is a world made new,
 You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
 Here is a beautiful hope for you,
 A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over
 The tasks are done and the tears are shed,
 Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;
 Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled,
 Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever;
 Bound up in a sheaf, which God holds tight,
 With glad days, and sad days, and bad days which never
 Shall visit us more with their bloom and their blight,
 Their fulness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we can not relieve them,
 Can not undo and can not atone;
 God in His mercy receive and forgive them!
 Only the new days are our own,
 To-day is ours, and to-day alone.

A lively discussion of the general topic of the day should close the meeting.

"Who sweeps a room as for Thy law,
 Makes that and the action fine."

The telephone can no longer be legally used by German physicians in dictating prescriptions to druggists, because of the chances of fatal misunderstandings.

A freshly cut slice of pineapple laid on beefsteak will, in a comparatively short time, cause softening, swelling and partial digestion of the meat for a considerable depth from the surface.

Dr. Ekenberg, a Swedish scientist, has invented a machine for converting skim-milk into a powder, which when dissolved in water gives the properties of ordinary milk.

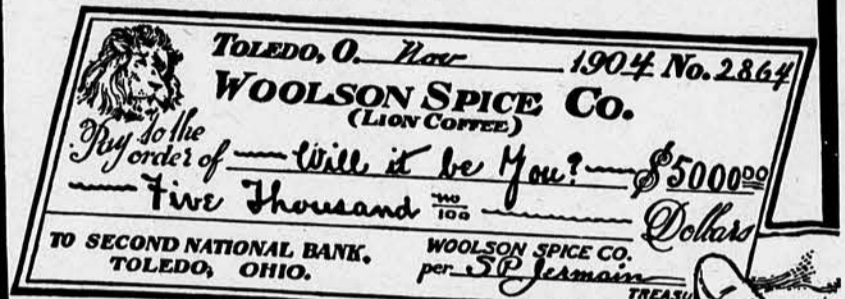
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KANSAS PRIZE-WINNING PERCHERONS.

(Continued from page 909.)

bred by exhibitor was won by Henrietta; and to cap the whole climax, the Messrs. Robison were given a diploma for the best exhibit of Percheron horses.

These facts speak volumes for Kansas and Kansas men and horses. They also speak volumes for the Kansas climate and alfalfa which has made it possible to develop the World's Fair prize-winners into better quality than those shown from most States and fully the equal of anything grown in France.

Since the ribbons were tied at St. Louis, Col. J. W. Robison has carried out his announced intention of buying the best Percheron stallion that was shown in that great exposition. It happened that Casino, the horse that had already made him fame as a breeder and whose picture appears on the last page of this issue of the KANSAS FARMER, was the winner of the coveted prize and he has since been returned to the Robison stables at a price which makes him the highest priced Percheron ever sold in America.

One of the most valuable lessons which can be drawn from this showing and its results is to be found in the incentive offered to our farmers for the breeding of pure-bred stock. It also teaches a lesson of the appreciation in which pure-bred Percheron horses are held by the people of Kansas and the West. It further shows that the rich feeds of our prairies are sure developers of the great ton horses now demanded, and it further gives an idea of the lasting benefits conferred on a neighborhood by the breeder who sells a thoroughly good Percheron horse into it.

When a Kansas breeder can take seven head from his herd and win twenty-four ribbons and seven medals in competition with the world's best, he has gone a great thing for himself, for the State in which he lives, and for the breed which he represents.

THE BUTCHERS' STRIKE COLLAPSES.

In most great contests the sympathy of the public is with the weaker party with little regard to the justness of his cause. In the recent strike of the butcher-workers against the several great corporations known as the meat trust, the strikers assumed that they would have added public support on account of the general belief that the trust is an extortioner on the consumer. In all strikes the one element, aside from brute force, upon which the strikers must depend is public sympathy. Law and established usage are almost invariably against the strikers' cause.

The butchers' strike came to an end last Friday in a complete collapse, the men being advised by the strike managers to go back to their old places as rapidly as they could secure them at the wages and on the conditions against which the strike was ordered.

The strike became effective at all great packing centers July 12. On July 13 overtures for settlement were made to the packers. A settlement was reached July 20, it being agreed to arbitrate the differences. Work was resumed on July 22, but, because of a real or fancied grievance in rejecting some of the strikers, a second strike was called within an hour. On July 26, allied tradesmen joined in a sympathetic strike. Various peace negotiations followed. These all failed. In the meantime the packers were busily employing other men to take the places of those who had refused to work. The strike was called off September 8.

The butcher workmen lost 51 days' time at an estimated wage of \$50,000 a day in Chicago alone, or a total of \$2,550,000. The allied workmen lost 40 days' time at an estimated wage of \$20,000 a day in Chicago, or a total of \$800,000, making the total loss of workmen in Chicago, \$3,350,000. The total number of strikers in Chicago is estimated at 28,200. The places of 15,000 of these have been filled with other workmen. The numbers involved

at other places is smaller than in Chicago, but the estimate of \$5,000,000 for the total wages lost is probably conservative. The loss and extra expenses of the packers is conservatively placed at \$7,500,000.

The consuming public was caused great inconvenience and in many instances compelled to do without the usual supplies of meats. This would have been borne willingly in a just cause. But the public had inquired with unusual care and had learned that the entire trouble arose over a disagreement about a trifling advance asked in the wages of the common laborers employed by the packers. The public soon learned also that there were more than enough common laborers willing and anxious to do the work at the wages offered. In an attempt to drive the public, the strike leaders asked the discontinuance of the use of meat and declared all meat "unfair." The public did not take kindly to this attempted coercion.

The strike leaders declared against the use of violence. But idle men who have access to saloons and who think they have a grievance against those willing to take up the work they have laid down are prone to resort to violence. In this strike police officers realized as never before their duty to keep the peace. Attempts at violence were generally checked in their early stages, so that the intended interference with the employment of other workmen was largely ineffectual.

In addition to the packers and their workmen and the consuming public, the producers of butcher stock were disadvantageously affected by this great strike. The market was seriously demoralized. Prices were depressed and the demand was uncertain. The losses to stock-growers are difficult to estimate. At prices which have lately prevailed for feeding stuffs and for butcher stock, there was little enough margin for the feeder. The demoralization of the market entailed heavy losses in many cases.

Reports show that there has been a great reduction in the consumption of meats on account of the rise in the retail price and on account of the irregularity of the supply. Some time may be required to reestablish the old habit of eating meat. If the packers insist on continuing the present wide spread between prices on foot and on the block so as to rapidly recoup their losses, the hardships of the feeder will be prolonged. In this connection it will be well for stockmen to urge the prosecution of the inquiry of the Department of Commerce and Labor into the alleged combination of the packers in restraint of trade. The packers had the advantage of public sympathy in the contest with the strikers. The farmers and the Government will have the hearty support of that same sympathy in the effort to make an end of the meat trust.

THE U. S. WHEAT CROP ABOUT EQUALS THE HOME DEMAND.

The statisticians of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have made several revisions of their earlier estimates of the present season's wheat crop. They now say that it is 115,000,000 less than the official estimate of two months ago, or 150,000,000 less than the commercial estimate. Spring wheat is placed at 63,000,000 less than in the August estimate. Present estimates place the country's wheat crop at about 523,000,000 bushels. This amount is very close to the requirements of the country for bread and seed. For several years past our annual exports of wheat, flour included, have exceeded an average of 200,000,000 bushels. Where the importing countries will find the wheat to supply the demands usually met from the United States is an open question. That prices must rule high admits of no doubt.

The Kansas wheat crop is, on the average, turning out better than was expected. Late expert estimates place it above Secretary Coburn's figures, or at 68,000,000. Some even name 70,000,000 as likely to be realized. This will bring into the State more dollars than were ever before realized from a wheat crop.

That the reader may have a some-

what comprehensive knowledge of the statistical position of wheat as compared with recent years the following compilations from reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from the Cincinnati Price Current are presented:

U. S. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

	Production, bushels.	In farmers' hands, March 1, bushels.	Exports, bushels.
1894.....	460,267,000	114,000,000	144,813,000
1895.....	467,103,000	75,000,000	126,444,000
1896.....	427,684,000	123,000,000	145,125,000
1897.....	530,149,000	88,000,000	217,306,000
1898.....	675,148,000	121,000,000	222,618,000
1899.....	547,304,000	198,000,000	186,097,000
1900.....	522,230,000	159,000,000	215,990,000
1901.....	748,460,000	128,000,000	234,773,000
1902.....	670,063,000	173,000,000	202,906,000
1903.....	637,822,000	164,000,000	121,000,000
1904.....	523,000,000	132,000,000

In addition to the estimated 132,000,000 bushels of wheat in farmers' hands March 1, 1904, there were about 35,000,000 bushels in warehouses and elevators, or a total of 167,000,000 in the United States on that date. To this add the year's production estimated at 523,000,000 bushels and we have a grand total of, say, 690,000,000 bushels. But in the four months from March 1 to July 1, the beginning of the "cereal year" as used by most writers, there were exported about 12,000,000 bushels and ordinary consumption required about 133,000,000, or about 145,000,000 disappeared leaving, according to the calculation, only 22,000,000 bushels of last year's crop at the opening of the present cereal year. This is a remarkably low showing for the reserve and is probably below the amount actually on hands. But the amount in warehouse and elevator had shrunk to 14,000,000 by July 2. The figures give ample ground for the expectation that importing countries will have to look elsewhere for much of the bread usually obtained in this country. These importing countries are experiencing growing anxiety on account of the likelihood of lively competition for short supplies. This competition will inevitably affect prices here.

It is well, however, to observe that this country produces only a minor part of the wheat crop of the world. The world's wheat crop for 1903 was estimated at 3,081,000,000 bushels, of which the United States produced only 637,822,000 bushels, or something over one-fifth. We are, therefore, only one of several factors in furnishing the eater his loaf, and we can not dictate unreasonable prices with assurance that the world is absolutely dependent upon us.

