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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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The good, old-fashioned plan of placing cap sheaves on the wheat shocks has been fully justified wherever used this season. Capped shocks stand up well and turn off the rain so that an ordinary rain does little damage.

The rains of July go far to determine the size of the Kansas corn-crop. Thus far they have been rather excessive, but have done harm only in limited

areas affected by overflows. A better season for upland corn would be hard to imagine.

Reminiscences of the early days and "yarns" of pioneer life in Kansas are of perennial interest to old and young. An occasion for repeating such and for other out-door enjoyments will be par-

came in from his farm on Monday and expressed the opinion that had the officers of the law done their sworn duty there would have been no occasion for the use of dynamite. A policeman undertook to arrest him for the remark. Mr. Funston resisted but was overpowered. He has caused the arrest of the policeman for assault.

is different from that of other parts of Kansas and would have sounded like a foreign subject a few years ago.

At Cherryvale, yet a different tone prevails. This place of 6,000 inhabitants is the headquarters of the Uncle Sam Refinery. No trouble about finding the office. It is right in the center of the town and has a sign that can not be overlooked, and everybody in the town seems proud of the new enterprise. Into this office in hot haste and with surprising frequency run the telegraph messenger boys bearing orders for Uncle Sam stock from various places throughout the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. While Kansans are taking much of this stock and it is a Kansas institution, yet there was apparent, at the time of the writer's visit, a great rush from beyond the borders for positions on the "ground floor." The mails brought in stacks of letters. Quite metropolitan seems the center of Cherryvale.

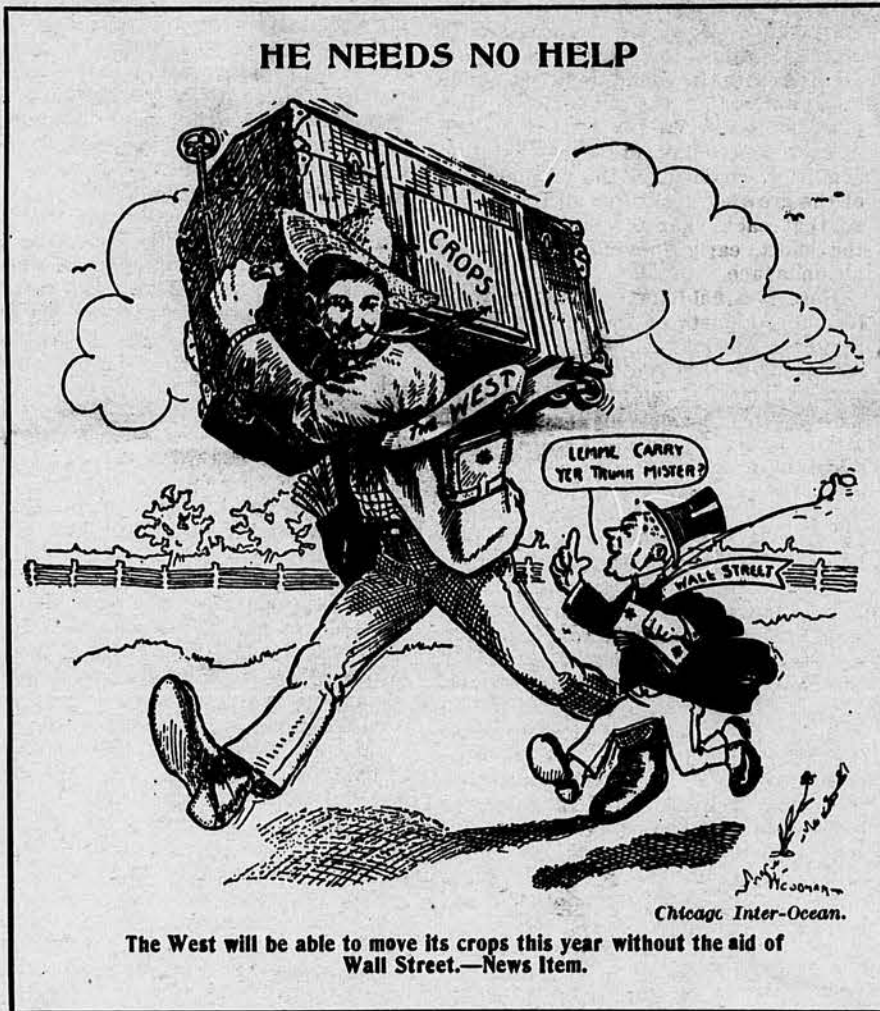
Among the manifestations of the determination to be independent of the Standard Oil monopoly the organization of the Uncle Sam Refinery Company is unique. A big undertaking, capitalized at \$10,000,000, is being financed by popular subscriptions. So far as known, no great capitalist is even a stockholder. But the money is flowing in a continuous stream to this democratic institution, and, so far as observation could show, is being honestly invested as rapidly as received.

A refinery with two stills, and with other appurtenances, tanks and pipe lines was fired with natural gas on the evening of July 3, 1905. The machinery appears to be first-class and it was doing its work exceptionally well on the morning of the 4th when the writer with several other newspaper representatives visited it. The plant can be readily enlarged by adding other stills, etc.

An assuring feature of the situation is the proximity of a forest of derricks and the fact that the Uncle Sam Company owns the sources of supply from over 29,000 acres of oil lands. It has heretofore been the policy of the Standard to destroy all disturbing competitors by raising the price of crude oil in the competitor's vicinity and lowering the price of refined oil and refinery products in the competitor's markets. By owning the wells from which it obtains its crude oil an independent company can be sure of supplies. Should the Standard run up prices of crude so high as to make it more profitable to sell the crude than to refine it, the fires can be put out and crude oil sold on the market. Heretofore the Standard has been able to so influence transportation as to secure low rates or rebates on its product and to cause high rates for competitors to prevail. The Kansas Legislature, at its last session, enacted reasonable maximum rates, based on distance, for the transportation of oil. It is believed that any well-equipped, independent refinery will be able to compete with the Standard anywhere in Kansas.

The importance of this Western oil field is recognized by the Standard. Mr. H. L. Wood, field representative for the Oil City Derrick, of Pittsburg, Pa., is assigned to the Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma field. The

(Continued on page 726.)



The West will be able to move its crops this year without the aid of Wall Street.—News Item.

ticipated in by the people of Jefferson County at an old-settler's picnic to be held at Oskaloosa, August 15-16.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER will congratulate the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, on learning that this great institution has secured the services of Prof. D. H. Otis, of Kansas, as assistant professor of animal nutrition and assistant to the dean. Professor Otis is one of the few original thinkers, investigators, and teachers who maintain the contagious brand of enthusiasm while doing heavy work. As a writer and speaker he takes high rank. His recent experience as manager of a great stock ranch gives an appropriate completeness to his qualifications for the work to which he goes. His address after September 1 will be Madison, Wis. The Badgers will find in Professor Otis one of those progressive workers for whom the highest places are always opening.

Some demented person blew up three saloons at Iola, Allen County, last Sunday night at 12:30 o'clock. Hon. E. H. Funston, ex-member of Congress and father of General Fred Funston,

The truth of Mr. Funston's remark is what made it hurt the policeman. Will those who have undertaken the duty of seeing that the laws of Kansas are enforced continue to so fail to execute their trust as to make it possible for even a demented man to find three saloons in Kansas that may be blown up with one charge of dynamite? This is a question for the Governor, for the Attorney General, for the judges of the courts, for the county attorneys, for the sheriffs, for the justices of the peace, for the mayors, for the city marshals of Kansas.

A GLIMPSE AT A PART OF THE KANSAS OIL INDUSTRY.

As one proceeds via the Santa Fe from Topeka to the heart of the Kansas oil and gas fields the first sign of new conditions that meets the eye is the big pile of 10-inch gas pipes at Le-compton. As the field is approached, the big pipes become more numerous and their size increases to 16 inches. There are car-loads and train-loads of them. As the field is entered, quite as noticeable as the pipes are the forests of derricks, each marking an "oiler" or a "gasser."

The talk of the men on the trains

Agriculture

Acclimatization with Reference to Corn-Breeding.

H. F. ROBERTS, PROFESSOR OF BOTANY, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, BEFORE THE KANSAS CORN-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

There is no more obscure problem in connection with the breeding of plants than that of acclimatization. Let us analyze the factors concerned. Manifestly, the most stable elements in a climate, the most uniformly constant, are the supply of heat and light from the sun. The amount and distribution of the water-supply, including precipitation, drainage, and evaporation, is a less constant factor. The amount, character and distribution of the chemical compounds in the soil, while most various in different localities, appear to exercise less influence on vegetation than was formerly supposed. So long as nine essential elements are present in the form of soluble compounds, and alkali salts are not in excess, the texture of the soil and its drainage and aeration seem more important matters for plant life than the greater or less amount of different food salts.

Above the surface of the soil, the nature and extent of the prevailing winds is a most vital determining climatic factor for plants, as is very well known. Altitude is a factor, in so far as it affects the water-supply either by excessive drainage or excessive evaporation, and also by the greater relative light exposure or insolation to which high altitudes as well as high latitudes subject growing plants.

Plants lack the power of locomotion. Migration is not by individuals but by generations, for the most part through the transport of seeds or spores. The simplicity of the plant's life, the fixity of its position, its initial inertia, so to speak, its utter final dependence on what a fixed and undisturbed root system shall be able to do for it—all this speaks in explanation of the relatively less adaptable character of the plant's organism as compared with that of the animal.

Furthermore, it so happens that our chief economic agricultural plants, the great main crop plants, on the improvement and adaptability of which depends in so large measure the increase in our agricultural wealth, are annual plants. From seed to seed it is one season with nearly all of them. What a short time for the operation of changed climatic conditions upon a single individual! Hence, with these plants, acclimatization is practically a question of survival of progeny.

A French investigator, Gaston Bonnier, reported in 1895 his extensive experiments for ten years on the adaptation of lowland plants to an alpine climate. Plants from thirty-five distinct orders or families; representing twenty genera and one hundred twenty perennial species were taken, the roots or root-stocks mechanically divided, half of each plant was sent to a station in the Alps or Pyrenees Mountains, while the other half was grown in its normal home in the lowlands. It was sought to obtain thereby, results that would represent the influence of climatic factors alone. The changes ensuing in the portions grown in the alpine regions were assigned to the more intense light, the drier air, and the lower temperature. It was found that the underground parts were better developed relatively, than the aerial parts. The aerial stems were shorter, more hairy, more prostrate upon the soil, and with shorter and fewer joints or internodes. The epidermis was thicker, the leaves smaller, more hairy, thicker in proportion to their surface area, and of a deeper green. The flowers were relatively much larger and more highly colored. A large number of minor internal structural changes were also found to have taken place.

The other case of acclimatization deals with annual plants. I refer to cases of acclimatization of cereals in Norway, cited by Schubeler, based partly upon his own experiments. He found that the transfer of Indian corn and other cereals to higher altitudes and more northerly provinces in Nor-

way resulted in a shortening of the period of vegetation and in a diminished yield. In five years the maturing period of the variety of corn grown, was shortened from four to three months. The same held true of wheat and rye. Now, in this case it is evident that what happened was a process of natural selection, whereby the earliest-ripening individuals furnished seed for the next year's sowing, while the later-ripening plants, being caught by the frost, left no offspring.

A real question is, however, left unanswered here. Would any one of the earlier-ripening plants have ripened later than say three months, if it had remained at the lower level or in more southern provinces, or was there a corresponding process of natural selection going on down there to eliminate the earlier-ripening individuals and preserve the later ones?

We may perhaps suppose natural selection to work in this way, in the case of, say, Indian corn of a ninety-day growing period, carried to a region where a one-hundred-twenty-day period obtains. In the first year, there being nothing in the climatic factors to bring the vegetative growth to a close, as the end of the ninety days approaches, probably most of the plants would continue growing. All of the plants with later tassels and later ears would be preserved, and their seed would be sowed next year in mixture with the seed from the earlier-maturing plants. Now, later corn has a greater stature than early corn, and planted with it would tend to shade the lower stalks and render them feebler; moreover, in the next year and in each succeeding one, every external condition would favor the prolongation of the growing period for all the stalks, so that each year the suppression of the short, early-ripening stalks would go on apace.

Here is a field for cooperative work for the botanists of the American Experiment Stations.

We know that we have, in Indian corn, a plant of an exceedingly plastic organization, or, as perhaps we should say, a plant that is still in the midst of a variable period. We now know that all of the principal races of maize—the dent, flint and sweet corns, as well as the podded, rice, and Brazilian or flour corns—existed in America at the time of the discovery. Several of these races were grown at that time in what is now the Northern United States, by the nomadic American Indians in their crude agriculture. Through the early migration of Indian races up from Peru and Mexico to the Southern United States, and the wandering habits of the Northern tribes, the rapid acclimatization of sub-races took place under the stress of natural selection. What the American native races began, we are now, with more intensive and scientific methods and more applied diligence, seeking to carry on. We have now dozens of forms, types, varieties, sorts, or whatever you may choose to call them, of the single race of dent corn alone, and the process of rigid scrutiny to which corn is being subjected in all quarters is resulting progressively in the still further and more minute sub-division of these varieties into local strains of special value.

Darwin cites a case of supposed acclimatization of Indian corn, mentioned by Metzger in 1841, which he considers, "the most remarkable instance known to me of the direct and prompt action of climate on a plant." The facts are as follows: Metzger obtained seeds of several varieties of corn from America and cultivated them in Germany. In the case of one variety, called Tuscarora corn, obtained from St. Louis, he found that, in the first year, plants grew to a height of twelve feet and ripened but a few seeds. The lower seeds of the ears were like those originally planted, but the upper seeds had become somewhat changed. In the second year's planting, the corn grew to a height of but nine or ten feet, and more seed ripened. The "dent" of the original corn had almost vanished, the original white color had become darker, some of the seeds even being yellow, and the rounded form of the kernels resembled that of local flint corn grown in the neighborhood. In the third gener-

ation there was almost no resemblance to the original parent variety, and by the sixth generation the corn could no longer be distinguished from that commonly cultivated near Heidelberg, except by its somewhat more vigorous growth. Metzger hazards no suggestion as to the cause of this supposed transformation. Professor de Vries, however, the most eminent living authority on matters connected with the breeding and evolution of plants, discusses this case at some length in his recent work on the Evolution of Species by Mutation. According to his view, with which all who understand the habits of corn will coincide, we have, in this supposed case of acclimatization, simply a series of extensive cross pollinations going on between the introduced American white dent, and the yellow flint corn grown in its neighborhood. Since the American corn was a late variety, few seeds matured the first year, and of these many had been produced as a result of crossing with the yellow flint. These hybrids in the next year naturally were more numerous than the pure-bred stock, and inasmuch as they matured earlier than the progeny of the pure white dent variety, the hybrids, of course, ripened more seeds than did the others; and in addition, they in turn had experienced, in large degree, a second pollination from the local flint variety. This process repeating itself year after year, it is not surprising that in the course of six or seven years the characters of the American white dent corn should have disappeared in most of the progeny of these successive crosses. Evidently, neither Metzger nor Darwin appreciated the readiness with which the races of Indian corn can be crossed.

Another case of supposed transformation due to climatic influences is cited by a French writer upon wheat culture, Eugene Risler. A variety known as Galland wheat was planted upon his land at Caleves on the lake of Geneva in Switzerland. The heads of this variety were bearded. In the second year, half the heads had lost the beards, and by the third year the beardless heads were in the great majority. The kernels, likewise, had become modified, having become horny instead of mealy in their fracture. Risler undertook to determine the causes of this metamorphosis by growing in the same field alternate rows of Galland wheat and the beardless wheat, into which it had apparently changed. It turned out that the former suffered more from the cold of winter and ripened from one to two weeks later than the latter. These differences sufficed to explain the evident fact. His original Galland wheat had in reality been a mixture of two varieties, one of which survived and the other perished as a result of successive years of exposure to new conditions.

W. Rimpau, an eminent German authority on cereal growing, investigated the supposed metamorphosis of Rivett's Bearded wheat, a Scottish variety which apparently, in a few years after introduction into Saxony, became changed into the beardless forms locally grown. Rimpau found that by carefully selecting seed from the bearded plants he was able to keep the variety just exactly as it had been maintained originally in Scotland for over one hundred years. Since, however, as Rimpau says, "It suffers injury from the winter more than any of the other wheats locally cultivated by us, and ripens later in the spring than the other varieties; it is readily conceivable that chance intermixing of seed, which is almost unavoidable in farming operations on a large scale, and especially through the application of stable manure, would result in the relatively more abundant increase of the latter and that they would soon get the upper hand."

We have, then, to conclude as follows: Most of the reported cases of acclimatization, particularly of annual plants, are really misinterpretations, and in most cases the changes ascribed to climatic influences are due either to the effect of inter-crossing of local races or to the existence of more than one variety in the originally introduced seed. Where this is the case, one of the admixed varieties, which on account of its inadaptability, remained



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always suppressed in the original locality, may perhaps find more favorable conditions in the new location than the seed of the dominant sort, and hence may replace it year by year through the process of natural selection.

There seems, however, to be abundant opportunity to test, in Indian corn, the real influence of climatic factors as distinguished from all others. No wild form of the species being known, we are unable to surmise whether our present races of corn came from one or from many species. We have, therefore, no sort of an idea how the process of evolution has gone on in the group. We do know that we find a most tremendous variation in type, from varieties maturing their stalks at sixteen inches, to others, the stalks of which attain a height of sixteen feet. We have a variation in the vegetation period of from less than ninety days to over seven months. We have a most bewildering array of forms and colors in the kernels. We find that by persistent and rigid selection we can breed almost any type or stalk, ear or kernel desired, within a very extensive range of possibilities. Much has been done of late years in America toward the improvements of corn with respect to the increase of the protein and oil content. There remains still to be conducted a series of acclimatization experiments whereby it shall be endeavor to carry the range of this all important cereal still farther north, and to this end it is hoped that some of our Northern American and Canadian experiment stations will be found to cooperate.

My Crop of Succotash.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My farm is a ten-acre lot, and so I necessarily do things on a small scale. But the same things can be repeated on a larger scale. In May, 1904, I sowed 1½ acres of millet on deeply plowed ground. This was cut August 2, and removed in a few days. The ground was cultivated thoroughly. August 12 I sowed the following mixture for hog pasture: Alfalfa, 20 pounds; clover 10 pounds; English blue-grass, 10 pounds; Bromus inermis, 5 pounds; timothy, 5 pounds, total, 50 pounds. A good rain in a few days gave it a good start. In October it was 8 to 12 inches high. I pastured it lightly. Last spring—1905—it started well. Alfalfa, clover, and blue-grass racing for supremacy; timothy later and Bromus grass nowhere—seed not good. June 1, the field was

beautiful to behold, the dark green alfalfa, the clover, coming in bloom, and the English blue-grass nodding above them both, the whole standing about two feet high and not a weed in sight. June 10, I cut the grass and on the 12th put it in the barn in perfect shape. I had three large loads of at least three tons of excellent hay. And now—July 1—after 20 days' growth, it is eighteen inches high with alfalfa well in the lead. In ten or twelve days I will cut at least three tons more of No. 1 hay. I will thus get six tons of hay from one and one-half acres, worth in barn at least \$36. After this cutting I will pasture it with red hogs, being careful not to pasture it short. From my observation and a little experience, I reach the following conclusions: (1) From a mixed seeding one gets a thicker and better stand of grass.

(2) In Northeast Kansas sow in August or early September, on well-prepared ground; there will then be no loss of one crop and no cutting of weeds as in spring sowing.

(3) Sow plenty of seed. You will get more hay, and much more pasture.

JAMES MCGUIRE.

Brown County, Kansas.

Cow-Pea Questions.

Will you kindly inform me where I can get cow-pea seed, and the price per bushel?

What do you think about plowing them under? I thought of taking the little drill from my lister and fastening it to my disk plow let it follow the plow. This would make the rows twenty-four inches apart. Or would the seed be planted too deep by this method? My idea is to put the peas in that much earlier, and I plan to give the ground a good harrowing after plowing. Would peas planted in this way need any cultivating?

Marion County. JACOB HIEBERT.

I should prefer to plow the land and harrow it, preparing a good seed-bed, and put the cow-peas in with a drill, in rows the required distance apart by stopping up part of the seed-cups. If your purpose is to grow the crop for forage, I would advise to sow in close drills, six to twelve inches apart, and give no cultivation after planting. Grown in this way, the peas will not vine so much, but the plants will grow more erect and the crop may be readily harvested with the mower.

It is now getting too late in the season to plant cow-peas with the expectation of harvesting a crop of peas. The practice is, however, when the crop is planted for the purpose of producing peas, to plant in rows and cultivate. Cow-peas may be grown for forage in this way also, but it is somewhat more difficult to harvest the crop when planted in rows, since the peavines lie close to the ground and are not readily cut with the mower, and in order to harvest the crop it is necessary to use a bean-harvester, which you probably do not have on the farm.

I judge that unless the peas are plowed under too deeply, they might grow all right by planting in the way you have suggested. It might be better to plant the crop this way than not to plant it at all; however, it is preferable to follow the plan suggested above. I usually set the drill to sow about a bushel and a half to two bushels of wheat per acre when planting cow-peas with the grain-drill. To plant in close drills, the drill may be set to sow even less than a bushel and a half of wheat per acre. It requires a bushel to a bushel and a half of cow-peas to sow an acre when planted in close drills.

The Whippoorwill variety of cow-peas is commonly grown in this State. You can secure seed from almost any Kansas seedsmen; I refer you to F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans., or to Geo. T. Fielding & Sons of this city.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Grass Samples.

Enclosed find samples of two kinds of grass heads which I took from a field sown with a mixture of English blue-grass and Brome grass a year ago this spring. There is a good stand of Sample No. 2, while No. 1 is very scarce. If No. 2 is English blue-grass,

I do not think much of it as a pasture-grass, as it has but few leaves. At what time should it be cut for seed? Will grain separators thrash it?

Republic County. S. F. SHEA.

The sample of grass marked "No. 1" is the Bromus seculinus, commonly called "cheat," which you are familiar with as growing in winter wheat. The sample marked "No. 2" is English blue-grass.

I should judge that the English blue-grass was about right to cut for seed when this sample was taken, and possibly it will be shattering a little by this date (June 30). There is some objection, however, to saving this crop of grass for seed, since it contains some cheat which it will be practically impossible to entirely clean out of the English blue-grass seed. However, it is probably too late to cut the crop for hay. English blue-grass seed is readily thrashed out with the ordinary grain-separator.

English blue-grass makes a stemy growth the first crop, the aftermath, however, will be largely leaves, and the grass usually makes good fall pasture. However, from my knowledge of this grass and from the experiments which have been conducted at this station, I do not consider it equal to the Bromus inermis. The English blue-grass is not so rank a grower nor so great a producer as the Bromus inermis and does not produce so perfect a sod as does Bromus inermis. The Brome grass starts earlier in the spring and grows as late or later in the fall, and it will furnish considerable pasture during the hot summer months, and even during a considerable period of drouth.

I would advise you to secure some good seed of the Bromus inermis and sow it with a little red clover along by the side of your English blue-grass, and compare the two as to their pasturing qualities. Seed about fifteen pounds of Bromus and four or five pounds of red clover per acre.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Corn Experiments.

I have one hundred rows of corn that I planted with the intention of raising my seed-corn for next year. Each row is from a separate ear of corn, except that in a few instances I planted two rows from one ear. The rows run north and south and average about 22 rods in length. The land is good bottom land that has not raised corn for the last five years. It was flooded twice in 1903 and once in 1904. It is separated from other corn far enough so that there is no danger of the mixing of pollen.

I planted all white corn, though with different names. Twenty-one ears are corn that I raised last year; 14 ears are Hammett White Dent selected from one bushel of seed; 11 ears are Mammoth White selected from one bushel of seed; 14 ears are Iowa Silver Mine, selected from three bushels of seed; 13 ears are St. Charles White selected from two bushels of seed.

The corn was planted April 28 and 29. It has been cultivated three times, the last time June 24. It is now too large to cultivate with a two-horse cultivator. It looks very uneven—some of the rows have a good stand, others have a poor stand. Some of the rows are from one to two feet taller than others.

Now I would like your advice of how I ought to treat it from now on so as to get the best seed-corn from it.

Would you advise cultivating with a one-horse cultivator and would you advise detasseling any except the barren stalks? How about the suckers and rows where the stand is poor? The Hammett corn is beginning to tassel now.

N. OLSON.

R. F. D. No 3, N. Topeka, Kas.

You have made a serious mistake in planting more than one variety of corn in the same field with the expectation of securing pure seed. Of course the several varieties being white the color will remain white in the seed which you harvest, and in the corn which may be grown from that seed, but the type of corn grown from such seed will be a mixed type. I observe that you have planted early white corn, late white corn, white corn with white cobs, and white corn with

red cobs, each of the varieties being distinct types, often quite different from each other. The only way you can secure pure seed is to take the tassels off from all of the varieties except one. This will no doubt reduce the yield of corn to a considerable extent.

It will be hard for me to recommend just which variety it will be best for you to save for seed. If you prefer a late corn, the Mammoth White Dent or St. Charles variety should be selected. For early corn, the Hammett or the Silver Mine variety should be chosen. At this station we have found the Hammett to be superior in yielding qualities to the Silver Mine.

If you had planted one variety of corn by the ear-row method, I would recommend that you simply detassel stalks which have no ears or which have inferior ears. Also, you should detassel the whole row where the corn is evidently inferior to that on other rows, taking off the tassels at about the time the silks appear. It would be as well to cut off the suckers, at least the tassels must be taken off from these. In a good season for growth, however, it is not really essential to take the suckers off, although I would recommend to save the seed-ear from the main stalk only.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Green Manuring Corn Land.

I notice your many articles of interest in the KANSAS FARMER and would like to ask you a few questions relative to fertilizing, if you will permit.

I have just finished harvesting wheat from a twenty-acre field and we had a heavy rain last night. Would it be a profitable experiment to thoroughly disk this stubble and then drill it to Kafir-corn, cane, or cow-peas, and just before frost to turn this under, and next spring to plant the field to corn?

The soil is rather sandy. I have thought of sowing about half the field to cow-peas and the remainder to cane or Kafir-corn, whichever would make the best fertilizer. How much cow-peas should be sown to the acre in this experiment?

Where could I get cow-peas and what would be the best variety to sow on sandy soil?

G. F. KINNAMON.

Reno County.

Your plan of sowing some crop in the grain-stubble immediately after harvest with the purpose of plowing it under late in the fall is a good one. We have practiced this plan to some extent during the past two seasons with good success. Probably one of the best crops to plant in this way is cow-peas since this crop will not only furnish a green growth but the plant, being of the legume family, will actually increase the nitrogen content of the soil, aside from furnishing the humus which will be practically all that will be furnished by the other corps named. The greatest objection to planting cow-peas is the cost of the seed. Cane or Kafir-corn will make a good growth if sown immediately and the crop could be plowed under or taken off for forage as you may wish.

The kind of soil that you describe will be benefited by this system of cropping and green manuring, especially if you grow corn on this land the succeeding season. By plowing under a heavy growth of green material in this way the ground is sometimes made too loose and porous for planting with early spring grains, and plowing under a green crop is usually objectionable for preparing a seed-bed for wheat in the fall.

I usually sow about 1 to 1½ bushels of cow-peas per acre, planting in close drills 6 or 8 inches apart; the disk drill is preferable to use. Set the drill to sow 1½ to 2 bushels of wheat per acre. Sow about 1 bushel of Kafir-corn or cane per acre, and set the drill to sow 3 or 4 pecks of wheat per acre. The variety of cow-peas usually sown in this State is the Whippoorwill. You can secure seed from almost any Kansas seedsmen.

A. M. TENEYCK.

The Races of Corn.

Botanically, there is but one species of corn, Zea Mays, but this one is divided into six distinct groups of races, each of which has many varieties, due to culture in different climates. These races have well-defined, persist-

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ent characters which admit of specific nomenclature. The six races are the pop-corns, flint corns, the dent corns, the sweet corns, the soft corns and the pod corns, which are thus described by Plumb in his valuable work on "Indian Corn Culture."

Pop-corn.—The substance of the center kernels is hard and flinty (corneous) all through, excepting at the germ end, no white, soft, starchy substance being present.

Flint Corn.—The corneous matter surrounds the sides and top of the kernel, so that it is enclosed in a hard, flinty coat, with soft, starchy substance in the central part. The kernel is usually about as broad as long, and rounding and smooth over the top. Flint corn is somewhat smaller than dent, and is best suited to New England and the northern line of corn-growing.

Dent Corn.—The sides of the kernel consist of corneous matter with the central part filled with soft material, even to the dented or contracted rough top. This contraction is due to shrinking of the softer part of the kernel in ripening. The kernel in many varieties is slender or wedge-shaped. Nearly all the corn in the great corn-belt of the Central West belongs to this race.

Sweet Corn.—The kernels consist of translucent, horny material, which contains considerable sugar (glucose) instead of starch. The kernels in most varieties are quite wrinkled or twisted and are distinctly wedge-shaped.

Soft Corn.—Excepting the germ, the entire kernel is starchy and soft in character and has somewhat the form of the flints. This race is commonly grown in subtropical corn regions, as in the Far Southwest and in Mexico. This is the early form of the corn as grown by the Indians.

Pod Corn.—Pod or husk corn is a variety in which each kernel is enclosed in a small husk, while the aggregation of kernels, which may form a long or short ear, is enclosed in large external husks on a simple cob, as with common ears. Flint and dent corn may exist in this variety. Pod-corn seed, when planted, will usually give a crop of both podded and unpodded ears.

Each variety of corn may be easily classified with one of the so-called races which were worked out by Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, according to its seed. However, if two or more races are grown close together there will be ears composed of a mixture of each class, especially if the flowers develop at the same time.—DeWitt C. Wing, in Report of Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture.

Horticulture

Budding Peach Trees.