STRAY LAWS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can a person drive hogs off of one farm and onto a neighbor's farm, load them up and haul them two miles to where he lives and claim them taken up as strays?
JAMES RUSH.
Linn County.

The Kansas Stray Law, Ch. 137, Art. 3, provides in Sec. 5: "No person shall take up any unbroken animal as a stray, between the first day of April and the first day of November, unless the same be found within his lawful inclosure; nor shall any person, at any time, take up any stray unless it be found upon his premises, except as in this article otherwise provided."

Section 7 provides, "If any animal liable to be taken up shall come upon the premises of any person, and the owner of such premises fail to take up such stray for more than ten days after being notified of the fact, any other citizen of the same county may proceed to take up such stray and proceed with it as if taken up upon his own premises."

The courts have held that it is an open question whether animals whose owner is known to the taker-up can be legally taken up as strays. The stray law is primarily intended to apply to stock whose ownership is not known in the vicinity where the animals are found. The herd law where it is in force, the statutes defining lawful fences, etc., are applicable to cases in which the ownership is known. In any case, it is better that neighbors make amicable adjustments of all irregularities than to go to law. It is well, however, to know what, in the

Painkiller PERRY DAVIS'

The world-known household remedy for cuts, burns, bruises—cramps, diarrhoea and all bowel complaints

eyes of the law, is deemed right between man and man and what remedies the law has provided.

The fact that the person referred to by our correspondent may have driven the hogs from one farm to another and there loaded them into a wagon and hauled them two miles to where he lives does not in itself constitute an infraction of the law. He might lawfully do all this if in all other respects he complied with the provisions of the law.

MRS. CARRY NATION'S BOOK.

Mrs. Nation has written a book, to which she has given the title, "The Use and Need of the Life of Carry Nation." It is written in her own style and the perusal of it gives one a good idea of the author. It contains twenty-two chapters, in which is her own description of her childhood, her early home in Kentucky, her parents, and friends of her early life. There are many interesting and characteristic incidents of Mrs. Nation as a girl, as a young woman, and as a matron. Her various fortunes and misfortunes are described in vigorous language, not unmixed with pathos and humor. Her own account of her peculiar campaign for temperance is well worth the reading. The illustrations are good representations of herself and of the "homes" she is establishing for drunkards' wives and children.

The closing thirty pages are rhymes suggested by and suggestive of her work, and are written by people of note and others from all parts of the country, and are interesting.

The book is bound in cloth, in paper with and without illustrations, and the prices are \$1, 50 cents, and 25 cents, respectively. F. M. Steves & Son, Topeka, publishers.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price of the KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to receive the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar per year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year and one new subscription for one year with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.

Any of our old subscribers who will send us two NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS at the introductory rate of fifty cents each, will receive any one of the following publications as the old subscribers may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vick's Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

C. D. McPherson's Exhibits.

C. D. McPherson, of Fairfield, Iowa, is the largest combination exhibitor of registered horses, cattle, and hogs in the show-ring campaign of 1904. He has 100 head on exhibition, and exhibits at two different fairs each week. This week, as reported to us, he won first on all his Galloway exhibits, first on most of his horse and pony exhibits. He uses no patent foods nor patent grinders. Fits his show stock in open pasture in sun till about two to four weeks before starting on circuit. He is opposed to stall-feeding breeding stock. He has fifty horses, cattle, and hogs on exhibition at the Indiana State Fair and fifty on exhibition in Iowa.

When our will goes hand in hand with God's, then are we fellow-workers with Him in the affairs of the universe.—George Macdonald.

Miscellany

Kansas Agriculture at the Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Kansas, always in the front ranks, is to the fore with her agriculture exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The booth is appropriate, artistic, and neat; designed with a view to showing the kind and proportionate quantity of her products. Everything that is the boast of Kansas is represented—everything but the hen. For explanation of her absence you will have to interview the hen; she is probably too busy to attend.

On approaching the booth, the most striking features one notices are: 1, the large central pyramid surmounted by a monster steer; 2, a wheat pyramid, thirty feet high; 3, four booths, one in each corner, one a pedestal for a giant Indian chief; another a pedestal for a globe—the earth under a shower of wheat from Kansas' cornucopia of plenty—and around the whole, a fence—a corn-husk fence. It would have been a scroll-iron fence if it had not been covered with husks and as it stands it is very pretty, with its chains of husk links festooned from pillar to post, eliciting exclamations of admiration from the crowds who pass it and comment on its beauty.

Kansas has, if you please, "the world with a fence around it," a distinction claimed by no other State or Nation represented at the fair.

Standing between the high corn posts that guard the main entrance, one faces the central pyramidal booth—as indeed he does at each of the other four gates. This pyramid is terraced to afford shelves for exhibiting seeds, flour and a small display of canned goods and jellies. There are all kinds of seeds: rye, oats, barley, flax, castor-bean, sunflower, cotton, and all garden seeds. On the tables, one on either side, are more seeds in buckets, twenty-five different kinds of wheat, and corn from fields all over the State. Above the pedestal of central booth is a pavilion containing a large bouquet of colored grasses. Its four corner pillars and roof are decorated with grains, grasses, cane-seeds, and corn in unique and attractive designs. But the crowning feature in point of position and interest is the much-admired corn steer—a Hereford, fashioned of red and white shelled corn.

Above one of the smaller booths towers the gigantic Indian before mentioned, fifteen feet tall. His face and hands are also fashioned of shelled corn. His blanket is a unique piece of workmanship in woven corn husks; his feathers are made of husks and a shield of stringed corn completes his outfit.

Two eagles, with wings spread for flight, surmount the posts of the main entrance. One eagle is a corn-husk, and the other a wheat-straw bird.

Suspended above and between the eagles is a fourteen-foot flag—a most artistic conception, the stars and stripes being of husks dyed and so constructed as to form tiny points.

Grecian and Roman vases made of husks adorn the pillars forming the other three entrances.

The scroll-work and conventional designs in grains and grasses and transverse cuts of ear-corn are attractive features of the exhibit.

Altogether, Mr. Kern and his assistants are to be congratulated upon the neat and artistic exhibit they have constructed. SADIE A. ROKES. Greeley County.

Lime Is Not a Fertilizer.

PRESS BULLETIN, OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Lime is absolutely indispensable to plant growth, yet it is required in comparatively small amounts. Our cereal crops, for instance, contain about two pounds of phosphoric acid and three pounds of potash for every pound of lime, while all soils except the clear sands contain much more lime than phosphoric acid and at least as much lime as potash. The abundance of lime is shown in the fact that water which has been for any length of time

in contact with the soil is always hard; but only one grain of lime to the gallon of water, a quantity that could not be detected under ordinary conditions, would supply twice the amount of lime needed by a clover crop, which is the only one of our ordinary farm crops, that contains as much lime as potash.

Lime, however, serves other purposes than as simple plant food. One of the most important of these is the correction of acidity in the soil. When a soil becomes acid clover will not thrive upon it, and when this condition occurs an application of lime may be necessary, a point thoroughly demonstrated at the Ohio Experiment Station, where a luxuriant crop of clover has been grown on limed land, while the clover on unlimed land alongside was a complete failure.

Lime performs still another important function, in liberating plant food already in the soil. If a little lime be mixed with strong manure, such as hen manure, an odor of ammonia will become apparent. This means that the lime is liberating the ammonia from the manure, and that it is escaping into the air. If lime be mixed with the soil similar action will take place. If a crop be growing upon the soil it may absorb part of the escaping ammonia and a larger crop will result; but this larger crop is made at the expense of the soil stores of plant food and if these stores are not maintained by manuring or fertilizing the soil will soon refuse to respond to lime, because all the material in it upon which lime can act has been drawn out, and the soil is poorer than if no lime had been used.

European farmers who have used lime for many years have become so convinced of its injurious effect when used in this way that they say "Lime enriches the father but impoverishes the son," and it is customary in some places to prohibit the use of lime in leasing land.

Some of those who have lime to sell in Ohio are advertising it as a fertilizer, claiming that it is "better and cheaper than phosphate." But the Ohio Experiment Station would earnestly warn all farmers against using lime as a substitute for manure or fertilizers. When used as an adjunct to liberal manuring or fertilizing lime may be made to perform a most important service, but its use as a substitute for manure or fertilizer means ruin to the soil.

Where clover is failing to grow the use of lime is indicated. For this purpose the common quick-lime is all that is required. A very convenient form of lime is made in some parts of the State by grinding quick-lime into a coarse meal. This can be applied with the fertilizer drill or the manure spreader, using about a thousand pounds per acre. It costs \$3.50 to \$4.50 per ton at the kilns. It must not be expected, however, that lime alone will bring prosperity to the clover crop. In the Ohio Station's experiments lime produces very little effect on clover on unfertilized land. Manure or fertilizer must first be used before lime will produce any lasting benefit.

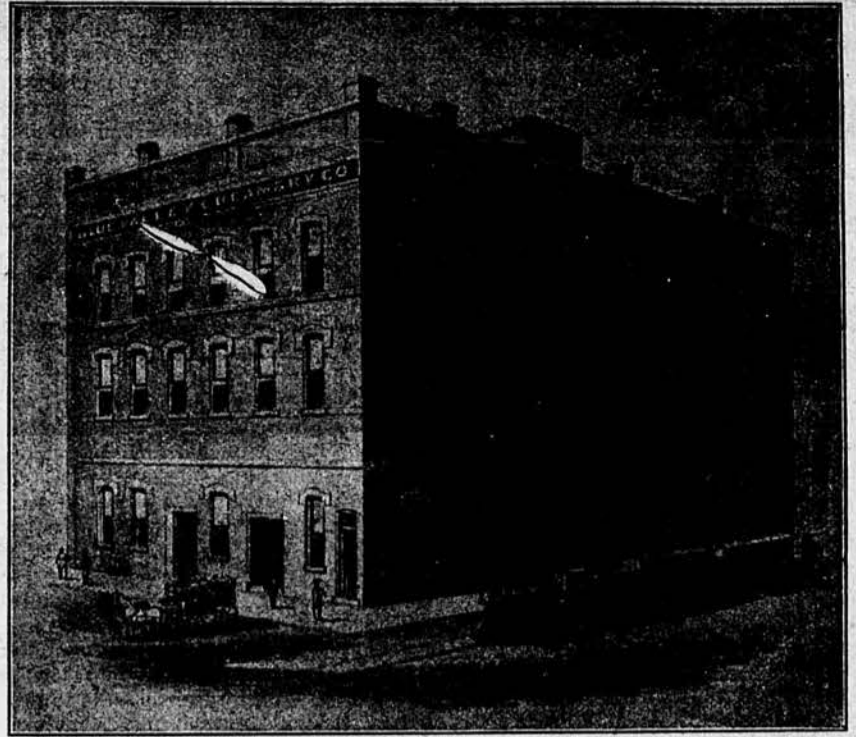
Farmers should not be misled by the claim that certain methods of preparing lime will prevent its injurious effect. If those methods do what is claimed for them, they will prolong and increase that effect, and the apparent increase of crop which follows the application of such limes will be paid for by a certain and more complete impoverishment of the soil. Lime is not a fertilizer and its use as a fertilizer will bring ultimate loss.

Too Many Fishes—How Feed Them?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The last spring's flood left quite a pond on my place and when it was about dry I got a large lot of very small fish and put in a stock pond in my pasture. The stock pond is kept alive by a wind-mill.

Now, my pond is overstocked and I want to know if any of your readers can tell me what and how to feed these little fish. I think they are all carp and none longer than my finger, say from an inch and a half to four inches long. P.

Saline County.



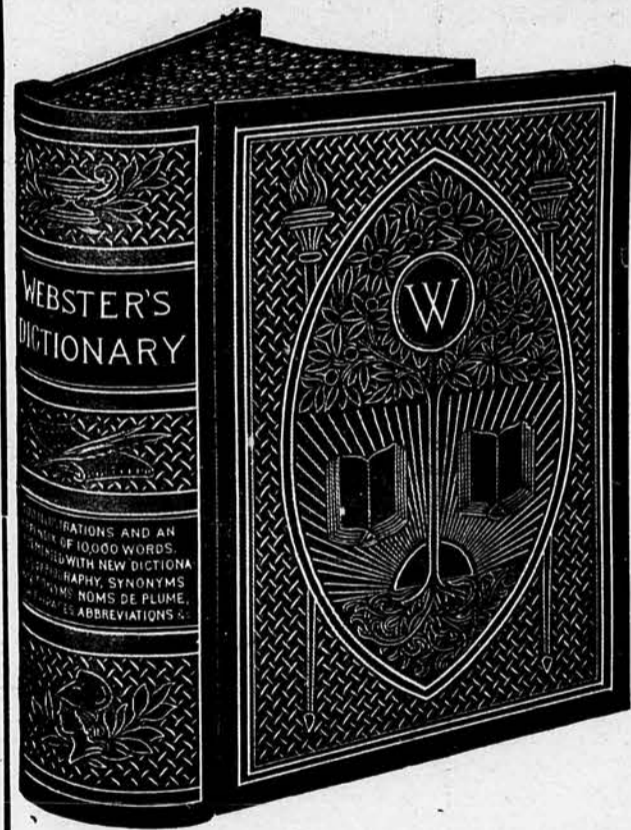
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"So Long."

With reference to the origin of the familiar expression "So long," it is suggested that it is derived from the Norwegian saa laenge, a common form of farewell, equivalent in meaning to "au revoir" and pronounced like "so long," with the "g" softened. There was a fair number of Norwegians among the settlers in America to judge by names, and it is quite likely the phrase was picked up from them. It is in general use among the Dutch in South Africa.

Poisoning by white of egg has been reported by J. R. Clemens in a boy of fourteen months. The addition of the

white of an egg to his usual milk diet caused him to be suddenly seized with an attack of nettle-rash, with a greatly swollen face and ears and alarming collapse. Injections of strychnine seemed to rescue him from death. A repetition of the milk-and-egg meal brought a similar attack a few days later, a third attack followed the eating of custard, and after eating gingerbread to which two eggs had been used the child's feet became extremely swollen and covered with purple spots.

I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then set on the lid an' smile.—Mrs. Wiggs, in "Lovesy Mary."

prepare for seasons not so favorable, because bad seasons are sure to come sooner or later. Of all the different classes of people engaged in dairying, the milk-producer is the one most affected by low prices or bad seasons, and therefore he is the man who should be thinking and doing, and have preparations made that would tide him over bad seasons.

"Cheaper cost of production is the first thing to be studied by the milk-producer. We find manufacturers and business men of all kinds studying the question of cheaper production, that they may be in a position to carry on their businesses successfully in times of keen competition and low prices. How can dairymen produce their milk and have it prepared for the factory more cheaply? Not by having cheap frame factories with poor machinery, and bad makers working for small wages. Not by having a herd of poor cows, because they can be bought at low prices. The very opposite must be done. The factories must be built so that the temperature can be controlled in all kinds of weather. The best machinery that can be procured should be obtained. The best is the cheapest in the end. The herds must be composed of good milch cows, neither time nor feed being wasted on bad ones. A good cow takes no more room, or feed, or care than a poor one. Last, but not least, be sure to employ good, experienced, and skillful makers, no matter what they may cost you. Go without the skillful maker, and you can not manufacture the cheese or butter that will bring the highest prices, or have the qualities to meet the keen competition in the markets of the world.

"The quality of the milk is another very important factor in the cheap production of both butter and cheese. Milk or cream not properly cared for will neither produce as good nor as much butter or cheese as the same milk or cream had it been properly cared for. A first-class quality of butter or cheese can not be made unless the maker has first been supplied with good, clean, pure milk or cream.

"Cooperation is another and a very important factor in the question of the cheap production of cheese and butter. If the farmers and makers will work together, the cost of manufacture in some localities will be very much reduced. While in some districts we find that the farmers are working together and are all sending their milk to the factory, and in as good condition as possible, doing all they can to assist the maker, in other districts we find very little cooperation, in some none at all. This want of cooperation goes to increase the cost of manufacture, for the cost of the haulage of the milk is by this method greatly enhanced, and this cost of haulage is the chief item of expense. As an illustration, it may be mentioned that in some districts, where farmers cooperate together, take great care of the milk, and make a specialty of the business, the cost of haulage does not exceed 35 cents per hundred pounds cheese; while in other districts, where there is little or no cooperation, it is costing \$1.25, and sometimes more. In some factories milk is all delivered by the patrons, but, even where haulage has to be paid for, there are some factories where the cost of manufacture is not one cent per pound of cheese, while in other factories it is 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 cents per pound of cheese. You can easily see that with low prices this means just the difference between profit and loss, and in the best managed districts, even with low prices, the producers can make money, if encouraged to keep on, and are in a position to take advantage of the good times, when they return.

"After the farmer has done his best to produce a supply of good, clean, pure milk, after his milk has been hauled to the factory with the greatest care, after the maker has successfully converted this milk into the best cheese and butter, all these efforts will have been to some extent wasted, if good curing rooms at the cheese factories, and cold storage at the creameries, have not been provided.

"Why has the consumption so rapid-

ly increased during the last two seasons? Not because cheese was cheaper, for it was very much dearer. It was because the weather was favorable, and it was possible to place the cheese on the British market in good condition and suited to the tastes of the people, who constantly consumed more of it. We all know that, in order to get people to consume our produce, we must supply them with what they want, or they will buy from other people.

"The effect of the weather conditions during the last two seasons in enabling us to supply a first-class article of cheese brings home to us the question, How can the conditions of production and haulage of milk, and manufacture, curing and transportation of cheese be so controlled that we can make cheese of equal quality in the most unfavorable seasons? In the first place, it is necessary that the cows should have ample supply of pure water, should be provided with plenty of fodder, which should take the place of dried up pastures, and should have protection against the heat. It has been suggested that all milk wagons should have coverings, the same as some have now. The making and press-rooms should be good. It should be possible to arrange the curing rooms either with cold air ducts or with ice, possibly with the assistance of fans, so that the temperature is always even and mild. Then the products should be delivered to the cars in good, strong boxes and in wagons protected from the sun and from the rain. The buyers and the Government will take care of the transportation conditions."

Dairy Pointers.

Never breed a "kicky" cow. Your herd needs cows, not mules.

Never put a fine cow in the care of a poor milker. The milker makes or unmakes the cow.

Scrub cows, on scrub farms, fed on scrub rations, cared for by scrub persons, produce nondescript milk and butter that is hardly good enough for axle-grease.

Soured milk affects the cream injuriously. Get the cream off in time.

The cows should be thoroughly acquainted with the milkers.

Cream irregularly ripened makes streaked butter.

Dry salt can not be worked into dry butter successfully.

Slow milking frets the cow. Hasten the performance as much as possible.

Fresh cream and ripened cream mixed will always result in dubious butter. A "mess" of cream in a churning should be of one degree of ripeness throughout.

Butter will not keep well if overworked so that its natural grain is destroyed. The overworking tends to smash the globules of the butter and to give it a "greasy feel."

Dirt in milk makes more undesirable butter than all the wrong methods of working. No perfection of working out buttermilk and working in salt can secure the proper flavor of butter from dirty milk.

The manure-coated cow is a proof that her owner is in the wrong business. He should change occupations.

Some cows set the "dairy marks" of the experts at defiance and give large yields of good milk. All the same, the good dairy cow should show certain features in size, shape, and general make-up.

The old churn used to turn out fine butter on the farm. To-day, with the knowledge of handling, ripening and churning that has become so general, the churn should be able to turn out really gilt-edge butter. Such butter would promptly put a profit into dairy farming.

The dairy farmer afraid of the churn can not hope to make money out of milk.

Always remember that milk sent off the farm that produces it carries away forever the nitrogen and mineral matters, and thus impoverishes the farm. The churn would retain these elements on the farm and send off only the butter, which contains no fertility worthy of mention.—New York Farmer.