As a rule, budding may begin as soon as the buds are large enough to cut from the twigs and continue as long as the sap flows freely. It is not safe to put budding off too late in the season, as a sudden frost or dry, cold spell may kill the leaves or chill the sap, and thus prevent the bud from forming a complete union with the stem in the fall, and if not then formed it never will be afterwards. Budding is a trade, and in no department of agriculture is skilled labor more essential than in this. The nurseryman can not be too careful in the selection of his budders. Experimenters, novices, bunglers, are all to be rejected without hesitation. They are dear at any price. Buds are procured from nurseries or young orchards where the trees are full of vigorous laterals. The best size for these twigs is the thickness of a full-sized goose-quill. Each budder should be furnished with two assistants. One is called a stripper and the other a tyer. The stripper goes before the budder and rubs off all the leaves and small shoots of the trees for a distance of six inches above the ground. This clears the way for a budder and enables him to proceed with ease and dispatch. The budding now commences. The budder is provided with a very sharp budding-knife, made especially for the purpose. With this

he makes a vertical incision in the tree, about an inch and a half long, and a transverse one at right angles with it. It is made with great rapidity, in this manner: The knife is inserted in the lower slit, drawn up the desired length, then, with a slight twist of the hand right and left, the transverse cut is made, and the edges of the bark at the same time loosened so as to readily admit the bud. These incisions are clear through the bark and slightly in the wood. The bud is now cut from the scion and immediately inserted. The budder has now done his part and proceeds to another, and so on, with great rapidity. Some expert budders will bud 2,500 trees in a day, and some have exceeded 3,000 per day. The tyer now follows with hank of ties, and taking one between his thumb and fingers he places the center of it firmly just below the eye of the bud, passes the ends rapidly around the stock in opposite directions, brings them back above the eye of the bud and ties them. Another method is for the tyer to place himself on the opposite side of the bud, but place the tie as before, pass it clear around and back to the side opposite the bud, and tie it there. Some prefer this, as they insist that it holds the bud more firmly, and that when the ties have to be cut there will be less risk to the bud. The budding is now complete. The ties are made of common basswood matings, such as usually come around furniture and other articles. When received it should be cut into strands about a foot long and ripped into pieces about a half inch wide.

Slipping the bud or bark is a very common expression among budders. It occurs in the act of taking the bud from the stem. In cutting the bud from the stem a small piece of the wood is usually removed with it. But when the sap is flowing freely, budders only cut through the bark, and with their thumb and finger peel the bud, without any wood, from the stem, and this is called "slipping the bud." The proper place to insert the bud is about one and a half or two inches above the ground. In ten days or two weeks after budding the buds should be examined. Those that have taken will have a lively green appearance, especially towards the center, while those that have not taken will be shrunken at the edges and of a brown hue. One object of the examination is to see if the ties are cutting the buds. This occurs when the tie has been promptly drawn and the union prompt and complete. The tie should now be cut. This is effected by a single stroke of a sharp knife drawn across the tie on the opposite side to the bud, and at an acute angle with the stem of the young tree.—J. A. Fulton in Peach Culture.

Preparing Fruits for Exhibition.

PRESS BULLETIN NO. 143, HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, EXPERIMENT STATION, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The number of county and district fairs advertised for Kansas the coming fall suggests that fruit- and vegetable-growers should be getting the plans for horticultural exhibits under way.

The exhibitor should study carefully the premium lists and note every class in which he can make entries and then get his entries ready. Every fruit and vegetable that is to go on the exhibit tables should have the best possible opportunity for development. This will usually require thinning, and sometimes a little pruning in order to give the fruits a chance to color. Every exhibitor must consider his exhibit from the judges' standpoint. While there are at present no authoritative standards, most expert judges have an outline they follow more or less closely. A general plan for all fruits, established by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, is used in its present or a slightly modified form by many judges. It is as follows: Quality, 20 points; form, 15 points; color, 15 points; size, 10 points; uniformity in size, 20 points; freedom from imperfections, 20 points; total for perfection, 100 points.

Nearly all points are considered

from a commercial standpoint. The over-sized fruit is not wanted by the markets, and over-grown specimens are likely to be cut by the expert judge. Quality is a hard point to handle, especially with fruit not yet ripe, and in such cases is often disregarded or estimated by the form and general appearance of specimens. In competitions of storage fruits, however, it is of special importance. Uniformity of specimens is a most important matter. Fair-sized fruits of even form and color of the proper type make good plates. They show to much better advantage than uneven specimens. Freedom from blemishes should be insisted upon. A fruit injured by insect, disease or accident is not marketable and deserves a hard cut. Some older judges disqualify such fruit from the competition.

Fairs should be educational in character. Those who attend should see only good specimens, such as the world markets want, if they are to be benefited by their attendance. The grower should know what is wanted, and if he does not, the fair may be a valuable school for him.

ALBERT DICKENS.

The Garden Web-Worm.

PRESS BULLETIN NO. 144, ENTOMOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, EXPERIMENT STATION, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Much complaint has reached the Kansas Experiment Station within the last month from the middle and eastern sections of the State concerning the destructive abundance of the small, green, black-dotted, web-spinning caterpillar known as the garden web-worm, which has in many cases cleaned out, and in most others severely injured, fields of sweet potatoes, corn and alfalfa in the region named.

The impression that this insect is new, and that it may increase in the future to do greater damage, is unfounded, as the species has been common locally, in occasional years, for many years past, its present general abundance being no doubt due to some not discovered favoring climatic condition. Past experience leads to the belief that it will be noticeably destructive neither during the remainder of this year, nor during the earlier months of next. It is attacked by several species of parasites, and seems susceptible to disease, being checked in development during wet, and favored by dry weather.

In seasons of its normal abundance, it feeds almost entirely on certain common field and garden weeds, notably on the species of pigweed and lamb's-quarter, so-called. It passes readily from these to garden beets, peas, and sweet-potato plants, however, the eggs being laid near the ground by the parent moth, and the caterpillars apparently being found only on leaves not over ten inches from the soil. The time required for the growth from egg to moth is about one month. A second brood of the worms may be expected during August, but the forward state of the crops, and the abundance of their more natural food-plants, the weeds above named, ensure that their presence will be little noticed.

As the worms are about half grown before their attacks are perceived, it is commonly a matter of expense and little profit to attempt remedial measures except in special crops or among garden plants. As abundantly proven by trials here, the insects are very easily killed by an application of the arsenical poisons, in a spray in water, which must, however, be made in such a manner that the liquid will be forcibly thrown through the web, reaching the plant surface underneath on which the worm feeds. An ordinary light spray will have little effect, and may give rise to the unwarranted conclusion reached by one correspondent, that "the worms fatten on Paris green."

Unless very young at the time of attack, corn will commonly recover, the heart of the plant not usually being eaten by the worm. Alfalfa will also easily make new growth, and little damage will probably result to the plant itself. Sweet potatoes, unless strongly rooted, are often largely killed, and with them replanting immediately seems to be the most satisfactory treatment. E. A. POPENOE.

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The Stock Interest

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES

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

September 1, 1905—Poland-Chinas at Bennington, Kans., C. N. White.
 September 7, 1905—Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, E. J. Hewett, Eldorado, Kans.
 Sept. 12, 1905—Shorthorns at Kansas City, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo.
 October 9, 1905—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
 October 11, 1905—American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association sales at American Royal, C. R. Thomas, Manager, Kansas City, Mo.
 Oct. 12, 1905—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.
 October 13, 1905—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Aberdeen-Angus, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
 October 18, 1905—Fancy Poland-Chinas at Osborne, Kansas, by F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
 October 18, 1905—Poland-Chinas, W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kans.
 Oct. 24, 1905—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Delphos, Duroc-Jerseys.
 Nov. 14, 1905—S. H. Lennert, Hope, Kansas Poland-Chinas.
 Nov. 15, 1905—S. H. Lennert, Dispersion Sale of Shorthorns.
 Nov. 16-18, 1905—Registered stock at Arkansas City, Kansas by the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt, Chas. M. Johnson, Sec'y, Caldwell, Kans.
 December 7, 1905—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Aberdeen-Angus, Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
 Dec. 8, 1905—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, Chicago, Ill.
 Dec. 12 and 13, 1905—Imported and American Herefords, Armour-Funkhouser sale at Kansas City, Mo., J. H. Goodwin, Manager.
 December 21, 1905—Poland-Chinas, A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
 February 15-17, 1906—Third Annual Sale of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnson, Sec'y.
 February 21-23, 1906—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords and Poland-Chinas at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Robison, Manager, Towanda, Kans.

Swine-Feeding Test with Sorghum-Seed Meal, Kafir-Corn Meal, Soy-Bean Meal, and Cornmeal.

Questions relative to the feeding-value of sorghum-seed and Kafir-corn are frequently received by the Kansas Experiment Station, and as an aid in answering these inquiries the following experiment was planned and carried out. Forty-eight pigs were divided into four lots of twelve pigs each. Each lot contained six Duroc-Jersey pigs, five Poland-China pigs, and one Tamworth. Their average weight at the beginning of the experiment was 138½ pounds, and an average age six months. The rations were as follows:

Lot 1 received ground sorghum-seed, four-fifths and soy-bean meal, one-fifth.
 Lot 2 received Kafir-corn meal, four-fifths and soy-bean meal, one-fifth.
 Lot 3 received cornmeal, four-fifths, and soy-bean meal one-fifth.
 Lot 4 received cornmeal alone.

It will be noticed that lots 1, 2, and 3 were fed rations in which the carbonaceous cereal grains were balanced by soy-beans, which are very rich in protein. Lot 4 was fed a purely carbonaceous ration, as a check, to show the value and need of a balanced ration. Pigs of this age are making considerable growth as well as fattening, and it would be expected that the balanced ration would give better results. Reference to the table shows such to be the case.

TABLE I.—Results in feeding pigs cornmeal, Kafir-corn meal, sorghum seed, and soy-bean meal in comparison.

No. of pigs.	Av. wt. at beginning.	No. fed.	Av. wt. at end.	Total gain.	Av. daily gain.	Sorghum-seed m'l.	Kafir-corn meal.	Cornmeal.	Soy-bean meal.	Total gain.	Grain lbs. gain.
1....	139.16	28	167.91	345	1.02	1612.8	.....	.....	403.2	2016	584.3
2....	140.00	28	178.33	460	1.37	.....	1612.8	.....	403.2	2016	438.2
3....	136.66	28	172.91	435	1.29	.....	.....	1612.8	403.2	2016	463.4
4....	138.33	28	168.33	360	1.07	.....	.....	2016.0	.....	2016	560.0

TABLE II.—Financial statement of results.

Lot	Kind of feed.	Pounds fed.	Value per ton.	Value.	Cost of 100 lbs. grain
Lot I.....	Sorghum-seed meal.....	1612.8	\$12.00	\$ 9.67	\$4.26
	Soy-bean meal.....	403.2	25.00	5.04	
Lot II.....	Kafir-corn meal.....	1612.8	13.00	\$14.71	\$3.37
	Soy-bean meal.....	403.2	25.00	5.04	
Lot III.....	Cornmeal.....	1612.8	14.00	\$15.52	\$3.73
	Soy-bean meal.....	403.2	25.00	\$11.29	
Lot IV.....	Cornmeal.....	2016.0	14.00	\$16.33	\$3.92

From the above table we again note the value of Kafir-corn meal as a feed for pigs, this lot making better daily gains and also producing 100 pounds of gain from a smaller amount of grain than any of the other lots. A comparison of Lots 3 and 4 shows the value of the addition of soy-beans to the ration, 100 pounds of gain being produced for 17 per cent less grain than with cornmeal alone. The sorghum seed produced rather poor results in comparison with the Kafir-corn meal and cornmeal in Lots 2 and 3. It took 33 per cent more grain to produce 100 pounds of gain with this lot than with Lot 2, and 26 per cent

more than with Lot 3. However, 1.02 pounds daily for a period of twenty-eight days is a fair gain and in localities where there is a surplus of sorghum seed, for which there is no market, it can undoubtedly be fed to pigs at a profit.

O. ERF.
 R. J. KINZER.
 Kansas Experiment Station.

American Royal Premium List.

There is much of interest to breeders of cattle of the beef breeds and draft- and coach-horses in the premium list of the American Royal Livestock Show which has just been issued by the publicity department. The list shows that upward of 1,000 prizes are offered in the 234 sections in the show. The aggregate of cash premiums is \$26,000, divided as follows: Pure-bred breeding cattle, \$12,000; pure-bred and grade fat cattle in individual sections, \$2,000; car-lots of fat or grain-fed cattle, \$1,000; car-lots of feeders \$3,000; draft- and coach-horses, breeding stock, \$7,000; draft-horses in harness, \$1,000.

In addition to the above, cash premiums aggregating \$125 are offered for mules, and a number of valuable trophies, donated by Kansas City merchants, are offered in different departments. Among the trophies are the following: Silver cup valued at \$300, offered by C. W. Armour of Kansas City for the best Hereford herd in the show; four silver trophies valued at \$250, offered by the West End hotel; one trophy for the best pair of animals of each breed, bred by exhibitor; four silver tea-sets valued at \$200, offered by the Jaccard Jewelry Company. Four silver trophies valued at \$200, offered by the Cady & Olmstead Jewelry Company, and trophies for the horse department, offered by the Columbus Buggy Company and the National Bank of Commerce and valued at \$100 each.

The contest for the Armour cup will perhaps attract more attention than any other at this year's show. The conditions under which Mr. Armour offered this cup were that in order for it to become the individual property of an exhibitor he must win it twice in succession or three times altogether. The cup was first competed for in 1903 and won by James A. Funkhouser of Plattsburg, Mo. Last year it was won by O. Harris, of Harris, Mo. Should Mr. Harris win it again this year it would become his property. Should Mr. Funkhouser win it this year he would have to defend the cup again another year, and should any exhibitor other than the two named win the cup this year, its final disposition might be postponed for a number of years.

The premiums offered this year in the car-lot division are especially liberal. There will be no competition be-



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American Shorthorn Breeders' Association Prizes.

At the American Royal which will be held at Kansas City on October 9 to 14, 1905, the following prizes on car-lots of Shorthorns will be offered by the Shorthorn Breeders' Association:

Fifteen head to constitute a carload—All animals competing must be sired by a registered Shorthorn bull.

FAT CATTLE.
 Section 11.—Best load of steers or heifers, under 3 years old, first \$25, second \$100, third \$50.
 Special.—For the best load of fat cattle, Clay, Robinson & Co. will give \$25.

FEEDERS.
 That have had no grain at any time; 20 head to constitute a carload.
 12.—Carload of steers or heifers, 2 years and under 3, \$75, \$60, \$40.
 13.—Carload of steers or heifers, 1 year and under 2, \$75, \$60, \$40.
 14.—Carload of steers or heifers, under 1 year, \$75, \$60, \$40.

SWEEPSTAKES.
 Competition limited to first prize winners in Sections 12, 13, and 14.
 15.—Best carload feeders, any age, \$100.
 Specials.—For the best load of feeders, Clay, Robinson & Co. will give \$25; the Kansas City Live Stock Commission Co. will give \$25; the Cady & Olmstead Jewelry Co. will give a trophy.

The association will offer \$2,000 in special prizes at the International which will be held at Chicago on December 2 to 9, 1905, as follows:

EASTERN DISTRICT.—FAT CATTLE.

Fifteen head to constitute a carload. All animals competing must show preponderance of Shorthorn blood.
 15.—Carload of steers 2 years old and under 3, \$100, \$75, \$50.
 16.—Carload of steers 1 year old and under 2, \$100, \$75, \$50.
 17.—Carload of steers under 1 year old, \$100, \$75, \$50.

SWEEPSTAKES.
 Competition limited to prize-winners in Sections 15, 16, 17.
 18.—Best carload of steers, any age, \$125.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT.

19.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, 2 years old and under 3, \$50, \$30.
 20.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, 1 year and under 2, \$50, \$30.
 21.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, under 1 year, \$50, \$30.

NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT.

22.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, 2 years and under 3, \$50, \$30.
 23.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, 1 year and under 2, \$50, \$30.
 24.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, under 1 year, \$50, \$30.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT.

25.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, 2 years and under 3, \$50, \$30.
 26.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, 1 year and under 2, \$50, \$30.
 27.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, under 1 year, \$50, \$30.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT.

28.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, 2 years and under 3, \$50, \$30.
 29.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, 1 year and under 2, \$50, \$30.
 30.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers,

spayed or martin heifers, under 1 year, \$50, \$30.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

31.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, 2 years and under 3, \$50, \$30.

32.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, 1 year and under 2, \$50, \$30.

33.—Carload of 20 head, feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, under 1 year, \$50, \$30.

Grand champion carload (if Shorthorn) \$500.

The Water Problem.

No one will deny the great need of providing some source of water-supply that will insure ample quantity to meet the need for household use and water for stock and, if possible, a reserve for irrigating orchards—especially for young trees. To meet these needs, the plan of supply must be such as will give the largest volume that would be needed for use without unnecessary waste; with, if possible, a reserve volume for extraordinary use.

The general idea of cistern supply of water is that in order to obtain water for cisterns very great roof surface is needed. It is a well-known fact that where water is permitted to run from roofs into cisterns during warm weather, before the roof is well washed by rain-fall, the cistern is soon filled with wigglers in many cases producing a condition that requires the water to be strained before it is fit to use. Where such water is given to stock to drink, no effort is made to remove the wigglers. It does not require bacteriological skill to determine that water so inhabited by such a volume of animal matter is not a healthful drink. Possibly thorough boiling and then filtering might render the water healthful, but this is beyond the line of possibility. Conditions of impurity are found in water from wells, springs and running streams during long continued dry weather. This being the case, no question demands more earnest consideration from practical farmers, engineers and scientists than this—the elaboration of some plan that will provide (at not too great expense) and insure a full supply of pure water to meet this need, the vital question of health of families and stock being the value at stake.

To meet the question of needed water for farmers and small villages, I suggest the selection of a small plat of ground, if possible lying above the level of the housetop, to be fenced so as to prevent trespass. Remove all perennials, bushes, trees or briars and keep it free from them. Lay common, red, farm-tile over the whole plat about ten feet apart and below the freezing point. Lead these tiles to one large tile on the side nearest the farm buildings, and alongside of this big tile (which should be of stone and joints set in cement) place a series of cisterns of 300 to 500 barrels capacity. Your estimate of water-supply needed annually should be provided for by the number of cisterns, and for safety 500 barrels additional. Connect each cistern with the big stone tile by iron pipe with good cut-off valve. When cisterns are filled to point of safety cut off the inflow. Provide a cut-off in the end of the big tile so that when the cisterns are filled the surplus water may be carried into an open basin provided for this purpose, thus providing a pond for irrigating use. From these cisterns siphon pipes may be laid to carry the water to house and barn for use as needed. Any good plumber can provide all conveniences for using the water. Good plumbing is always cheapest. One or two cisterns may have large supply pipes carried to barn and house with outside plugs for hose and connections to be used as fire-extinguisher in case of need.

Cisterns filled in the way suggested, from winter and spring rains and snow, will insure clear water, pure water, soft water and cold water for household and for stock. The health of families, stock and fowls will be promoted. The saving in doctor's bills and better growth of stock and fowls will in ten years pay twice the cost of the plant, while the plant will last indefinitely and the farm will be enhanced in value three times the outlay.

During the summer when any cistern becomes empty, the inlet pipe may be opened and cistern refilled. Any water so collected will be the same as winter filling except in the matter of tempera-

ture. The undertilled plat may be kept in meadow or sown to oats or wheat or other crops.

There is no patent on this plan, nor is it offered as a complete system. The plan presents no impracticable feature and it is hoped that thought may be directed toward some feasible plan to meet the great needs of the farmer.

One acre contains 43,560 square feet. A computation of the annual rainfall will readily convince any one that a very large volume of water may be stored from one acre if but one-half the rain-fall be collected.—H. C. Stewart, National Stockman and Farmer.

Miscellany

The Care of Farm Machinery.

H. UMBERGER.

The progress of farming is no better shown than in the change which it has wrought in farm machinery. The amount and cost of farm machinery has increased from the simple flail and cradle to the complex harvester and steam thrasher.

Fifty years ago the care of farm machinery received little attention; but to-day, when the amount of capital invested in machinery represents a considerable part of the farmer's investment, it becomes an important subject for consideration. It becomes important to know how to realize the most possible from each machine we purchase, and since this depends largely upon the care and management of the machine, we look for improvement in this direction. On many farms the loss in time and money resulting from improper care of machinery would represent, in dollars and cents, a moderate income.

When in use, farm machinery is generally working more or less in dust and dirt, and on this account is liable to rapid wear unless given the best of care when in use. In oiling, the rule should be oil little and often, rather than much and seldom, for all superfluous oil will only run to the outside of the bearing and collect dust, more or less of which works into the boxing, causing rapid wearing and a consequent weakening of the machine and thus shortening its life. Oil should be of the best quality and its heaviness or tenacity should depend on the machine upon which it is to be used. Machines doing heavy work require thicker oil than those doing lighter work. High-speeded bearings require thinner oil than the slow-moving parts.

A mistake very often made is neglect to keep all boxings and wearing surfaces tight. All standard makes of machines are so arranged usually that the wearing surfaces may be renewed at comparatively slight expense if done in time. For instance, nearly all modern mowers have wear-plates on the cutter-bar that may be replaced at a slight expense when worn, thus saving the expense of a new cutter-bar. But very often machines are found with plates that are worn off and the sickle worn into the bar until it is either necessary to get a new bar at a considerable expense or the machine must be consigned to the scrap-pile, when only a few cents spent in replacing the wear plates at the right time would have increased the lasting qualities of the machine twofold.

If the proper tools are at hand, most of the repairing work can be done on the farm as well as at a blacksmith shop. The general repair work is best left until winter or other time when work is slack and then as much of it as possible should be done at home. When this is done, the machinery is usually put into better condition for a season's work, for there is then plenty of time to do the work and any parts that may be needed can be sent for with plenty of time to wait for their arrival. If the general repairing is done by the blacksmith, usually at least a couple of miles away, none of it is done until just before the machine is to be used, and then the blacksmith is busy and only just as much work is done on the machine as will put it into running condition. The result is the machine is only partially repaired and

usually during the busiest part of the work some part gives way and a costly delay is the consequence.

Every farm should have a shop, furnished with a moderate set of tools, the shop being large enough to run most of the largest machinery into it and close the doors. Much of the work can then be done on days too disagreeable to work outside. It is surprising how completely the farmer of average skill with the proper tools, can repair a machine.

When not in use all machinery should be placed under cover. If left out in the weather, the wooden parts become warped and loosened and the bolts rusted so that when they are tightened in the spring many of them turn off. Again, when left in the field, usually no attention is paid to the machinery until it is to be used and then, as no proper tools are brought along, burrs are often left loose, and as a result some part is broken or lost. The bearings may be surrounded by oil, yet this soon dries on the most exposed outer parts of the bearings, and allows the steel to rust, which not only roughens the wearing surfaces, but when the machine is used the loosened rust particles work into the bearings, causing them to cut out much faster than they otherwise would.

With better care and management of machinery comes not only much longer life to the machinery and less expense for repairs, but a less number of vexations during the busy season when one machine may stop the work of a whole crew of men, and cause a delay when every minute possibly means bushels of grain lost to the farmer.

Meeting of the American Pomological Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Horticulturists of Kansas and the West are now offered the treat of a lifetime; a horticultural feast. The American Pomological Society will meet at our very door, at the Coates House in Kansas City, Mo., on August 8-9-10, 1905.

What and who is the American Pomological Society? It is the highest horticultural authority on this continent and second to none on the globe. It was organized sixty years ago and by the leaders in horticulture for the good of all interested in good fruits, flowers, etc.

It was organized by and still contains the leaders and great lights of horticulture or their successors, such great names as Marshall P. Wilder, William Saunders, Arthur Bryant, Jr., C. M. Hovey, R. W. Furnas, Charles Downing, William Parry, Robert Bulst, Jr., George Thurber, P. J. Berkman, Robert Manning, Thomas Meehan, George W. Elwanger, W. C. Flagg, P. T. Quinn, Dr. John A. Warder, Parker Earle, Patrick Barry, Alfred Bridgman, Francis Brill, Norman J. Coleman, Andrew S. Fuller, Thomas Hogg, R. B. Parsons, Josiah Hoopes, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, Charles W. Garfield, J. H. Hale, L. R. Taft, C. L. Watrous, John Craig, F. A. Waugh, S. A. Beach, W. T. Macoun, Samuel H. Rumph, William Trelease, H. E. Vandeman, L. H. Bailey, G. B. Brackett, Luther Burbank, Fred W. Card, H. M. Dunlap, Rowland Morrill, T. V. Munson, and hundreds of others; men whose names make history, men who have helped nature to create much that is beautiful and appetizing in this world; men who have done what they could, and that is wonders, to make the world better. Come and meet these great horticulturists or their successors.

This great society meets only once in two years. It met in Boston in 1903; in Buffalo in 1901; in Philadelphia in 1899; in Columbus, O., in 1897; in San Francisco in 1895.

The secretary, Prof. John Craig of Ithica, N. Y., says:

"The Society may bestow a medal upon a display, or collection of fruits if deemed meritorious. It may also award a medal to a new variety of proved value. Special attention is called to this feature. Be it understood that the exhibits are not competitive, but that each is judged upon its own merits and if found worthy a medal is awarded.

"Medals are of two kinds, silver and bronze. Both form honorable records of pomological progress. Let all

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest. **Best BLISTER** ever used. Remove all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

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HOGS WILL MAKE YOU RICH

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SWINE BREEDER, Lincoln, Neb.

DON'T BUY OR Attempt to Make to Make GATES

until you get prices on my anti-rusting, self-opener, which has no equal and is sent ready to bolt to your gate post.

P. C. Forrester, Box 2170, Streator, Ill.

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 prepaid for the price, \$1.

Address orders to **W. O. THURSTON, Eldale, Kansas.**

IMMUNE HOGS

Immune your pigs by feeding virus to the sow (costs 1 cent a pig) and have their barn cholera-proof. **ONE MILLION** successful tests. Indorsed by thousands of able veterinarians and scientists; satisfaction guaranteed in writing, backed by \$10,000 security. Agents wanted.

ROBERT RIDGEWAY, Box K, Amboy, Ind.

FREE DIP For Hogs, Sheep, Cattle

Send us your name and address and we will send you a sample of **DIPOLENE—The One Minute Stook Dip** free—enough to convince you that it is the **cheapest and best** dip made. Send today.

Marshall Oil Co., Box 14, Marshalltown, Ia.

CARE of HOGS

An illustrated book on how to keep hogs free from Lice, Worms and Scurvy. Protect from Disease and bring to early maturity at small cost with Car-Sul. Contains illustration and price of hog dipping tank and many suggestions of value. Mailed Free on request.

MOORE CHEMICAL & MFG. CO., Dr. H. J. WHITTIER, Pres., 1501 Genesee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure **Fistula or Poll Evil** in 15 to 30 days.

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 515 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

FREE We make the best Cream Separator in the world. To prove it we will give one FREE. It need not cost you one cent.

TRIANGULAR NON-DILUTION CREAM SEPARATOR

Does work equal to \$100 machine. Obtains 20 per cent more cream than old process. Does not mix water with milk. Agents make 5c a day selling our Separators. Send name today. Address, **THE MERCANTILE SYNDICATE, Dept. 72, Kansas City, Mo.**

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Cured to stay cured. My **TRUE METHOD** kills the deadly germ which causes Cancer. No knife! No pain! Longest established, most reliable cancer specialist. 16 years in this location. I give a **WRITTEN LEGAL GUARANTEE**. My fee depends on my success. Send for free 100-p. book and positive proofs.

DR. E. O. SMITH, 2936 CHERRY ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

WANTED AT ONCE

Names and addresses of **1000 MEN** Who use Good Tobacco or Cigars. A postal will do. Write it now.

NI-KO CO., Wichita, Kansas

those who have new varieties of fruits, or old varieties of superior excellence forward them to the meeting at Kansas City. Express should be prepaid, and the packages should be sent in care of L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo., for the American Pomological Society.

"Entry cards may be obtained from the secretary, to whom a detailed list of the exhibit—in case of a collection, or history in case of a single variety—should be sent."

It is hoped that Kansas horticulturists will show their appreciation of this opportunity by coming in large numbers. Railroads will give special rates and there are no fees unless you choose to take a membership. Biennial membership costs \$2.00 and you get the report. Life membership is \$20.00 with no after fees or dues. There ought to be a large number of Kansas names added this year.

WILLIAM H. BARNES,
Secretary Kansas State Horticulture Society.

Urge the Parcels Post.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I note what you say in a recent issue relative to a parcels post, and fully endorse the same.

I believe every civilized country now has a parcels post except the United States. And just why we should be compelled to pay tribute to extortionate express companies for transportation of parcels I can not understand.

I believe parcels are carried by post in Great Britain and in Germany, and at a profit to those Governments, for about one-sixth the cost of corresponding service in this country by express companies. And yet we have allowed statesmen in our Congress who are opposing the adoption of a parcels post for this country, and I am sorry to think one of them is from Kansas. I wish he would get his ear to the ground and hear what the people are saying.

Since April 1, 1905, we have an arrangement with the British postal service by which we can carry their parcels for 3/4 cent per ounce. That is, if I wanted a package mailed to me from London, England, of a weight of four pounds, it would cost me 48 cents. If I wanted a package of the same weight from some city in this country, it would cost 64 cents. In other words, our Post Office Department carries the foreign package, and usually for a foreigner, too, from 3,000 to 5,000 miles farther than it carries a domestic package for one of our own citizens, and charges 16 cents less for the service.

I believe my information on this point is correct. I wish our Congressmen would have less concern about the Jews in Jerusalem and take a more lively interest in the domestic needs of our own citizens.

When the matter of free rural delivery was before Congress, it was vehemently opposed by the same class of Congressmen who are now opposing the parcels post and for the same reason, viz., it would hurt the local merchant and help the mail-order houses. Well, free delivery, though delayed by the opposition, came and has proven most popular and profitable to the country, and I hear no complaint of local merchants of its having hurt their business.

If every reader of the KANSAS FARMER and other agricultural papers will urge the passage of a parcels post upon his Congressman, we will get it. Let's do it.
EDWIN SNYDER,
Jefferson County.

Tool Quality and Price.

Thirty-six years ago a firm in St. Louis arrived at a decision that was to change the entire business of making and selling tools.