A prominent Southern lady, Mrs. Blanchard, of Nashville, Tenn., tells how she was cured of backache, dizziness, painful and irregular periods by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Gratitude compels me to acknowledge the great merit of your Vegetable Compound. I have suffered for four years with irregular and painful menstruation, also dizziness, pains in the back and lower limbs, and fitful sleep. I dreaded the time to come which would only mean suffering to me.

"Better health is all I wanted, and cure if possible. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me health and happiness in a few short months. I feel like another person now. My aches and pains have left me. Life seems new and sweet to me, and everything seems pleasant and easy.

"Six bottles brought me health, and was worth more than months under the doctor's care, which really did not benefit me at all. I am satisfied there is no medicine so good for sick women as your Vegetable Compound, and I advocate it to my lady friends in need of medical help."—MRS. B. A. BLANCHARD, 422 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

A Severe Case of Womb Trouble Cured in Philadelphia.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been cured of severe female troubles by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was nearly ready to give up, but seeing your advertisement I purchased one bottle of your medicine, and it did me so much good that I purchased another, and the result was so satisfactory that I bought six more bottles, and am now feeling like a new woman. I shall never be without it. I hope that my testimonial will convince women that your Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine in the world for falling of the womb or any other female complaints."—MRS. MAY CODY, 2660 Birch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Her address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it.



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The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Condition Upon Which Great Egg-Production Depends.

From what we know in a general way regarding the conditions which sometimes obtain where flocks of hens have produced an exceptionally large number of eggs in a given length of time, we are very likely to get the idea that chicks must be early hatched, given very close, careful and expert attention, kept free from lice and otherwise comfortable, fed balanced rations, housed early in warm houses and maintained in small flocks most carefully attended, in order to get a large yield of eggs.

While we will admit that it is desirable to maintain all of the above conditions when it is practicable to do so; while we will allow that the very best results of which a flock is inherently capable could not be obtained under less favorable conditions than those described, would we not err if we positively asserted that all hens that have been known to lay well must have received just such exceptional care? I think that we would. It also seems to me that there are two excellent reasons why we should try not to make the mistake of forming such an opinion. First, it would not be correct; second, it would tend to discourage some who are not able to provide such perfect conditions for their fowls.

I want to give your readers a partial history of a portion of my stock as an illustration from which they are at liberty to draw their own conclusions. First, let me say that I am not advertising stock or eggs for hatching. I keep hens because I want to feel perfectly free to care for them or neglect them as I like, or as circumstances may dictate, and write about such of my experiences as I think best whenever I feel like it, and keep to myself such matters as I choose. Every one ought to have the same privilege. I should seriously object to having my poultry-keeping criticised as a business venture, or my records doubted on the supposition that I am advertising stock or eggs.

I have some 200-egg hens, so-called, but they are incidental. I have never made the slightest intentional effort to induce a hen to lay that number or any other number. One year we made a profit of something like \$2 per hen; but that also was purely incidental, as no serious effort was made to make any profit at all; we keep hens for study, not profit. If more poultry-keepers would, to some extent, waive that matter of profit until they learn something of hens, their market, their own ability and the business generally, and their chances of conducting a profitable business or getting out of it gracefully would be better than is usual.

The birds that I want to tell you a little about were hatched early in June, 1901. They are Barred Plymouth Rocks, were hatched in a Cyphers incubator and reared in two out-door brooders, a Champion and a Cyphers.

We were crowded for room, all our coops were filled with earlier hatches, I was away from home considerably and these chicks received more or less indifferent care. Quite a number died during the first few weeks. The cockerels were removed early in the fall, but the pullets stayed in the brooders (nights) until snow came (about five months), when they and a few others from another lot and a few cockerels were housed in one pen. About forty birds were kept in a pen designed for twenty-five until well into the winter, but I will report only those that were carried through the year. I culled out the poorest layers, as shown by my trap nests, from time to time, and a few died. During the year these birds were fairly well fed, but not according to strict scientific methods, as I am more interested in proving blood than methods. I had over 200 head in all and did not care to give so much time to them as I would had I been working for the best results and max-

imum profit. Twenty-four of these June-hatched pullets were kept throughout the year and they laid in the twelve months from January 1 to December 31, 3,723 eggs; an average of 155+ for each bird. One laid 236 eggs, another 208; another 206, another 196, another 189, and so on down to 99, the lowest individual yield for the year. The pullet that laid 236 eggs began to lay December 25, 1901, but the other "200-eggers" did not begin until February, 1902. Most of the flock did not begin to lay until late in January and in February. No. 218 in this lot laid twenty-nine eggs in April, skipping but one day. She laid 150 eggs in her first six months' laying.

I have no desire to undervalue the importance of as good care and as careful a system of feeding as may be practicable. I submit this little example at its face value. These pullets were the daughters of hardy, vigorous, matured hens, each one known to be a persistent layer. It would seem that this record tends to show that percentage may be of the first importance among the many important factors that effect egg-production. Had these pullets failed to make a good egg record I certainly would not have charged it to the breeding, but when extra good layers develop under unfavorable conditions how can we account for it except by the breeding?

If a horse trots a mile in 2:40 over a country road, he is a better trotter than the one that makes a mile in 2:40 on a perfectly constructed track.

Those who purchase eggs for hatching or stock for laying or breeding purposes do not always give the chicks or the purchased birds a fair chance to prove their breeding. Sometimes we err through lack of knowledge, sometimes the fault is due to circumstances that we can not control, or do not care to control, but in either case unsatisfactory results should not be hastily charged to the breed or the breeding. When results are good in spite of unfavorable conditions then it would seem that the good breeding was clearly proven. If I am wrong, I am willing to be set right and don't care who does it.

Some people believe that "200-egg hens" are necessarily a product of exceptionally favorable care and feeding. Others know that breeding is a powerful factor in their development. We can all admit this last proposition and still allow that the best results will come from well-bred stock well-fed and cared for. When this is the case, however, it will always be more difficult to determine just how much credit to give to the blood and how much to the conditions that are supplied.—F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Maine, in Poultry Topics.

Laying Qualities of Hens of Different Breeds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am preparing to stock with a few chickens. Will you kindly tell me something of the relative egg-laying and "eating" qualities of the Silver Laced Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, and Black Langshans? Our chickens will be kept in pens with only limited range. S. W. W. Lincoln County.

Answer.—The laying qualities of Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks are extra good. With proper care and management these hens will lay from 150 to 200 eggs per year and in individual cases more than that. There is practically no difference in the laying qualities of Silver or White Wyandottes, or Barred, Buff, or White Plymouth Rocks. Black Langshans also are good layers and on account of their heavy feathering, are supposed to be extra good winter layers. Buff Cochins will not lay as many eggs as the above-mentioned breeds, they have a decided inclination to persistent sitting. The eating-qualities of Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins are in the front rank. The Wyandottes are a little plumper than Plymouth Rocks when in the broiler stage, though they are a pound lighter when fully matured. Buff Cochins outweigh either by two or three pounds when full grown. While Black Langshans

may be good eating, their black pin-feathers and dark skin militate against them in the market and they are not as salable as the yellow-skinned and yellow-legged variety of fowls. The large breeds are supposed to do better on small lots, than the more active varieties. White birds on a small city lot get dirty and dingy looking, and are not as desirable as birds of a darker hue.

Poultry Notes.

Look after the chicken-house window for a draft is deadly. This question of proper distribution of air is an important one. Let the houses be open every sunny day. Keep them cosy, clean, and comfortable and the reward will surely follow.

A little work now, and the expenditure of a few cents for lining paper will serve to make the poultry-house warm and comfortable for the cold weather that is to come. Where lining paper is not available, old newspapers, three or four thick, tacked on the walls will keep out all drafts of air.

Save all the small potatoes for your chicks. As soon as the hens begin to miss their green feed, use the potatoes. Boil them till dry, then mash and mix with cornmeal and bran. Do not give this mash to the hens hot, or it will cause enlargement of the crop, and your bird will be permanently disfigured, if not ruined for work.

Do not waste good grain and valuable time and good attention this winter on scrub hens. You can not afford to feed them. If your hens are not averaging you fourteen or fifteen dozen of eggs apiece during the year, you are not making as much money out of them as you ought. It takes about eight dozen of eggs per year to pay the hen's board and keep, and if you let her fall below that, you keep her at a loss. Get rid of the mongrel stock you have and start in with thoroughbreds. The scrub hen is causing a loss of millions of dollars every year. The scrub must go.

There is no better disinfectant for poultry-houses than a good article of sunshine and plenty of it. Too much may be temporarily uncomfortable, but the antidote is usually at hand; it is shade—to be used with discretion. The vine-covered cottage may be romantic to the view but the pale visages of the inmates give the thing away. A great many fowls die annually of too much shade.

Wheat and oats are excellent egg-producing foods, but whole grains will sometimes cause clogging of the crop unless the fowls have access to plenty of sharp grit. Give a full meal of grain at night just before the fowls go on the roosts. From three to four ounces of grain per day is considered about the right amount of food for each hen. Corn is a heat-producing food and very much should not be given until cool weather, and then only in the evening. If it produces looseness of the bowels, char it in the oven; new corn is apt to cause this complaint.

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Will always apply via the Nickel Plate Road and its eastern connections to all points in New York, New England and Eastern States. Three daily trains to Ft. Wayne, Findlay, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Standard equipment on all trains. Meals served in dining-cars on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00 per meal; also service a la carte and Mid-day Luncheon 50c. The Eastern terminals of the Nickel Plate Road are only from three to ten minutes from all Ocean Steamship Docks, and the service afforded is first-class. No excess fare charged on any train. For particulars, call on or address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 288, Chicago, Ill. Chicago depot, La Salle and Van Buren Sts. (26)

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Rock Island Tourist Sleeping Cars are fully described in our folder, "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeper." Ask for a copy. It tells the whole story—describes the cars in detail; names the principal points of interest enroute; shows when cars leave Eastern points and when they arrive in California. A. E. Cooper, D. P. A., Topeka, Kans.

LOW COLONISTS' RATES

Via Chicago Great Western Railway To points in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Western Canada. Tickets on sale daily from September 15th to October 15th. For further information apply to GEO. W. LINCOLN, T. P. A., 1 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

TO GIVE AWAY at farmers' prices, 100 three- and four-months-old S. C. Brown Leghorn pullets. Write or call on H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kans.

FOR SALE—Single Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels, fine dark fellows, very best breeding, \$1 each or \$5 for six. Jewell Bros., Humboldt, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Pullets all sold, but some fine cockerels left at reasonable prices; also three cocks. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kans.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS—Rose Comb R. I. Reds and Buff Orpingtons; this year's breeders for sale at half price, if taken soon. Also some fine young stock. Prices reasonable. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, 50 for \$2.25; 100 for \$3.75. Adam A. Weir, Clay Center, Neb.

SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES on my Superior Strain Barred Plymouth Rocks: 15 eggs, 60c; 30 eggs, \$1; 100 eggs, \$3. E. J. Evans, Box 21, For Scott, Kans.

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Miscellany

Alfalfa-Meal.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly advise me whether the grinding of alfalfa hay into "alfalfa-meal," as it is called, is a successful business proposition which would justify one with several hundred acres of alfalfa in establishing or installing a plant to grind and to market his product? I learn there is an extensive alfalfa-meal plant at Omaha, Neb., one at or near Kansas City, one at Syracuse, N. Y., a number in Colorado, and several in California—Fresno and other California points. Can you also inform me whether there is some special factory which makes the machinery for grinding alfalfa hay into meal or stock food, and where such machinery can be obtained? JOHN T. LILLARD, Bloomington, Ill.

The above letter was referred to Mr. A. L. Cottrell, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and a brother of Prof. H. M. Cottrell. Mr. Cottrell is in the employ of the Alfalfa Meal Company but the editor knew that his answer would be direct and honest, unworped by any consideration save the truth. Following is Mr. Cottrell's answer:

The alfalfa-meal business is as yet in its infancy and it is a question yet whether it is more profitable to market alfalfa as meal or as hay.

For a person who has but a few hundred acres I would say that it would not pay to go to the expense of grinding the alfalfa. In order to grind the hay it must first be kiln-dried, as hay ordinarily cured contains too much moisture in the stems to grind into a meal readily. Even after kiln-drying it takes an immense power to operate the machinery. Again, it does not pay to grind any but first-quality hay that has been gathered green enough to retain the leaves, thus only a part of the few hundred acres could be utilized.

At present there are no factories that I know of which make machinery especially for this purpose, and the mill must be one of exceedingly adequate qualities to do the work required.

The Alfalfa Meal Company, of Omaha, Neb., for whom I am working at present, so far has been quite successful in the manufacture of alfalfa-meal and alfalfa products. It, however, has over 20,000 acres of alfalfa to draw first-quality goods from, a special factory and apparatus for drying, grinding, mixing, and handling, and thus far everything looks bright for the future success of this business.

It is my opinion that a person with but several hundred acres can hardly go to the expense necessary for operating such a business and be successful.

Our alfalfa product consists of 75 per cent alfalfa-meal and 25 per cent sugar-beet molasses. The alfalfa used for this product is none but first quality which shows from 16 to 18 per cent protein. This is mixed with pure sugar-beet molasses which contains 50 per cent pure sugar, which is digested at once by the animal. The product of this happy combination is called "Alfalmo," which contains 15 to 17 per cent protein and 50 per cent carbohydrates and fat. We have then, in the alfalfa, first, the best milk, bone, muscle, egg, and flesh-producer known; second, in the molasses, one of the most palatable fat-forming goods known. This forms a product which pleases the palates of horses, cattle—both dairy and beef—sheep, hogs, and chickens. It is put up in 100-pound sacks and retailed at \$22 per ton or \$1.50 per single hundredweight.

It is being fed successfully at Ames, Iowa, at the Agricultural College, to snow-hogs, lambs, chickens, horses and Belgian hares. In Omaha, hardly a stable in the city but would gladly recommend alfalmo. At Des Moines, during the Iowa State Fair, 70,000 pounds were placed in the hands of the best feeders in the land and as yet not an unfavorable report has been re-

ceived. The salesmen now representing this company have been sending in orders at the rate of over 13,000 pounds per day. This indicates what practical feeders think of it. Alfalmo not only exceeds bran and shorts from a chemical standpoint, but practically is more appetizing, succulent, and furnishes in better form the ideal feed to balance the excessive corn ration. Omaha, Neb. A. L. COTTRELL.

Eating Less Meat.

Comparative receipts of live stock during July at five Western markets, as reported to the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, show the extent to which this branch of domestic commerce has been affected by the packing-house strikes. Comparing July of this year with July of last year, there has been a decrease of over a million head of live stock, or from 2,620,046 head in 1903 to 1,554,451 head in 1904 at the five markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph. Cattle receipts fell off 42 per cent; calves, 64 per cent; hogs, 39 per cent; sheep, 40 per cent; and horses and mules, 9 per cent. In the number of cars of stock handled the month's record shows a decrease in traffic of railroads from 52,752 cars in July, 1903, to 30,741 cars in July, 1904, or a loss of 41 per cent.

The comparative position of the several markets may be seen from the following table showing receipts for the month of July, 1903 and 1904, with percentages of decrease in the number of animals and of cars received:

Shrinkage in receipts of animals and carloads at five markets in July, 1904, compared with July, 1903.

	Animals.		Dec. per ct.
	1903.	1904.	
Chicago.....	1,179,184	738,846	37.3
Kansas City.....	418,125	228,174	45.4
Omaha.....	398,679	189,693	52.4
St. Louis.....	376,745	260,252	30.9
St. Joseph.....	247,313	137,486	44.4
Total.....	2,620,046	1,554,451

	Cars.		Dec. per ct.
	1903.	1904.	
Chicago.....	24,020	13,934	41.9
Kansas City.....	8,662	5,098	41.1
Omaha.....	6,744	3,206	52.4
St. Louis.....	8,943	6,116	31.6
St. Joseph.....	4,383	2,387	45.9
Total.....	52,752	30,741

Comparing July with June of this year, the figures both as to the number of stock received and of cars handled indicate a heavy loss of traffic. Not infrequently July is the lighter month of the two in the live-stock trade. In this case 1,151,217 head, or 42 per cent, less were received than in June, and 21,418 cars less were received, or an average loss of 1,338 cars per working day from the beginning of the strike to the end of the month.

The returns from the markets taken separately show as a rule that while receipts fell off rapidly, local consumption was still more notably reduced. At Chicago, for instance, city use and local consumption were only one-half that of July, 1903, at Kansas City less than half, at Omaha 60 per cent less, and at St. Joseph 59 per cent.

Comparing receipts for seven months at these five markets, the total of this year was on July 31 still well in advance of either that of 1902 or 1903. Chicago's arrivals were slightly ahead of 1903, but below those of 1902, and Omaha and St. Joseph dropped below the receipts of 1903. St. Louis ran far ahead of 1903. Kansas City had a narrow margin left in favor of this season's receipts.

Comparative receipts of live stock at five markets for seven months ending July.

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Chicago.....	8,673,106	8,577,847	8,662,193
Kansas City.....	2,690,655	2,662,197	2,735,633
Omaha.....	2,481,196	2,731,458	2,707,309
St. Louis.....	1,774,133	1,997,945	2,455,136
St. Joseph.....	1,613,024	1,773,260	1,650,075
Total.....	17,232,114	17,742,707	18,210,346

Another phase of commercial importance is the state of cut-meat stocks at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and Milwaukee. The average of stocks on hand at the end of each of the first six months of this year was 281,155,126 pounds, while the total at the end of July was 268,457,558 pounds. The extent of shrinkage in cut-meat stocks was therefore only 4.5 per cent from the average for the first half of the year. The shrinkage in local con-

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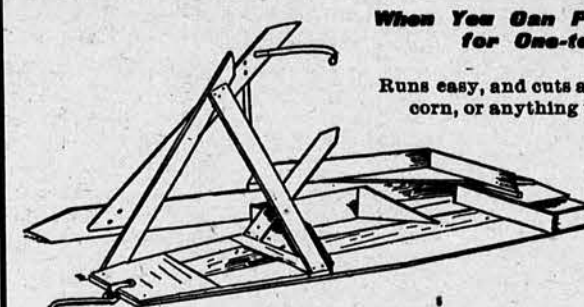
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Runs easy, and cuts and gathers corn, cane, Kafir corn, or anything which is planted in rows.



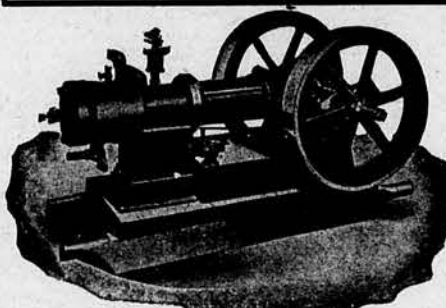
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H. S. THOMPSON, President.

A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary, Hutchinson, Kans.

sumption of cattle, hogs, and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Joseph was 56.3 per cent, comparing corresponding periods. The consumption of hogs alone averaged at these four markets during the first six months of the year 1,048,250 head monthly, compared with 469,322 head in July, or a decrease of 55.2 per cent.

Grasses for Meadow.

I have a piece of rather wet ground that occasionally overflows in spring. I have plowed it up and want to sow Alsike clover, timothy and redtop. Can I put it in with rye? I want the latter for pasture. When shall I sow the clover, redtop and timothy? Will it do to pasture with stock this winter? How much seed to the acre? I intend to use it for a meadow. Would English blue-grass be better than timothy?

Johnson County, Iowa. E. CLAPP.

We have generally found it best to seed our grasses without a nurse-crop. If I were to use a nurse-crop at all, I would prefer a less vigorous one than rye, as it will shade the ground too much and tend to crowd out the young grass-plants. It is not best to pasture fall seeding of grass during the winter, as the grass is then tender and easily killed by the tramping of the stock. If you require more pasture than you have at present, I would suggest that you seed some wheat or rye in another field. Grasses are generally very hard to seed successfully and when we undertake to seed them we should give them the best possible chance to grow. I believe it would pay to do this nine times out of ten, since grass-seed is so costly, and since a failure to secure a stand may entirely change the plans of a farmer.