The decision was this: That people wanted quality in a tool, and that quality should be maintained in their tools regardless of everything else. That quality should be the thought first, last and all the time.

A mark and motto was adopted that would forever link their tools with quality—"The recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten." With the meaning of this motto always in mind, Keen Kutter tools have been manufactured ever since by the Simmons Hardware Company.

The name Keen Kutter covers a complete line of tools, so that no matter what you want in the way of a tool you can make sure of quality and satisfaction by simply asking for the Keen-Kutter brand—a Keen-Kutter axe, Keen-Kutter saw, Keen-Kutter adze, Keen-Kutter plane, Keen-Kutter knife, Keen-Kutter chisel, Keen-Kutter file, Keen-Kutter gimlet, etc. This method of having one general brand for all tools greatly simplifies buying, and does away with all chances of the purchaser getting a bad tool, as every Keen-Kutter tool is tested before leaving the factory, and if it has the slightest blemish it is cast aside.

As an evidence that Keen-Kutter tools are the standard of America today in the eyes of expert judges, this brand was the only complete line of tools to receive the grand prize at the St. Louis Exposition. Yet Keen-Kutter tools, superior as they are in quality, cost but a trifle more at first than inferior kinds, and in the long run are much more economical.

If your dealer does not keep Keen-Kutter tools, write the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo., and 298 Broadway, New York, who will see that you are supplied.

How Things Look in Idaho.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are just getting home from a trip to Portland during which we stopped off at various points and examined irrigated lands.

Starting with a notion of Idaho as a wind-swept, alkali desert we were surprised, not to say startled, to run up against a bearing orchard of 120 acres, and thought perhaps your readers might be interested in it.

This orchard, one of the largest in Idaho, adjoins the town of Welser and consists of over 10,000 trees besides 1/2 acre of blackberries. It embraces the following varieties of fruit-trees: The Italian prune, French prune, pear and apple. Besides the fruit taken from this place, there will be 175 tons of clover hay cut from among the trees.

Fred A. Coe, the manager, kindly showed us over the orchard and gave us an outline of the magnitude of the business. He is an experienced fruit-grower and is making improvements in this orchard. He expects to produce this season something over \$25,000 worth of fruit and hay.

Forty acres of this place recently sold for \$8,500. Irrigating it costs not over \$150 per annum, 95 inches of water being used. The labor pay-roll runs about \$75 per month except during the picking season when it reaches a total of \$1,500 more.

The prevailing Eastern notion of Idaho must be and will be revised. This is a State of contrasts and opportunities. We took several dozen photographs, among them being two quarter sections on opposite sides of the road. One shows nothing but sagebrush and a cow-boy; the other a fine residence, clover lawn, shade-trees, climbing roses, fruit and kitchen garden, and farm all in grain and hay. Idaho certainly offers opportunities to all classes of men with brains.

BEECHER & BEECHER.

Belleville, Kans.


BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price of the KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it 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 and 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 subscriber may choose, viz., "Woman's

Grand Closing Out Sale



O. I. C. SWINE

August 1, 1905 at Newton, Kansas

Entire herd of bred sows and gilts and young boars. Everything goes. Must have room. Choice breeding and individuality. A great opportunity to get some of the famous Silver blood from Cleveland, Ohio.

Sale begins at 1 o'clock sharp. Every convenience for buyers. For catalogue address,

A. G. McQUIDDY,
501 East South Fourth St., Newton, Kans.

Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vick's Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Kimball's Dairy Farmer," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

Berkshires at Meadowbrook Farm.

At Burlington, Coffey County, Kansas, may be found one of the largest, finest, and best-bred herds of Berkshire hogs in the State of Kansas if not in the United States. It is the property of Mr. E. D. King, who has previously won a reputation as a breeder of Rambouillet sheep and more recently of Berkshire swine through the quality of the pigs he has been selling as well as the exhibits he made at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition where he had the pleasure of winning over \$500 on his exhibit of these hogs. The Meadowbrook Herd was founded with the determination to make of it one of the leading herds of the United States. In laying the foundation only the best individuals of the most prominent blood lines have been purchased, though the best individual females have been retained in the herd where practicable. The herd now numbers over 100 brood sows of great size and quality. These with their progeny have the run of 800 acres of blue-grass and alfalfa land. They are never closely confined and the owner aims to keep them on alfalfa throughout the winter as nearly as possible. By the use of the best individuals obtainable and by this method of out-door treatment the pigs will be developed to perfection at from 12 to 13 months, after which they may be fed to almost any weight without injuring their breeding qualities.

At the head of this herd of Berkshires stands the great boar, Lord Durham 78182, who is of immense frame without a wrinkle or blemish and with remarkably good feet. He was sired by Big Ben, a 1,000 pound boar who won first prize at Toronto, Canada. He was sired by Tom 70213 by imported Halle out of Lady Lee by Baron Lee 4th. Big Ben's dam was Matchless 7th 7412 by imported Lord Windsor 2d. Matchless won first prize at Toronto as a yearling and her dam Elfrichs Matchless 37025 was first prize winner at the English Royal. Lord Durham's dam is Locust Blossom by Baron Lee 4th out of Patsy Girl by imported Enterprise, who was the sire of the dam of Lord Premier 50001. Locust Blossom was first prize 2-year-old at Toronto in 1903 and her daughters won both first and second at the same show in 1904. Lord Durham is not only a great boar himself, but inherits the best blood lines of the breed and his pigs belong in the show ring.

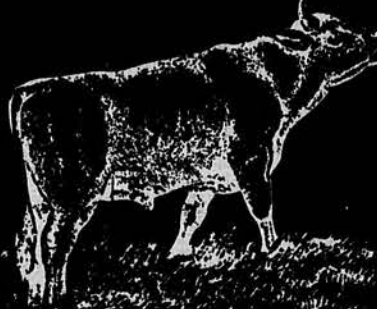
Assisting Lord Durham is Pacific Lee 78445, by Lord Premier out of Lady Lee 93d who is one of the best brood sows in the Meadowbrook Herd. Pacific Lee was sired by Pacific Duke who is out of the dam of Lord Premier and who was sired by Baron Duke 23 50000 out of Duchess 120, the best sow N. H. Gentry ever produced. Pacific Lee is very long-bodied with a Perfect Lord Premier head which he gives to his progeny.

Another herd boar is King's Premier by Premier Longfellow who was Grand Champion at St. Louis and out of King's Model Princess 78896 who is the greatest sow of the herd and whose dam was first prize 2-year-old at the Pan American. Her grand dam, Fashion 60133, was the undefeated queen of Canada show-yards in her day and was the dam of many prize-winners. In addition to the brood sows already mentioned there are a large number of others of like quality that were bred in Missouri, California and Canada. Among the pigs now on the farm we noted one litter of one boar and five sows sired by Wantage Duke 3d of Hood Farm who was first prize at New York State Fair and third prize at St. Louis. Her dam is a Longfellow sow out of Black Girl's Gem 5340 by Fritz Metcalf. Another litter that attracted attention during our recent visit was one of twelve pigs by Lord Durham out of Topper's Sister. This sow was a prize-winner at St. Louis in a large class. She is a daughter of Baron Lee 4th out of a daughter of Imp. Highclere Topper 51934, who came from Baltimore and unites the blood of the greatest American and greatest English branches of the Berkshire breed. Her litter is as good as herself and we think some members of it are better. If Meadowbrook Herd of Berkshires is not now the biggest and best-bred herd in Kansas present indications seem to show that it soon will be.

McLaughlin Bros.' New Percherons.

A cable message from James B. McLaughlin of McLaughlin Bros., announces the fact that he has bought and now owns for shipment to the United States every first-prize Percheron stallion except one at all the three big horse shows in France this year. We have already mentioned the McLaughlin Percheron winnings at

KRESO DIP



KILLS TICKS AND LICE

ON ALL LIVE STOCK, SHEEP, SWINE, CATTLE, HORSES, ETC.

PREVENTS AND CURES PARASITIC AND SKIN DISEASES.

Kreso Dip kills disease-germs, ticks, lice, mites and fleas; cleanses the skin, glosses the hair, heals scratches and wounds; cures scab, mange and ringworm, and acts as a fly-repellent. It is scientifically prepared in our own laboratories, never varies in strength, and is therefore reliable.

Easily prepared for dipping or hand-dressing—simply mix with warm, soft water.

\$1.25 PER GALLON, AT YOUR DRUGGISTS.

Special quotations in quantities.

Write for descriptive pamphlet—it's free.

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MACHINE OIL

\$3.50 A BARREL

You will find it a better machine oil than anything you have been buying for 35 cents to 45 cents per gallon. Premium Oil is a natural oil, greenish black in color. There is no made oil that is superior to Premium Oil for engines, shafting, shops, elevators, thrashing machines and farm machinery. It will not GUM, has good body, not affected by hot and cold weather as most oils are. If a farmer, you say you won't need as much as a barrel. Get your neighbor to take half of it. But remember \$3.50 for a 50-gallon barrel, and the empty barrel is worth at least one dollar; gives you oil at less than 6 cents per gallon at your railroad station. If within 300 miles freight will not be over 75 cents per barrel. Sample sent on request.

K. C. DAILEY & CO., Benedict, Mo.



THE HOOSIER FODDER TIE

A vest pocket knotted for tying Corn Shocks, Fodder, or bundles of any kind. It draws them perfectly tight and makes a complete knot. For sale at dealers, or a box of three, post-paid, on receipt of price, 25 cents.

J. E. FAUGHT, M'rs.,
Columbia City, - - - Indiana

Rouen and at Paris and now comes the word that they have won 35 prizes at the great Percheron show held at Nogent-le-Retrou, France, during the last week in June. When these horses arrive in America as they will do in time for the State and National shows, they will make a sensation.

The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

One Day at a Time.

One day at a time! That's all it can be;
No faster than that is the hardest fate;
And days have their limits, however we
Begin them too early and stretch them
too late.

One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rime!
A good one to live by—
A day at a time.

One day at a time! Every heart that
aches
Knows only too well how long that can
seem;
But it's never to-day which the spirit
breaks;
It's the darkened future, without a
gleam.

One day at a time! A burden too great
To be borne for two can be borne for
one;
Who knows what will enter to-morrow's
gate?
While yet we are speaking all may be
done.

One day at a time! When joy is at height,
Such joy as the heart can never forget,
And pulses are throbbing with wild de-
light,
How hard to remember that suns must
set.

One day at a time! But a single day,
Whatever its load, whatever its length;
And there's a bit of precious Scripture to
say
That, according to each, shall be our
strength.

One day at a time! 'Tis the whole of
life:
All sorrow, all joy, are measured there-
in,
The bound of our purpose, our noblest
strife.

The one only countersign, sure to win!
One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rime!
A good one to live by—
A day at a time.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Horace Greeley Down to Date.

Alumni Address, Kansas State Agricul-
tural College, June 14, 1905, by Frank A.
Waugh, of the Class of 1891.

[The following address by Professor
Waugh, of the Massachusetts Agricul-
tural College, is in a playful vein, but
it brings before the reader important
suggestions from the pen of a son of
Kansas who has gone East and made
an enviable record as a teacher and in-
vestigator. He is the author of many
books which the thoughtful are glad to
place in their libraries. His views
may well command careful considera-
tion of his many admirers in the West.
—EDITOR.]

Twenty years ago there stood, on
the north side of Poyntz Avenue [in
Manhattan, Kans.] just this side of the
Blue River bridge, an old two-story
house. The side was turned toward
the street, according to the old fashion
in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and
it was painted white. It yielded some-
thing more than "a flavor of mild de-
cay." It was really a relic of the past,
and it showed it.

One fine autumn night in 1886 this
house burned down. As a matter of
custom, the city fire department and
the freshman class were called out to
participate in the exercises; and as I
happened at that time to be serving
my country as one of the newly enlist-
ed class of 1890, I became remotely
and indirectly connected with a great
historic event; for Horace Greeley had
slept in that house. Some one had told
me that story when I first came to
Manhattan, and I had looked at the
house with wonder and had revered
it. You will readily understand my
feeling, if you can imagine a freshman
having reverence for anything, espe-
cially a McPherson County freshman.

Horace Greeley, in one of his books,
has left a brief record of his visit to
Manhattan. It seems that he stopped
here on his westward journey across
the continent on May 26, 1859, being
then just two weeks out from Chicago.
And he says that "Potatoes and eggs
were here last recognized among the
blessings that brighten as they take
their flight. Chairs ditto." His cur-
ious reference to the eggs taking their
flight shows that they must have been
further developed than some I subse-
quently met at Manhattan boarding-
houses. The same page of the record
says that he saw his last of the beef-
steaks and wash-bowls in Topeka. All
of which gives us in passing a very
charming glimpse of Manhattan in
1859.

To-night my mind goes back to Hor-
ace Greeley and his picturesque trip
across the Continent. It was a daring
and impractical undertaking, altogeth-
er characteristic of the man. Others
who went West in those days were
gold-seekers—miners and three-card
monte men—but Greeley set out on the
expedition to study the practicability
of a trans-continental railroad. It was
a patriotic idea. "A Pacific Railroad
was accepted by me at a very early
day as a National necessity, alike in
its political and commercial aspects."
Here we get a glimpse of the breadth
and grasp of Greeley's mind. Sitting
here now where two trans-continental
railways send twenty express trains
daily thundering through our little
city, it is hard to appreciate how
shrewd, how sure, and how reckless a
prophet it was who wrote those lines.
It is hard to believe that most of the
great men of that day talked of the
Pacific Railroad as of a scheme for
"tunneling under the Atlantic Ocean,"
and sneered at Greeley's enthusiasm.

Yet most of us remember this great
man best for another thing. To us it
was less important that California and
New York be tied together than that
our own prairies be opened up to the
beneficent influences of colonization,
civilization, and prohibition. And
Greeley was the foremost man of his
time in recognizing the immense re-
sources and opportunities of the prairie
States—of that country which we
call home, and which, though it lies in
the very center of the Continent, we
still proudly speak of as the Great West.
This country appealed powerfully to
Mr. Greeley's fecund imagination. Be-
fore his mind's eye the herds of buffaloes
gave way to a population of men
and women, and every bare hillside
brought forth its village and its real-
estate boom.

Greeley himself was one of the first
boomers of the West. Besides found-
ing a city which is still called by his
name, he preached the merits of the
West to every one. And we remember
him best of all for his one immortal
cry, "Go west, young man, go west and
grow up with the country!"

That was nearly fifty years ago
when those famous and prophetic
words were uttered. For almost half
a century have young men obeyed the
summons. Young men, old men, maids
and matrons, honest men and rogues,
saints and sinners, presbyterians and
republicans, have been going west to
grow up with the country. And the
country has stood by them and has
grown up with them. It and they
have flourished like the green bay
tree; or, to use a more appropriate
simile, like an irrigated alfalfa field
in Finney County. Everything has
flourished, expanded, enlarged, in-
creased, boomed. Indeed, there are
those who stand convinced that it has
been overdone—in some spots—for in-
stance, some of the old owners of
Wichita real estate, or the man who
still holds that ancient mortgage on
Mrs. Lease's abandoned farm.