If you wish to seed redtop, Alsike clover and timothy, you may sow the grasses this fall and the clover very early next spring. I can not say that there is much preference between spring- and fall-seeding. The weather conditions are perhaps a little more apt to be favorable in the spring; but on the other hand if the seeding is done in the fall, a crop may often be cut the next season, or the field may be pastured several months sooner. The amount of seed to sow per acre depends largely upon the viability of the seed. Redtop seed is perhaps more apt to have a lower germinating power than either timothy or clover. I recommend that you sow ten to fifteen pounds of redtop, about six pounds of timothy, and 3 or 4 pounds of clover, if you wish about an equal stand of each. The timothy is not so well adapted to the wet soil as are redtop and Alsike clover and it perhaps would be as well to sow a smaller amount of timothy. I would prefer to sow meadow fescue (English blue-grass) rather than timothy, although there is not much choice between these grasses for your conditions.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

Human love is itself the best worship. Human love is itself the holiest presence of God, and is the best proof that the divine love which has produced it and lives in it will fulfill all the promises whispered there.—H. M. Simmons.

Those who attain any excellence commonly spend life in one common pursuit; for excellence is not gained upon easier terms.—Samuel Johnson.

"Have no thoughts you dare not put in deeds."

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending September 12, 1904, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Some warm days were experienced this week, the temperature reaching 102° in the central counties on Friday and Saturday. Some good showers occurred in the extreme southwestern counties the first of the week, otherwise the week was dry until Saturday night.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Early corn is well matured, and is being cut and shocked as far north as the Kansas River. Late corn has grown rapidly and its prospects are improving, but it will hardly be safe from frost before October 1. Thrashing is nearly finished. Plowing is also nearly completed, but the ground was becoming too dry and hard the latter part of the week. Wheat-sowing has begun. A large crop of fine prairie hay has been put up and haying is still in progress. The third crop of alfalfa is turning out well in the northern counties though the seed crop is not very promising in Chase County. Apple-picking has begun in the central counties where the crop is fairly good, but in the northeastern counties the crop is poor. Peaches and grapes, with few local exceptions, proved good crops. Kafir-corn and cane are ready to cut.

Bourbon County.—Corn making good advancement; wheat seeding in progress; a larger acreage than usual will be sown; a large crop of prairie hay being saved.

Brown.—Ground too dry to work well in preparation for seeding; late corn would

Osage.—The weather continues good for growing crops; the prospects for corn continues to improve; fall plowing in progress; seeding begun; a large crop of prairie hay has been saved in good condition.

Pottawatomie.—A dry, warm week; all growing crops and pastures suffering for rain.

Riley.—A fine crop of prairie hay is being harvested; ground being prepared for seeding would be helped by a good rain.

Shawnee.—Corn maturing nicely; corn-cutting begun.

Wilson.—A dry week; corn-cutting well commenced; haying nearly finished; some wheat and rye have been sown for pasture; ground getting dry.

Wyandotte.—Thrashing finished; fall plowing nearly done; corn-cutting in progress; third crop of alfalfa being cut; apples almost a total failure.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

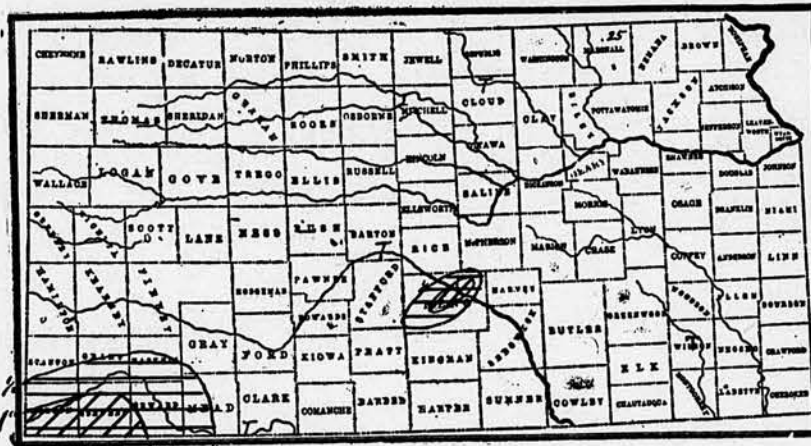
Corn is dry enough to husk in the extreme southern counties, and is being cut as far north as the Smoky Hill River counties. The late corn will probably be out of danger from frost by October 1, but it needs rain to fill well. Thrashing continues. Plowing continues, though in some counties it is retarded by the dry ground. Wheat-sowing has become more general. A large crop of good hay has been put up and haying is still in progress. The third crop of alfalfa has been put up and in Clay County the fourth crop is being cut, a good crop; in Barber County the fourth crop is growing. Potatoes are doing well. Apples of fair quality are abundant though in Washington County they are falling. Grapes are ripe and abundant but peaches are not so good a crop. Melons of fine quality are plentiful. Kafir-corn and cane are good crops, and in the southern counties are being cut.

Barber.—Good crops of cane and Kafir-corn being cut; fourth crop of alfalfa growing; good apple crop, but very few peaches and apricots.

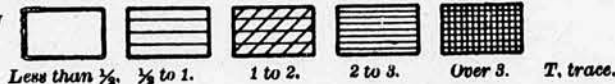
Barton.—Good weather for haying and thrashing which is progressing rapidly; wheat-sowing begun.

Butler.—General prospects favorable for

Rainfall for Week Ending September 10.



SCALE IN INCHES.



be much helped by rain; corn not earing well and it will be some time till it is all safe from frost; thrashing nearly completed; grapes plentiful and of fine quality; apples generally poor quality and will be light yield.

Chase.—Corn ripening rapidly and corn-cutting is being rushed; haying continues; alfalfa seed crop not very promising; early sown Kafir-corn and cane about ready to harvest; late-sown millet heading; ground too dry for plowing.

Chautauqua.—A fine week for farm-work; corn now harvested and in fine condition; Kafir-corn and cane now ready to harvest; haying and plowing for wheat finished.

Coffey.—Good week for haying which is about finished; the crop is heavy and of good quality; good progress with thrashing; corn improving and maturing rapidly; grapes plentiful but some are rusting or blighting and falling.

Douglas.—Good weather for corn; early corn is well matured and late corn is doing finely; plowing for wheat about finished; wheat-sowing will begin next week; thrashing nearly all done; some apples and peaches, but both are of rather a poor quality.

Franklin.—A good week for crops. Greenwood.—Corn-cutting and apple-picking in progress; too dry to plow.

Johnson.—A good week for late corn which is maturing very rapidly.

Linn.—The dry weather is rapidly maturing corn; haying nearly finished; seeding will begin next week with prospects of an increased acreage; wheat-thrashing about finished.

Marshall.—A good week for haying; farmers have nearly all stopped plowing on account of dry ground; third crop of alfalfa turning out well; good corn weather; early corn is out of the way of frost; late corn has made rapid growth and will soon be safe; prospects for corn are much better than a month ago.

most crops; we are not suffering for rain. Clay.—Fourth crop of alfalfa being harvested; the quality of all cuttings has been good; dry weather is rapidly maturing the corn; it will all be safe from frost by October 1; thrashing nearly completed. Cloud.—Ground too dry for plowing; hot weather the latter part of week favorable for late corn but destructive to peach crop, causing the fruit to shrivel on the trees.

Cowley.—A fine week for haying and thrashing; fall plowing being rushed; corn maturing well; fruits and melons plentiful.

Dickinson.—Corn ripening rapidly owing to dry weather; corn-cutting under way; wheat-sowing begun; third crop of alfalfa harvested.

Ellsworth.—Rain needed to fill out the late corn.

Jewell.—Dry weather continues yet crops look fairly well; corn will be safe from frost by October 1.

Kingman.—Ground getting very dry; plowing retarded; some wheat being sown; haying progressing rapidly, crop good both as to yield and quality; apples plentiful and of fair quality.

Ottawa.—Plowing for wheat about finished; ground getting dry; thrashing continues with poor yield and quality of grain; corn crop good and nearly out of danger from frost; about the usual acreage of wheat will be sown.

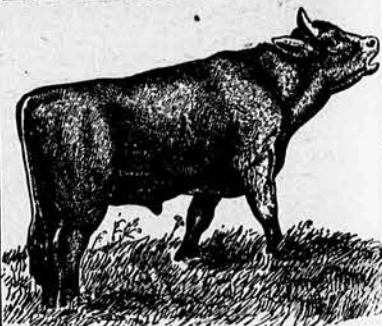
Renov.—The rain will put the ground in good condition for seeding, and check fruit which was ripening too early.

Republic.—Rain is badly needed to put the ground in condition for seeding; some ground is very cloddy; haying nearly finished; corn drying up; hot wind on the 9th.

Russell.—Corn maturing and out of danger from frost; plowing continues but rain is badly needed; seeding begun.

Saline.—A dry week with highest temperature of the year on the 9th; fine weather for thrashing and corn-cutting;

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but rain is needed to put ground in good condition for seeding.

Sedgwick.—Late corn slightly injured by drouth; third crop of alfalfa harvested; grapes and melons abundant.

Stafford.—Plowing continues but the ground is getting very dry; seeding begun; haying and corn-cutting in progress.

Summer.—Plowing being rushed; ground getting dry and hard; thrashing still in progress; some alfalfa seed thrashed with rather light yield; some farmers saving the third cutting of alfalfa for seed; corn dry enough to husk.

Washington.—A dry, warm week; ground too hard to plow, and not much plowing has been done except with disks; corn suffering for rain, the fodder drying up rapidly; present prospects are for rather more than a half crop, some fields being good, others poor; corn not yet safe from frost; a fine week for haying and thrashing; peaches mostly ripe but small; potato crop good; grapes ripening; apples falling.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corn is being cut in the southern counties and is rapidly maturing in the north; the late corn in Decatur County is

Horticulture

Handling Apples in a Large Commercial Orchard.

Following is Judge F. Wellhouse's description of his method of handling apples:

The first thing I do and the most important is to find a buyer. After I have closed the bargain with him and received a sufficiency of hard cash to secure the sale, I then begin to question him as to how he wants the fruit packed, and as far as possible handle them according to his wishes. Some years ago I sold to a firm in Baltimore 22 carloads (or a trainload) of Ben Davis apples to be shipped to that point, and I will describe the manner in which I handled this fruit.

The pickers used half-bushel baskets with handles, and a hook attached to the handle. These baskets were hung on limbs of the trees, where they were filled by the pickers. Our sorting tables were attached to a sled. This sled was pulled along between two rows of trees by a steady team that would stand without hitching. The sled was kept up even with the pickers and the filled baskets were emptied directly on the sorting table where they were sorted.

The first grades were packed in barrels holding three bushels. The second and third grades were put in piles on the ground. This mode of packing has many advantages, but when we had gathered up the second and third grades and footed up our books I found that it had cost more per bushel than by my regular mode of gathering and packing.

My present method of packing is as follows: At Moore Station, in Leavenworth County, we have bought the land around the station until we have about 600 acres, 400 acres of which is now in bearing trees, and about 100 acres more about ready to plant.

The railroad switch at this station is near the center of the orchard. On this switch we have built a warehouse and platform 120 feet long, 24 feet wide and two stories high. This warehouse is where we store our barrels, tools and do our sorting and packing.

Our outfit for picking consists of three low-wheeled wagons. The front wheels of these wagons are 26 inches high and the hind wheels 32 inches. On these wagons we make a platform 34 inches high of 2-inch lumber 4 feet 2 inches wide and 16 feet long. Then we make 100 boxes 2 feet long, 16 inches wide and 8 inches deep. Twenty-two of these boxes are set up on the platform of the wagon, and the pickers are provided with sacks. These sacks are held in front of the pickers with a pair of suspenders. The mouth is held open by a hoop made of 1/2-inch gas-pipe. This sack is open at top and bottom. While picking, the bottom of the sack is closed by two hooks and eyes. Our ladders are 12 to 16 feet long, owing to height of trees. They are 2 feet wide at bottom and 6 inches at top. This completes our outfit for the pickers.

We now select, if the trees are full, 10 to 12 pickers and a foreman, drive to the field with the wagon loaded with empty boxes, and pick two rows at a time. The foreman's business is to keep the wagons up even with the pickers, see that the men do not get too far ahead or behind the wagons, and see that they do not huddle together too much, see that they pick the apples clean and keep the time of the pickers. The picker fills his sack, which holds about one-half bushel, and then goes to the wagon, holds the bottom of the sack over a box, unhooks the bottom and the apples roll into the box. When the boxes on the wagon are all full, this wagon is driven to the packing-house and another takes its place.

The sorting-table is 8 feet long and 4 feet wide. The lower end is 30 inches high, the upper end 38 inches high. One-half of the bottom at the upper end is made of half-round slats 1 inch apart. This is for the purpose

of sifting out any dirt or leaves that may be with the fruit. The lower half of the bottom of the table is made tight. The sides of the table are 6 inches high. The upper end is 2 inches high, the lower end is drawn to a point not more than 6 inches wide.

When the boxes of apples are brought from the field they are set on a platform 30 inches high and from there are lifted as wanted and poured on the upper end of the table. This spreads them out so that the sorters can get at them readily. Four sorters, two on each side, pick out the second and third grades and put them into boxes. The first grade is rolled to the lower end of the table and into the barrel. Over the barrel is an apron. This apron is tacked to the lower end of the table and the apples are rolled onto this apron until there is a peck or more, then it is gently let down into the barrel.

It is the business of one man to stand over the barrel and see that nothing but first grades go into it. The facing of the barrels is done by one person and the apples for that purpose consist of good, fair apples of uniform size.

When the barrel is half filled, it should be well shaken, and again when filled. The follower should then be put on the barrel and so well shaken that no after handling will loosen the fruit. This shaking is a very important matter, and when completed the leveler should be about a half in. One man is assigned to putting in the head. This is done with a common screw press. When the liners are put in and the hoops properly nailed, the barrel is ready to load into the cars.

Our second-grade apples are sometimes put into barrels when the buyer so orders, but generally they are loaded into the cars in bulk. The third grade is always sold in bulk. Our warehouse is so arranged that we can load three cars at a time, one for first, one for second and one for third grades. Our second and third grades we always sell in the fall for whatever prices we can get. The first grade is sometimes run into cold storage to hold for better prices.

The New Seedless Apple.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The new seedless apple, developed by John F. Spencer, of Grand Junction, Col., bids fair to have a more revolutionary effect upon the apple-growing interests of the country than even the seedless orange upon the orange interests. The effect will be more revolutionary for the reason that the apple interests are larger than the orange interests and the market for both apples and apple-trees is larger. Apples can be grown in any country, oranges are grown only in the tropics, apples might well be called necessities, while oranges are luxuries; there are barrels of apples sold where one orange is sold.

This wide extent of the interests effected makes the development of the new apple the most important thing that has taken place in the fruit-growing world for many years, and when it is known that seedless apple nurseries have been established in Utah, Idaho, California, Missouri, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Canada, in addition to the home nursery at Grand Junction, Col., all within a few weeks, the rapidity with which the new apple is being taken up can be appreciated.

The new apple has many features that make it of special advantage, in addition to the seedless nature. This feature is the most important, however, for in addition to removing a disagreeable feature, a saving of nearly one-fourth is made, for in the language of the school-boy, "There aint goin' to be no core." But the very absence of seed makes the apple wormless. It is a known fact that the apple worm lives off the seed, and there being no seed there is nothing to sustain the worm, even though it may be hatched.

The trees also are blossomless, and this lack of blossoms makes the trees undamageable in cold weather. Late frosts leave the seedless apples still bearing, although the ordinary apple-

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trees, growing alongside them, may be barren. This has been proven in Mr. Spencer's orchard at Grand Junction.

The tree has a hard, smooth bark and is not nearly so likely to be injured by insects as the ordinary tree, both for this reason and on account of the lack of blossoms, the latter place being where the codling-moth deposits its eggs.

Mr. Spencer, the developer of the new apple, is a modest, unassuming man, an old fruit-raiser, and during his labors and experiments, extending over a dozen years, he never breathed his purpose to any one, and for months after success had crowned his efforts he said nothing about it, and his secret was learned only by accident. In his orchard at Grand Junction he has two thousand trees with which the orchards of the world will be stocked. Already the Colorado fruit belt is responding and in a few years the Grand River Valley from Grand Junction to Glenwood Hot Springs, where the canon closes in, will be dotted with seedless apple orchards.

When it is remembered that the seedless orange crop of last year came from six original slips, you can imagine the effect of the two thousand trees in Spencer's seedless apple orchard.
H. BALLARD DUNN.
Glenwood Springs, Col.

Kansas Fairs in 1904.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1904, their dates, locations, and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn:

- Butler County Fair Association, H. M. Balch, secretary, Eldorado; September 19-24.
- Chautauqua County—Hewins Park and Fair Association, W. M. Jones, secretary, Cedar Vale; September 20-22.
- Harvey County Agricultural Society, John C. Nicholson, secretary, Newton; October 3-7.
- Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, H. A. Floyd, secretary, Paola; September 27-30.
- Neosho County Fair Association, H. Lodge, secretary, Erie; September 27-30.
- Ness County Agricultural Association, I. B. Pember, secretary, Ness City; September 28-30.
- Reno County—Central Kansas Fair Association, A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson, September 19-24.
- Riley County Agricultural Association, R. T. Worboys, secretary, Riley; October 4-8.
- Rooks County Fair Association, Olmer Adams, secretary, Stockton; September 22-23.
- Sedgwick County—Southern Kansas Fair and Carnival Association, H. L. Resing, secretary, Wichita; September 28-October 1.

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Emmer.

(Continued from page 912.)

bushel. At this station the grain has not held out in weight, usually testing about 35 to 40 pounds per bushel. An average crop is from 35 to 40 bushels per acre. The seed can be obtained from almost any Kansas seedsmen and you can secure it through your local seedsmen. I observe also that some farmers are advertising seed for sale in the farm papers. We could supply you with a limited quantity of seed from this station, at \$1 f. o. b. Manhattan.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Disking Alfalfa.

Would you kindly answer through the medium of the KANSAS FARMER the following question: Is it advisable to disk alfalfa, that has been pastured by hogs, in the fall? W. R. BOYD, Smith County.

I think it would be advisable to disk the field of alfalfa which you describe, immediately after cutting and taking off the crop, or if the alfalfa has been pastured closely it may not be necessary to cut it, although the cutting will usually cause it to start more readily and evenly. After pasturing all summer, doubtless the soil of this field is firm and compact and needs loosening. If the ground is reasonably moist or if you can disk soon after a rain, the surface can be loosened and a soil mulch produced which will aerate the soil, conserve the soil-moisture and favor a renewed growth of the alfalfa. Our method of disking alfalfa at this station is to set the disks rather straight and weight the harrow with rock, causing it to cut two or three inches deep. We prefer to cross-disk and follow with the smoothing harrow, in order to break the clods, level the surface and leave a good soil mulch. The harrow also assists in pulling out and destroying the crab-grass and other weeds to some extent.

At this station we have practiced disking after each cutting during the season with no bad results, but as a rule I prefer to disk alfalfa early in the spring or immediately after the third or fourth cutting in the latter part of the summer or early in the fall.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Late-Cut Clover.

I have some red clover that was sown last spring, have taken one crop of hay, and now the clover is in bloom again. Shall I take the second crop of hay, or shall I leave it uncut? I wish to know which will be best for the future of the clover.

Shawnee County. ALEX. GARDNER.