This rapid expansion unquestionably
had its bad aspects, whether we con-
sider its material or its intellectual
features. Some of the most unlovely
mental characteristics of your real
Westerner spring straightly from this
one source. It is not good for most
men to get on too fast.

I often wonder what Horace Greeley
would say if again, in 1905, he could
go over the route of his pilgrimage
of 1859. For one thing, I trust he
would find beefsteaks and wash-bowls
at the Gillette House, and eggs which
would not cackle and take their flight.
But would he, after looking into pres-
ent conditions, still advise young men
to go west?

I think not. Young men can't go
west forever. They will presently
come to the jumping-off place. Besid-
es, why in the name of common
sense should a man go further west
when he reaches Kansas? I am wholly
of the opinion that the author of that
famous dictum, could he now restudy
the situation, would render an alto-
gether different verdict.

This suspicion was stirred in my
mind some years ago, before I left this
college. When I was on the verge of
graduation and my eyes used to scan

the horizon—oh how anxiously!—to
see where I could land on the rough
coast of a hard working world, my
face used to be turned habitually east-
ward; and I determined that I would
try a reversal of Horace Greeley's his-
toric advice at the first opportunity of-
fered.

The first opportunity came about
five years later, so that now I have
spent one decade in a close personal
investigation of the East, with its ad-
vantages and disadvantages; and it
has seemed to me that it might be
worth our while to-night to make some
comparison between the West and the
East. It is said that comparisons are
odious, but they need not be so. We
learn the truth about most matters by
means of comparisons; and if our
minds are only open to the truth, and
if we accept the facts, whatever they
are, with frankness and good will, we
shall always be happier and friend-
lier.

Of course I understand that I am now
something of a stranger to the West.
I have been away for ten years, and
a great deal can happen in that time.
I remember to have heard of a young
fellow here in Manhattan once who got
trusted at Willard's drug store. He
let his account run along for two
years and then got an itemized bill.
He looked it over with interest and
noticed that the first charge was for
a pound of chocolates and the last one
for a nursing-bottle.

"Ah," said he, "times have
changed!"

And so I appreciate that times have
changed in Kansas since I lived here.
Some of the chaps who used to be buy-
ing chocolates and hiring livery rigs
are now spending their money for
flour-sifters and nursing-bottles.

Still, I have not been seriously out
of touch with the Sunflower State.
Many of my best friends have stayed
here. My father and my mother still
here, and I have all sorts of brothers
and sisters here. Besides that, I have
myself been back here from time to
time to fill my lungs with the Kansas
breezes and to renew my hold on the

world. So I think I ought to be al-
lowed to make comparisons if any one
might. I have money invested in Mas-
sachusetts and in Kansas; and like the
famous man who didn't care where he
went when he died, I have friends in
both places.

If I should need to bring in a final
and knock-down excuse for proposing
such a story as what is now bound to
follow, it would be the old, trite, un-
kind, and immoral excuse that the
Kansas man began it. Every Kansas
man of you, who has even a rag of a
conscience left, will acknowledge the
corn. You know that you are always
telling big stories about the West. It
is your greatest entertainment in life
to make some poor Easterner's hair
stand with your tales of Kansas.

But even the Yankees are getting
used to it. They expect the Western-
er to tell tall stories. They would be
disappointed if he didn't, and, it may
be remarked in passing, they are very
seldom disappointed. While I was
gathering up some notes for this moral
and instructive lecture, I looked into
an old scrap-book and there I found
a Boston newspaper man's interview
with a typical Kansas man. The inter-
viewer was no other than Secretary Co-
burn, one of the most sober and con-
servative Christians of this crooked
and perverse generation.

In this interview the genial and vera-
cious secretary touched first on the
wind. He admitted that we have
strong winds in Kansas. He told of
one instance in which the wind blew
a cow up against the side of a barn
and held her there for twelve days
till she starved to death. He also per-
petrated that old Lane County story
of the cyclone which blew the bung-
hole out of a barrel and buried it in a
sand-hill thirty miles away. But he
said that the stories about its being
dry in Kansas were pure calumny. He
said he had heard of one case in Bar-
ton County where it got so dry that the
farmers had to soak their hogs over
night to make them hold their swill;
but he himself didn't believe it. On

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upon to carry out any agreement into which they enter. (Signed) W. T.
Dillon, Judge District Court; J. F. Angle, Cashier National Bank; R. B.
Ward, Ex-State Senator; H. B. Swanson, County Treasurer; F. M. Johnson,
President Belleville State Bank; F. N. Woodward, Ex-County Clerk.

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the other hand, he said, Kansas often had the heaviest possible rains. He told of a man who was driving over the divide north of Dodge City when a shower came up. The man was riding in a buckboard and with a slat bottom, but the rain fell faster than it could run through between the slats, so that it piled up in the buckboard and nearly drowned the man. He had to get out and take shelter under the buckboard. He happened to be near a point where a barb-wire fence crossed a gully. He saw the water rushing down this gully, but it came so fast that it could not run through the barb-wire fence. It dammed up against the fence and ran over the top.

Of course you and I know how much those stories are worth; but I can assure you there are men and women in Boston still wondering whether Secretary Coburn told the exact truth or not.

Those people have great notions of Kansas. Secretary Barnes, of Topeka, told me not long ago that when his mother came out from New York to visit him in Kansas, she brought a supply of toilet-soap in her trunk because she supposed there wasn't any in Kansas. This is a fact! She had probably been reading Horace Greeley. Two friends of mine who were living in Kansas during the Spanish-American War and who had intimate and friendly relatives in Massachusetts, used frequently to receive from the latter daily papers through the mail in which the associated press dispatches from the front were marked in blue pencil. This human and kindly act was founded on the supposition that there were no daily papers in Kansas and no way of getting the war news here. This also is a fact.

I arrived in Buffalo the morning after the assassination of President McKinley. Two days later I met a newspaper friend of mine from St. Joseph, Mo., who had just arrived from the West. He had gone to a private boarding-house and applied for a room. The kindly landlady asked him where he was from. "From Missouri," he confessed. "Ah!" she said, "have you heard of the tragedy?" This also is a true story.

Now if these real facts serve to reveal a somewhat laughable ignorance of the West, I have only to say that the western people are equally dull in their understanding of the East. My own sister, who, besides being related to me, is a graduate of this college and ought to know things, when she visited New England last summer kept saying over and over. "Well, I declare. I never supposed it looked like this!" When I asked her what in the name of reason she did think it looked like, she admitted that she had had no very clear idea, but she had thought it was all cut up into dinky little farms about like the backyard gardens of people in Manhattan.

Last summer I went to drive with Charlie Hartley, class of 1892 of this college, and a thoroughbred Kansan. We drove through the tobacco lands in the valley of the Connecticut River which runs within sight of my house. "Why," he said, "I had always supposed that New England land was rough, stony, hard to work, barren, and infertile. Why, this land is finer than the finest bottom land anywhere in the Kaw Valley!"

A recent governor of Kansas made a famous pilgrimage to New York just to see Wall Street. He came home disgusted. When the reporter for the Daily Capital met him at the station and asked him about it he said, "Thunder! Wall Street aint nothing but a dinky little alley! It aint big enough to drive a bunch of steers to the stock yards."

If our comparisons, therefore, shall help to clear up these misunderstandings on both sides, they will be amply justified.

For some strange reason the West is always proud of its size. I don't see why. A boy who has outgrown his clothes, and whose legs and arms protrude awkwardly from his coat and trousers, isn't proud of his size. But the West is a big country, cut up in big pieces, and the Westerners take great credit for this simple accident.

A gentleman from Texas who gave a lecture to the Twentieth Century Club in Boston a few months ago, spoke with the most glowing rhetoric of the size of the Lone Star State. He said that Texas was so big that out of it you could give every man, woman, and child in the United States a nice big building lot; and if this was taken out of the middle of the State, there would be room enough left on the outside to draw up the standing armies of the world in regimental formation and march clean around the whole colony!

The joyful self-satisfaction of the Texan and his really brilliant figure of speech quite captivated the Bostonians. They were convinced that the Texan was a good fellow and they were willing to take his word that Texas was a great country.

The New Englanders rather often take the West at the Westerner's measure. It is a little trick of modesty—a fault of self-debasement—and I hope can be cured.

As long as the Texan or the Kansan confines himself to bragging about the size of his own country he is always pardonable, even if at times a trifle laughable. But sometimes he makes fun of the East for being small, sneers at the littleness of New England's geography, calls Rhode Island a vest-pocket edition, and such like remarks. In this he is not exactly polite and it is sometimes unpleasant. It is a fair question, whether there is any merit in being big, but there certainly is no discredit in being small. You remember the old saying about expensive goods and small packages. I am not very large myself.

Kansas is a little more than ten times as big as Massachusetts. Let us give Kansas the credit. But mere out-door space don't make the Nation, nor the State. Men make the State. One man is worth more than all the vacant spaces of the universe. And Massachusetts has almost exactly twice as many men as Kansas. The Sunflower State supports eighteen human persons to each square mile. The old Bay State can feed and clothe and make happy 348.9 men to each square mile. The real human efficiency of Massachusetts, in other words, is almost exactly nineteen times that of Kansas.

In the range country they estimate the value of land by the number of steers it will pasture. If it will keep one steer to four acres, it is good range; if it takes ten acres to each steer, it is poor. The same method for estimating the value of a State is just as fair.

Then again: If Massachusetts has twice as many men as Kansas, it ought to have twice as much brain power. Of course this is not necessarily so, for brains are not always evenly distributed. Still Massachusetts has always been famous for brains, just as Kansas has for wind.

If I had not lived in Kansas and Oklahoma I would let this comparison of space and population stop here. But I know how the Westerners look at these things. It is not so much what a place is that counts as what it may become. And this is quite the right way to look at it. Every town in Kansas is a growing town—that is, in the prospectus of the board of trade. Its population is rapidly increasing. Oh I know the boom language. I have seen a town, the population of which consisted of three men—all candidates for office—and a span of bay mules—mules, also, candidates for office—but which took up more space on the map than Philadelphia or Atlanta. And the mayor would tell you—and tell truly—that the population of the town had increased 300 per cent in the last two months.

From this point of view, how do Kansas and Massachusetts compare? Well the U. S. Census Bureau says that the population of Massachusetts increased 25 per cent during the last census period. That is what used to be called "a natural, normal growth" in Manhattan, and even in Wichita. During the same period the population of Kansas increased 3 per cent.

Now if you folks are as enthusiastic Kansans as you ought to be, there are some of you who probably think that

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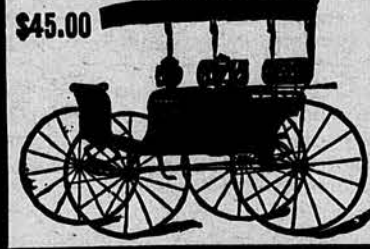


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all those people stay in Massachusetts because they can't get away. Perhaps you think they are too poor to buy tickets out to Kansas. If you do think anything like that, you are making a still bigger mistake. Why the people of Massachusetts have money in the bank! And although the population is only about twice that of Kansas, the individual bank deposits are more than ten times those of the citizens of Kansas. From which it follows by a very simple arithmetical computation that the average Massachusetts man has five times as much money in the bank as the Kansas man.

Of course these individual deposits stand against the banks as liabilities. But the bank resources of Massachusetts are almost ten times as great as those of Kansas, and amount to the tidy sum of \$1,276,000,000.

If you will add the bank resources of Massachusetts and the deposits of the individuals together, and subtract the Kansas resources and deposits, the balance standing to the credit of Massachusetts is \$2,000,500,000, which is enough to pay every man, woman and child in Kansas \$1,000 cash, buy him an automobile, and give him a year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER.

You understand, of course, that this refers only to bank stock and deposits. The wealth of Massachusetts is largely in her factories, in which property she has something more than twelve times what Kansas has. So that if you add to that two and a quarter billion of loose change in her banks, the value of her factories, farms, forests, fisheries, shipping, and commercial facilities, the value of Massachusetts property would be enough to buy Kansas outright, including all her farms and oil-wells, the State House, the Kansas Agricultural College, and Fred Marlett's foundry, after which, there would be money enough left to buy in a similar manner the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Washington, and Oregon.

Now some of you Jawhawkers who are used to big stories and who like to brag about this big country, just think that over. Look up the figures and reflect on what you learn.

These things, and others like them, come often to my mind and give me many a quiet smile when I hear any of those big western stories. I like those big marching figures—those useful and innocent statistics—of Secretary Coburn. Every few weeks I find in my mail a beautiful picture post-card, and illuminated calendar, or something of that sort. Sometimes it is an absorbing novelette about "The Helpful Hen and the Rip-Roaring Rooster;" perhaps it is entitled "The Kansas Steer's Mother-in-Law, or the Doings of the Dairy Cow." But whatever the pictures or the captivating text there are the inevitable statistics. On the post-

card it says "Kansas has 40,000,000 bushels of wheat and her jails are empty." On the calendar one reads "3,000,000,000 bushels of corn out there in Kansas." Nearly always billions, and never anything less than millions.

Amongst these pleasing and always acceptable souvenirs I remember one that bore a picture of a fat, good-natured baby belonging, I suspect, to our class of 1891. What the statistics were I have now forgotten, but it was probably "Thousands of these out there in Kansas." This is what I call a most admirable use of statistics, and it certainly is enterprize in advertising.

The only big things that the West is willing to give the East credit for are the trusts. It is everywhere acknowledged that the East has got some real whoppers in that line. But the West is jealous of even these. Kansas is now trying to bust the Standard Oil trust.

The Kansas papers are pitching into all the trusts. It is always easier to preach against something a long ways away from home. Did you ever read Criner's McPherson Opinion? There's a fearless paper! One day Criner read in the Kansas City Journal that a great coffin trust had been formed. Oh my! how he jumped on that! "After being hounded to death by the trusts," he wrote, "we have to get their permission to be buried. Down with the coffin trust! Do you think I would patronize such an infamous outfit. Brethren, I'd die first!"

Amongst all the subjects of ignorance, east and west, agriculture stands first. The average New England farmer who has never been West finds it easier to understand the South African diamond diggings or the Chinese mission field than the agriculture of Kansas and Oklahoma. On the other hand, the western farmer has utterly misconceived and ridiculously misunderstood the agriculture of New England. These misunderstandings are fundamental, gross, enormous; but inasmuch as we are looking for big game to-night we might as well proceed to lay them out.

Obviously, my lecture on the mistakes of the East concerning the West would be out of place here; but while this program is confined chiefly to showing up the ignorance and mistakes of the Westerners, you need not imagine that the other side has been neglected. For the last ten years my lectures have been chiefly to eastern audiences, and I have grown so tired of defending the West and telling its good points that I find it a great relief to be where I can freely pitch into you and show you up to an appreciative congregation.

Some years ago I listened to a very entertaining lecture by the late Martin Mohler of Kansas, then Secretary of

the State Board of Agriculture. He had just made a brief visit to Vermont, and he told his experiences with a lucidity and conviction that left little to be desired. He made Vermont out to be a pretty mean place, and he and his hearers believed what he said. He complained that the State was small. I have already referred to that general indictment in the case of Massachusetts. He said the farms were small, the fields were small, the calves were small. He didn't mention the hills or the taxes which are big enough. The hour is early, and we have plenty of time; we might as well look at these complaints. They all lie against Massachusetts as well as Vermont, and I prefer to deal with them from the Massachusetts point of view.

First, the farms are small. We plead guilty. Twelve per cent of the farms of Massachusetts contain less than ten acres each. The average Massachusetts farm contains only eighty acres, while the average Kansas farm contains 240 acres, or just three times as much. But the average Massachusetts farm, though only one-third as large as the average Kansas farm, yields almost exactly the same revenue. What is the object of spreading yourself over 240 acres when you can get the same returns from 80?

Second, the farms are all run down. Not guilty!!! This is one of the most absurd ideas that a nominally sane Kansas man ever cultivated in a rank and perverted mind. Massachusetts farms yield an average product of \$10.81 an acre; Kansas farms an average of \$3.87 an acre; or just a trifle over one-third as much. If Massachusetts farms are all run down, what's the matter with Kansas? It must be her farmers are run down.

Third, the land is stony. Yes it is, but what of that? Stony land is often the best. I have several acres on my farm where the loose stones are worth \$50 an acre—for strictly agricultural purposes.

Fourth, there are abandoned farms in New England. That is what everybody says. I have never seen one. After I had been in New England a year or two, I thought I would go out and squat on a few of those abandoned farms. I went to the State Board of Agriculture, which I heard was supervising the distribution, and picked out one that I thought would suit me.

"Oh yes," they said, "you have made a very proper selection. You may have that farm at \$25 an acre."

"Jerusalem, Topeka, and Santa Fe!" said I. "Why, I can get farms in the Kaw bottom for that."

"Maybe you can," was the cool reply, "but this is in Vermont."

"To whom should I pay \$25 an acre for a farm that is abandoned and hasn't any owner?"

"Oh, this farm has an owner all right. He lives in New York City. The timber on the farm is worth more than half the price asked, and the hay which is taken off every year pays the taxes and the interest on the \$25 an acre."

Thus I discovered that in New England an abandoned farm is simply one on which a family formerly lived, but which is now without a tenant. And I thought of Mrs. Lease's farm, abandoned to the mortgage, and of those hundreds of farms in Western Kansas, abandoned to the coyotes and the prairie-dogs. [Professor Waugh has evidently not been in Western Kansas lately, EDITOR.] No, when it comes to real abandoned farms Kansas has got five times as many as all the New England States put together. This statement is positively and literally true.

Fifth, they have to use fertilizers on New England farms. To the Kansas farmer this word fertilizer is like the red rag of the toreador. It is a superstition in Kansas that to fertilize the soil is sinful. It is a kind of iniquity, like the worship of idols. Now this is what a great poet once characterized as a "fool idea," and I can't account for it. The fact is that the land on which most of the fertilizers are used in New England is quite as rich as that in Kansas. A chemical analysis would show much of it to contain more available plant food than the richest farm lands of the Kaw bottoms or the Marais des Cygnes. Indeed the general rule is to use the most fertilizer

on the best land. There are good practical agricultural reasons for this, but let them go now. This is not a lecture on practical agriculture. The gist of the matter is simply this: Good farmers the world over have learned that fertilizing doesn't pay very well on poor soil, but, given a good field on which a good crop is to be raised for a good market, a certain amount of plant-food can be applied so as to secure a profitable increase in the crop. If a man can put on \$10 an acre in fertilizers and get \$50 an acre more for the crop, he ought to do it. And he will do if he lives in Massachusetts. Even in Kansas the farmers are slowly finding this out; and, contrary to prejudice, but in strict accord with the true principle, the use of fertilizers is commonest on the richest and best bottom-lands in the eastern part of the State. This complaint against New England agriculture is thus easily shown to be due to the fact that Kansas is about one hundred years behind the times in this respect.

Sixth, the corn is small. Whenever an excursion train comes east from Kansas to a Grand Army of the Republic encampment in Boston, a Knights of Phythias conclave in Washington, or a Women's Christian Temperance Union jamboree in New York, it is always decked out with corn and sunflowers. The farmers furnished the corn and the office-seekers the sunflowers. But both corn and sunflowers must be sixteen to twenty feet tall—more if possible. And when the excursion train reaches Connecticut and the hilarious party sees from the car windows a half-acre field of corn where the tallest stalks would hardly stand higher than a dinner table, it is naturally the time to have a little fun. The excursionists would be surprised and sobered sometimes if they could know the yield of that half-acre field. But the most important consideration is that New England don't try to grow corn, any more than Kansas tries to grow cotton or pine lumber. New England does grow tobacco and Hubbard squash and American Beauty roses. It is not at all uncommon to grow \$1,000 worth of tobacco on an acre; nor to grow American Beauty roses six feet tall and worth \$60 a dozen, wholesale. In such a country farmers haven't time to bother with a cheap crop like corn.

The trouble is that the West has misunderstood the East once more. The facts are mostly twisted—that is, they aren't facts at all—and the interpretation thereof is all wrong. No, Kansas agriculture cannot be judged by Massachusetts standards; and Massachusetts agriculture cannot be understood at all from the Kansas man's point of view. There are two foundations of difference between eastern and western farming—two deep and unalterable foundations. One of these is method; the other is market. It does not require a seer, a prophet, or the editor of a college newspaper to observe that eastern agriculture is intensive and thorough, while western farming is extensive and shallow. I have already given the statistics which supply an absolute demonstration. They need not be repeated. I think that Westerners generally have due respect for intensive agriculture, and I am sure Easterners maintain a sufficiently high opinion of the extensive style of western farming. Neither one cares to call the other names on this general principle. Only sometimes we need to remember that such a fundamental difference as this accounts for many differences in details and we ought not to make fun of each other over small things. It certainly pays the New England farmer to use fertilizers on his fields, and it may be proper policy for the Kansas man to waste half his crop in the harvesting.

The other foundation difference is market. The very great importance of this difference is overlooked by many men old enough to know better and young enough to see better. The products of Kansas farms—her wheat and beef—are shipped to Chicago, New York, Boston, Liverpool, and London. Great quantities of them cross the oceans. They have to, because there are not men and women enough in Kansas to eat them up. But there are men and women enough in

Massachusetts to eat everything that can be grown on her farms. The Massachusetts farmer's market is at his own door. That is the reason why he produces milk, eggs, poultry, potatoes, lettuce, beets, roses, violets, strawberries and champagne cider.

The Kansan makes his money by producing a large quantity of stuff at a low price. The New Englander makes his by selling high-priced stuff at home, thus avoiding the enormous expenses of long shipments. Let us be fair and tell the truth about this. It is easy enough in this case. If a man's tastes run to corn, alfalfa, steers, and hogs he had better stay in Kansas. If he prefers to handle plums, poultry, spring onions, or chrysanthemums, he can do better in Massachusetts. On the whole, the farmers of New England are quite as prosperous as those of the West. The opportunities to make money by tilling the soil are greater in many parts of the East to-day than they are anywhere in the West. It is perfectly certain that if Horace Greeley could go back to-day to his old New Hampshire haunts he would revise his old saying and would cry, "Go east, young man, and live on the fat of the land!"

But there are other things in which we are interested besides farming. This observant, thoughtful, learned, and accomplished company has other horizons. Many of you are interested in education, culture, art, religion, politics, and frenzied finance, and as I happen to be a specialist in these several lines I will dash off a few profound truths touching them.

Suppose we take education first. The common schools of Kansas, I believe, are equal to any in the world. I used to teach in one of them myself. The common schools of New England, as a whole, are distinctly inferior to those of Kansas. At least that is my mature and most careful judgment. Even in Massachusetts, where the best schools in New England are found, the country schools are not so good as those on the sunflower lighted prairies of this great and independent commonwealth. Some of the city schools in Massachusetts may be better. Some of the experts say they are, some say they are not. But in the general sweepstakes entry for common schools, all sizes, colors and gaits, three years old and over, Kansas takes the blue ribbon.

But when it comes to high schools and academies Kansas is nowhere. In Massachusetts they have two or three in every country village and one in every back pasture. Some of these are noble old institutions, with histories, traditions, glories of the past and present. Teddy Roosevelt, Sr., sends Teddy, Jr., to school in one of them. Some of the city high schools have got mechanical, physical and chemical equipments better than they ever had at Kansas State Agricultural College while I was a student here. There is nothing in Kansas which quite compares with them.

And as for colleges, New England is full of them, and especially Massachusetts. And when I speak of colleges I mean institutions of learning—not such little two-horse-power, side-feed, muzzle-loading sectarian "universities" as those which afflict so many otherwise peaceful communities in Kansas. Such "universities" wouldn't be tolerated in New England. Two or three of the best ones might be made into academies or boarding schools, a half dozen in the next rank might go for business colleges or correspondence schools to give instruction by mail in matrimony and invalid cooking, but the most of them would have to be used simply for storing onions or fertilizers.

Since there are more colleges in the East and since many of them are old, famous and prosperous, there are more college students. There are more absolutely, and of course, a great many more to the acre. The thing is reduced to a profession in some cases. Some men go to college for a living.

But where quantity increases, quality is apt to wane. Where only the bright boys are sent to college, the average ability must be considerably higher than in a community where

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FOURTH.—Every ailing woman in the United States is asked to accept the following invitation. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

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every boy is sent to college. If you put into each class of fifty only four or five who ought to be at home driving a grocery wagon or slopping the hogs, the tone of the whole class is visibly lowered. This is exactly what happens in eastern colleges, especially in Harvard and similar institutions to which many students go just because it is popular.

Another reason why scholarship and study standards are lower in eastern colleges than in the West is that there are many more distractions. Athletics take more time and attention, a great deal more, sometimes to the serious detriment of class-room work. Social functions, dances, theater parties and dress-suit occasions generally are much more frequent.

Just here, however, we begin to cross the line from the advantages of the western college life to the advantages of the eastern. A certain amount of social ceremony, if wholesome and well managed, is a proper addition to college life. Text-books and laboratories are not the only things in a college course. Indeed, I sometimes think they are of minor importance.

Here, also, I may fairly say a word about fraternity life. The Greek letter "frats" are not strictly confined to eastern colleges, and are not particularly characteristic of them. Still one of the great differences between the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Kansas Agricultural College, for instance, lies in the fraternity life of the former, which may be easily set over against the society exercises of the latter. To a limited—very limited—extent the work of Phi Sigma Kappa and of Kappa Sigma is the same as that of the Hamilton and Webster Societies. For the most part, however, it is entirely different, and

the one takes the place of the other only because the two cannot flourish very well together.

It is impossible to compare the merits of the Kansas State Agricultural College literary societies with those of the Greek letter fraternities. I can only give my opinion that the fraternities are a source of strength and an influence for good at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and that I think they would be a failure and an impertinence at the Kansas State Agricultural College. This opinion is based on an inside knowledge of the workings of both institutions, and on the fact that the atmosphere of the two colleges is entirely different.

We now come to another matter of difference between eastern and western colleges, and one of the greatest. It is the fact of coeducation. Some of you think that coeducation is a settled question. Some of you think it is a debatable question. You are both wrong. It seems to be a part of the great universal woman question, which is always before the house, yet is never debatable. It cannot even be amended nor laid on the table.

The most of you believe in coeducation. It was ordained in Heaven and adopted in Kansas, and that's enough. But you know that coeducation is not common or popular in the Eastern States. You free your minds easily from the weight of such an argument by charging the fact to the conservatism, perversity, and stupidity of the Easterners. All very charitable, but highly incorrect. The fact is, those Easterners don't know what coeducation is any more than you Kansas people know what a respectable beer-garden is; and they look on coeducation as a sort of primary and insoluble iniquity. A thoroughbred New England educator has about as much sense with regard to coeducation as a Kansas farmer has with respect to the use of fertilizers.

Mark Twain says that no real gentleman will tell the naked truth in the presence of ladies; and in New England it is the rule that coeducation should not be discussed in mixed company.

You Kansas people, with your good old puritan faith in legislation, think that anybody's fiat could establish coeducation in New England. You think that all you have to do is to legislate, and forthwith the thing is done. You legalize coeducation and think that is all that is necessary. You pass a prohibition law and imagine that no one will have a thirst any more. There were people in Kansas once, when I lived here, who thought that if the Government stamped \$1 on a piece of paper that made a dollar of it.

Now, coeducation has been tried in the East. In some institutions it has been tried for years. Nowhere has it been a real success, and in some places it has been a conspicuous failure. The reason is that people are suspicious of it. They are all the while looking for trouble; and nobody yet ever went looking for trouble but what he found it. The very suspicion brings friction and irritation; and almost immediately the very evils that have been feared are realized. Coeducation like many other good things requires absolute faith. Naaman could not have been healed, not even by the great Elisha, had he not gone and washed in the Jordan; and he who went to the pool of Siloam would have died blind as he was born except for his faith.

Hereafter, gentle friends, receive my admonition and argue coeducation with no man—and especially with no woman. The question is not debatable. The Easterner thinks he has tried it, but it is only a spurious imitation which he cultivates. You think because it succeeds in Kansas it is of universal application. But you do not appreciate how delicate is the social adjustment on which the workings of coeducation depend. I tell you it would be easier to spoil coeducation in Kansas—hopelessly and irrevocably spoil it—than to upset the mechanism of a lady's watch.

From education to religion is an

easy jump. And as we are now examining the foundations of the Universe we must take a look at religion.

There is a somewhat obvious contrast between East and West in the mere matter of church organization. In the East the Congregational and the Catholic churches are both very much stronger than in the West. This is a very striking fact, even standing by itself, and throws a strong light on the constitution of New England society. The Congregational church is the most liberal of all the great denominations, and the Catholic church is the most dogmatic. That such opposite extremes in theology should flourish side by side proves unmistakably one great fact, namely that New England society is much more complex and much more liberal than that of the West.

In the protestant pulpits of New England the preaching is distinctly more rationalistic and less revivalistic than in Kansas. In other words, it is more like a lecture-room and less like a Mississippi camp-meeting along about the "co'n pickin'" time. Even the revivals are conducted on the same cool, even-tempered lecture-room plane. The enthusiastic shouting religionist of Kansas—if that species still exists—would be heartily disgusted with it. He would be convinced that those people had no life or humanity in them and no love for their fellow sinners. In that he would be utterly, absolutely, and hopelessly mistaken. I ought to be allowed my opinion on revivals, for I have tried all kinds, and I say without the slightest doubt, hesitation or reservation that a higher spirit of self-sacrifice and of help for suffering fellow men pervades the solemn gatherings on Park Street, Boston than the camp-meeting on Paint Creek or the revivals in Peterson's Schoolhouse, District No. 26, anywhere in Kansas.

I am not so sure that the regular worship and the settled religious life of New England churches are on a higher spiritual plane than the worship and the religious life of Kansas churches. Indeed, where conditions are approximately similar I think they are not. But any pastor will tell you that unsettled conditions with frequent changes in church membership—people constantly going and coming—do not furnish the best opportunities for building up the most deeply religious and spiritual elements in any church.

There is a thing which in many places, and especially in Kansas, is often mistaken for religion. That thing is puritanism. We speak of the "old puritan ideas" and "the old puritan ways of life," and we associate them always with New England. The fact is that puritanism to-day is found chiefly in Iowa, Kansas and Colorado. This is a fact, and I could give several indisputable proofs of it.