I have known of very late cuttings of clover to somewhat injure the stand but if you cut the second crop soon, the clover will make a slight growth before frost and will probably furnish sufficient protection during the winter, so that you will not be able to notice any detrimental effect by cutting the second crop. Of course, if you remove the crop from the ground, it takes so much fertility from the soil, but you can counterbalance this by the application of a coat of barnyard manure.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

Grass Combinations for Fall, Winter, and Spring Pasture.

How will orchard-grass compare with timothy as a meadow-grass in productivity? Is it relished by stock as well as timothy. How do they ripen together? My object is to try to get a combination of grasses that will ripen together, and make good fall, winter, and spring-pasture.

Cowley County. IRA H. LATTEN.

Orchard-grass and timothy generally produce about the same amount of meadow, but the orchard-grass is to be preferred for pasture since it has a larger aftermath or second growth. The orchard-grass makes a hay of quality about equal to timothy hay, if cut before the seeds are formed, but if allowed to stand later than this, the stalks become woody and indigestible and make a hay which is of comparatively low feeding-value. Orchard-grass matures about three weeks earlier than timothy and on this account these two grasses do not make a good mixture for meadow. I think it would

be well to put Bromus inermis in your meadow mixture, as this is productive of hay and pasture, makes an early spring and a late fall growth, and also grows more during the winter than our other tame grasses. This grass also matures rather early and may be seeded with orchard-grass and clover. Bromus inermis and clover alone make a good mixture. The clover will be crowded out by the Bromus after a few years, but after this the Bromus will produce a satisfactory crop for perhaps three years. It is well to have some legume in the mixture, since the quality of the hay and pasture is improved and the soil is increased in fertility.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

Fall-Plowing for Weedy Land.

There is a large amount of land here that did not produce a crop, but has grown up to weeds. When is the best time to plow this ground for corn, also what is the proper depth for Johnson County? J. F. RANKIN.

Johnson County.

I should much prefer to plow under the weeds during the fall so that there will be plenty of time for them to become thoroughly decomposed, and for the soil to come in close contact with the subsoil before the crop is planted. If the crop of weeds is very heavy, it is much more important that you plow them under a considerable while before planting the corn. I know of no objection to plowing in the fall, as it has generally given better results than spring plowing.

In regard to your question as to the depth of plowing, would say that it is well to plow deep at least once in three or four years, and I believe that it is better to plow deep every year, provided enough work is put upon the land to thoroughly firm it and reestablish the capillary action between the upper and lower soil. A great many farmers fail to work their land sufficiently after plowing and in some of these cases it probably would be better to plow shallow. Six inches by actual measurement, is a very satisfactory depth for plowing, and three or four inches is rather shallow.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

Japan Clover.

Enclosed herewith find a few plants. Please advise me as to name and feeding-quality. J. E. JONES.

Ottawa County, I. T.

The plant which you enclosed is Lespedeza striata, the common name of which is Japan clover. This is an annual legume which thrives in the Southern States, but which does not do well in the North. Reports as to its value are somewhat conflicting. It is, however, stated on good authority, that the feeding-value of the hay, if cut before seeds are formed, is about equal to that of clover hay. It is claimed by some that stock have to become accustomed to it before they will eat it. If you have a good stand of this plant on your farm it would be well to make hay of it, but I would not advise any one to sow it in Kansas, as there are other legumes which produce much more abundantly.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

Passengers to New York, Boston, New England and all Eastern points will find it to their advantage to ascertain rates applying over the Nickel Plate Road and its Eastern connections. Three daily trains, on which there is no excess fare charged. One special feature of the service is meals in dining-cars, on American Club Plan. Pay for what you get, but in no case over 35c to \$1.00 per meal; also service a la carte and Mid-day Luncheon 50c. Folders, rates and all information cheerfully furnished by applying to John Y. Calahan, General Agent, Chicago, Ill., Room 298, No. 113 Adams St. Chicago de-La Salle and Van Buren Sts. (27)

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Rose Hill Herd Duroc-Jersey Hogs I have for sale a choice lot of boars ready for service; gilts bred or open, and a fine lot of early spring pigs, all out of large, prolific sows and sired by well-developed boars. Special prices for next 30 days. S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Cooper Co., Mo.

SOLOMON VALLEY HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE No sows nor gilts for sale, males only. Visitors always welcome. Write me. W. F. GARRETT, Box 210, Portia, Kans.

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Pure Bred Poland-Chinas. of the Chief Tecumseh 2d, Black U. S., Wilkes, Free Trade, Corwin and Short Stop strains. Address E. E. WAIT, Altoona, Wilson County, Kans.

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Pecan Herd of Poland-Chinas Model Tecumseh 64133, American Royal (S) 80783, and Best Perfection 81507 at head of herd. Write us your wants. J. N. Woods & Son, Route 1, Ottawa, Kans.

HIGHLAND FARM HERD OF PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS Ten extra good fall boars weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. sired by Black Perfection 27132, dams sired by Corwin I Know, Proud Tecumseh, Henry's Perfection. Spring Pigs by six of the best boars in the West. Seven and one-half miles northwest of Leavenworth. (I ship from Leavenworth. Eight railroads.) One mile west of Kickapoo on main line of Mo. Pacific. JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kas

PLIMPTON HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS has for sale a fine lot of Royal Perfection pigs, pigs that are extra fine, and are ready to ship. Description guaranteed. Visitors welcome 6 days in a week. S. H. LENHART, Hope, Kansas.

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Lone Maple Herd LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Five yearling gilts by Commander Nora 2nd 59763 bred to the Kansas State Fair prize-winner Highclere Improved 66211 and to Black Robin Hood 2nd 66066 for sale. Extra fine spring pigs later. G. W. RUMMEL, HUTCHINSON, KANS.

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TAMWORTH SWINE.

REGISTERED Tamworth Hogs 15 fall gilts, 5 fall male pigs, and will spare one of my heard boars; he is coming 2 years old. I have a large number of spring pigs for which I am booking orders. C. W. Freelove, Clyde, Kansas

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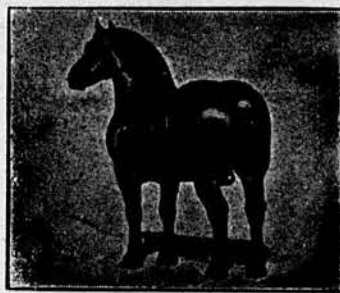
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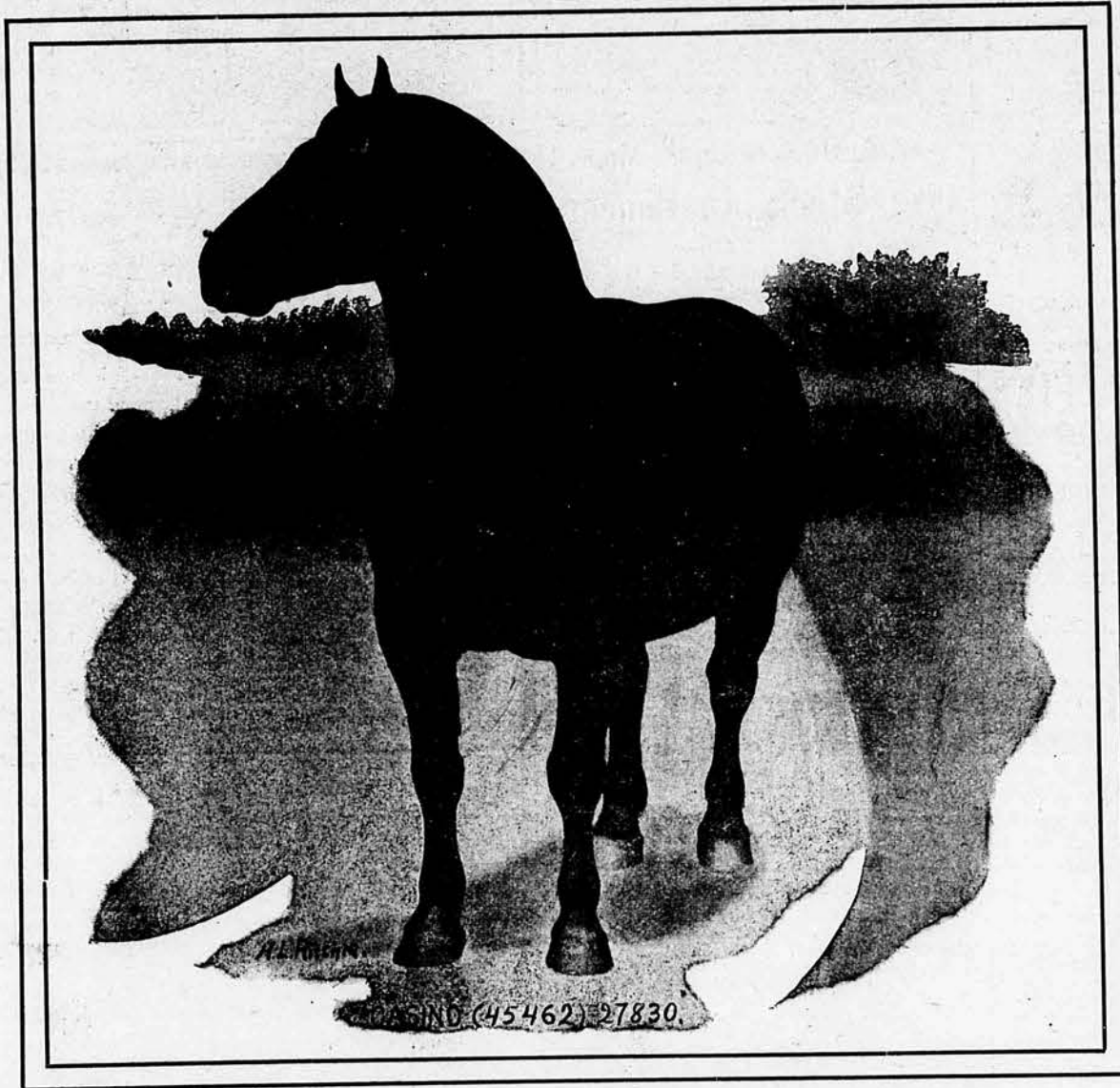
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