Any one who has paid the slightest attention to puritanism knows that it always has two sides. Some bright man once defined the puritan conscience as "a lively sense of other people's sins." Your real puritan is never satisfied to lead a sanctimonious life himself; he wants to make other folks a little more strict and scrupulous than he is. Of course, he could take a drink of whisky or Hostetter's Bitters once in a while without hurting him, but he don't think it safe to risk such sinful pleasures with everybody promiscuous.

This phase of puritanism is specially well developed in Iowa, Kansas, and Colorado. There is no other place in the United States, and probably not in the world where people take so much interest in their neighbor's morals. In many cases, it is a censorious and highly disagreeable interest, accompanied by a tendency to meddle in purely personal affairs which makes life unpleasant for everybody.

When this "lively sense of other men's sins" rises above the level of mere personal unfriendliness and expresses itself in the form of a great public policy, it is much better. All good citizens can heartily admire the Kansas prohibitory law, even though they know that it is the result of this disagreeable kind of puritanism. In fact, the prohibitory law seems to be one of those rare things which is good



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in practice but wrong in principle. Indeed, the experts tell me that the only real trouble now with the prohibition law is that it supplies Kansas with a very poor quality of beer.

You will find that almost everybody between San Francisco and Boston has the theory that eastern people are characterized by conservatism and Westerners by "hustle." This is an important difference, if true. Because it is important I have often studied the people of the two sections with this distinction in mind. Ten years of this study has convinced me that the difference is more apparent than real, and that most observers are deceived by superficial appearances. It is probably true that an Easterner will sometimes call the bet instead of raising on a full house; and it is certainly oftener true that a Westerner will stand pat on two pairs. Those of you who do not understand this beautiful imagery may catch my meaning better if I say that the Westerner is more apt at a bluff, while the Easterner is more likely to be satisfied with a safe thing.

Now when I take up the Westerner's hustle, I see trouble ahead. The Westerner is very proud of that hustle. It is a distinction that has been universally granted him; but after all proper deliberation, I am convinced that it is largely a fiction. I am quite sure in my own mind that in the way of sustained industry—steady application to work—the Easterner beats the Westerner; and I don't know any kind of "hustle" that is better than steady, hard work. If hustle means rush or the ability and the willingness to overdo one's strength continuously, then I am sure that there are men in Albany and Springfield, and especially in New York City, who would leave every Westerner at the post. Those are the men who often manage large business interests. They work twenty-three hours a day, eat four meals, three minutes to each meal, and never sleep at all. You drop into one's office, but you can't see the man himself unless you are a trained newspaper reporter and know how to arrive. You have to get past the janitor, the bell boy, the office boy, the haughty stenographers, three important and presumptuous assistants, then you send in your card and wait. But if you finally reach the sanctum sanctorum, you get your money's worth. The man himself is a whole show. There he sits at the desk dictating to two stenographers at once, one ear to the telephone, one hand writing a telegram, and other signing checks and both eyes on the stock-ticker. The most successful one I ever saw was able to use his feet also for rough jobs like tying up packages, mailing letters, sorting samples, opening windows, passing out cigars, and such like small tricks.

There is a notion everywhere prevalent in the West that the Eastern people are less sociable and friendly than the Westerners. When I went East I was solemnly assured on every side that I would find it harder to get acquainted and to make friends there than I had found it in Montana and Oklahoma. This expectation, I am happy to report, has been altogether disappointed. There is a perceptible difference in this matter between Vermont and Massachusetts—in favor of Massachusetts. But wherever I have been in this little world I have always found that it is easy to make friends if one wants to be friendly. I think I could make friends in Turkey or South Africa or Missouri if I wanted to.

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This belief rests on a great principle, viz., that before you can make a friend of any one, you must get down to the real man. On the surface you find the New England reticence or the Kansas brag; but down below either one there is apt to be good red blood.

It is the theory of English law that a man who is born an Englishman never loses his citizenship. He may go to Germany, China or North Dakota, be naturalized and secure a divorce in each one of those countries successively, but the moment he returns to British soil he is an Englishman again. Once a Briton he is a Briton forever. Though I haven't had a chance to consult Bob Brock about this, it strikes me as poor law; but it is mighty good morals. Something like this is certainly true in that world of morals which lies above the world of law. A man who is once a Kansan is always a Kansan. You may go all over the world and find everywhere the "formerly-of-Kansas" crowd, and wherever you find them they are pretty much the same—always loyal to Kansas. For myself I may say that every year I live and grow older, and find myself more and more cocupled with the affairs of another part of the country, and more and more settling down to a different environment, I am a better Kansan than ever before. Every day I find more response in my heart to the words of the poet who wrote "I want to be in Kansas when the sunflowers bloom." And when cares come thickest, and the responsibilities of that other home are the heaviest, then I long most deeply for the free air of the Kansas prairies and for the long, long look across the open plains.

It is out of such experiences and such feelings that I have spoken to you to-night. If any one has felt for a moment that some of the things I have said have been framed to dispargue

(Continued on page 735.)

A GLIMPSE AT A PART OF THE KANSAS OIL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 715.)

writer met him at Cherryvale and found him avowedly favorable to the interests of the Standard Oil Company. He is, however, well informed and appears to speak with candor. Replying to the writer's questions he stated that as at present developed the Kansas oil wells are capable of producing 20,000 barrels a day. The Indian Territory wells 27,000 barrels a day, and the Oklahoma wells 15,000 barrels a day, a total of 62,000 barrels a day. He estimates that with an active demand for oil the productive capacity of the field would be doubled in twelve months. This would give a daily capacity of 124,000 barrels, or for a long month like May, 3,844,000 barrels. According to U. S. Official reports, the total runs from various petroleum wells in the pipe-line territory of the United States during the month of May this year amounted to 3,970,173 barrels. It is thus seen that with another year of favorable development this Western field would be able to almost supply the demand.

The Standard Oil Company, according to Mr. Wood, is now taking 30,000 barrels a day in this field, and, by the end of the present month will take the entire production; is now building an average of one 35,000-barrel tank a day; is piping to Kansas City 5,000 barrels a day; to Neodesha 2,000 barrels a day; will in a few days be piping to Whiting, Indiana, 18,000 barrels a day; and will commence laying a second line to Whiting as soon as the one now in hand is completed. Mr. Wood says the market in the West consumes the refined product from about 5,000 barrels a day. He gives the following figures as to Kansas independent refineries nearing completion:

THE STANDARD'S ESTIMATES OF INDEPENDENT REFINERIES.

	Capacity per day, barrels.
Longton, Kansas.....	200
Notaze, Kansas.....	250
Erle, Kansas.....	500
Paola, Kansas.....	200
Cherryvale, Kansas.....	500
Chanute, Kans.....	500
Total.....	2,150

It should be observed that these estimates of capacity by the Standard interests are far short of the capacities of the plants as guaranteed by the manufacturers. Thus, the plant of the Uncle Sam is rated at 1,200 barrels a day.

Mr. Wood states that the Prairie Oil Co. [Standard] has now in storage in this field 8,000,000 barrels of oil of which 6,000,000 was bought at \$1 to \$1.38 per barrel. He says that Mellans, of Pittsburg, is figuring on a pipe-line from Independence, Kansas, to Port Arthur, Texas, to cost \$7,500,000. His representatives are now gauging wells in this field with reference to buying them. He wants a production of 11,000 barrels a day.

The value of crude oil depends much upon the percentage of illuminating oil and gasoline it will yield. The heavier constituents are of less value. The proportions of the lighter oils is approximately indicated by the hydrometer, an instrument which is read by arbitrary divisions called degrees. In practice it seems to be customary to make 30° the dividing point between the poorer and the better oils. It is estimated by Mr. Wood that 100 barrels of 30° oil will yield 30 barrels of illuminating oil, and 20 barrels of gasoline, benzine, naphtha, and lubricating oils. The remaining 50 barrels will contain the vaseline, axle-grease, asphaltum, and other heavy bodies.

Mr. Wood's estimate of the qualities of oils are: For Kansas oils, about one-third under 30°; Indian Territory and Oklahoma oils, 32° to 37°. The newly developed field in Chatauqua County, Kansas, yields oil about equal to that of Indian Territory. Pennsylvania oil averages about 44°. The highest is the West Virginia oil which tests 56°.

The State of Kansas will not build a refinery. The decision of the Supreme court settles this. But the State has protected the opportunity for the independent refineries. The people have ample capital to take care of this industry and are able to save the profits for this people. It looks much

as if the solution of the problem is in the independent refineries. These can be enlarged by adding successive units. Surely there is light ahead for those holders of oil properties who will hold them pending developments which are progressing favorably. It is evident that with good management Kansas independent refineries will very soon be in position to refine all oil needed in this and adjacent States.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL RECIPROCI- TY CONFERENCE.

Recent restrictions upon the admission of American agricultural and live-stock products to some of the important countries of Europe and the certainty that further restrictions are soon to be imposed unless effective measures shall be taken to turn aside the manifest intention lend importance to the following call for a meeting to be held in Chicago, for which the following call has been issued:

"The establishment of fairer trade relations with foreign Nations is a matter that affects directly the prosperity of every farmer, stock-grower and exporter in the United States. One by one the European governments are tightening the coils intended to strangle the American export trade in agricultural products and manufactured goods. We are to-day face to face with a new and prohibitive German tariff designed to keep out every pound of American breadstuffs and provisions. Retaliation has been tried at tremendous cost to our producers and manufacturers, and is a failure.

"Standing on the broad platform enunciated by President McKinley in his last speech at Buffalo, the undersigned representative organizations hereby call for a general conference upon this subject to be held at Chicago, Ill., August 15 and 16, 1905, to urge the wisdom of substituting in our foreign relations the principle of reciprocity for that of exclusion and retaliation. We care not whether the future of our foreign trade be safeguarded by means of direct reciprocity treaties or under the provisions of a fairly drawn maximum-and-minimum tariff law under the terms of which the Government could directly negotiate advantageous international agreements; but the situation demands the establishment at once in some form of the underlying principle of conceding something to such Nations as will concede valuable trading rights to ourselves.

"You are, therefore, cordially invited to send such number of delegates to said conference as you deem necessary in order to properly present your views upon this great commercial problem—possibly the most important single issue before the American people at the present time. The time has come when the matter of obtaining broader markets for the surplus products of our farms and factories and of guaranteeing the markets that we already enjoy, must receive serious consideration.

"Kindly advise Alvin H. Sanders, chairman of the committee of arrangements, Ninth Floor, Great Northern Building, Chicago, at earliest possible convenience as to the names of your delegates so that the roll may be made up at earliest convenient date and a hall commensurate with the probable size of the meeting engaged. The time is short. Hence prompt action is urged.

"It is expected that the railways will grant reduced rates, which will be duly advertised. [Signed] National Live-Stock Association, American Stock-Growers' Association, The Corn-Belt Meat-Producers' Association, National Live-Stock Exchange, American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, The Cattle-Raisers' Association of Texas, American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, American Galloway Breeders' Association, American Hereford Breeders' Association, Miller's National Federation, Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Chicago Commercial Association, Illinois Manufacturers' Association, National Association of Agricultural Implements and Vehicle Manufacturers."

The following from the Breeder's Gazette indicates the spirit in which the movement is conceived:

"The hour for concerted action has

struck. The time has arrived when every man who hopes for broader markets for cattle, hogs, sheep, and wheat must take off his coat and help to right this wrong. We may not relish political warfare, but there are times when to refuse to stand up and fight for one's own is a cowardly shirking of a plain duty. It is true that this is a political question, that is to say, justice for the West can not be had except through Congressional legislation; but it is in no sense a partisan question. It is generally understood that if the President of the United States had the power to make a reasonable "give-and-take" bargain with the Continental Governments, entrance into their markets could be had for our farm products without special detriment to any legitimate American industry, and the fight for this power is to be formally inaugurated at a reciprocity convention to be held in Chicago next month, invitations to which are this week going out to all leading agricultural and live-stock organizations in the country."

THE BIG BANK FAILURE.

On Saturday, July 1, the people of Kansas were startled by the announcement of the organization of a "holding company" for the interests of C. J. Devlin, of Topeka, who was until then reputed to be the richest man in Kansas, his wealth being popularly estimated at about six million dollars. The immediate occasion for the holding company was the failure of Mr. Devlin's health.

Mr. Devlin was owner of the majority of the stock of two national banks in Topeka; and of two or three more in Illinois, various and extensive mines and mining properties in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and perhaps other States; farms and other properties in large numbers; was building a railroad in Illinois; and was carrying insurance on his life to the amount of \$1,250,000. Confidence in his ability was exceeded only by confidence in his integrity. It is but fair to state that confidence in his integrity is still unshaken and is believed to be worthily bestowed.

The shock occasioned by the formation of the holding company was greatly augmented when, on July 3, the First National Bank of Topeka, the bank through which most of Mr. Devlin's business was "cleared," failed to open. The consequent run on the other banks of the city was met by prompt and rapid payment of all demands and offers at closing time to keep open as long as anybody wanted his money if it were all right. The run was not thereafter resumed.

Events followed in quick succession. The Comptroller of the Currency placed the First National Bank in the hands of an officer. Mr. Devlin's attorney obtained from the United States Court a decree of voluntary bankruptcy. This last made necessary the appointment of receivers for the entire Devlin interests. It transpires that Mr. Devlin owes a vast amount, \$2,600,000 to \$3,000,000; and that about \$1,200,000 of this indebtedness is to the First National of Topeka, a bank whose capital stock is \$300,000.

In view of the great indebtedness to the First National and the hardships which the failure must necessarily bring to the many depositors in this bank, Mr. Devlin and his wife—the latter having large properties of her own—turned over to the bank a very large amount of various securities, etc.

There is now an important question as to whether these securities can be held by the bank or should go into the hands of the receivers in bankruptcy, since Mr. Devlin was a virtual bankrupt at the time they were turned over to the bank. There can scarcely be a question, however, as to Mrs. Devlin's right to do as she pleased with her own property. Right to the cash surrender value of the life insurance was included in the property turned over to the bank. This is probably a sacrifice made by Mrs. Devlin, although it could not be made available before Mr. Devlin's death without his consent. Similar complications are suggested as to the elegant home.

Various estimates of the value of claims against the bank have been made. One of the earliest transactions in these claims consisted of the

sale of a ten-dollar check by one news-boy to another for five dollars. Offers to sell larger claims on the same basis have been made. It is probable that these claims are worth more than these figures. Persons acquainted with the Devlin properties assert that the estate will pay out dollar for dollar and have a big margin left. But the inconvenience and even hardships suffered by depositors are hard to bear. The president of the bank, Major William Sims, than whom no honest man never walked the streets of Topeka, was formerly a farmer in Mission Township. His wide acquaintance brought a great amount of farmers' business to the First National.

Among the depositors are the city of Topeka, the county of Shawnee, and the State of Kansas. The amount for which the State Treasury is caught is stated at \$547,000. This is remarkable in view of the fact that the Treasurer is allowed under the law to have money in the banks of Topeka only as it is there "in course of collection." A law was enacted last winter under which the Treasurer will presently be authorized to keep the State's money in banks furnishing ample bonds, the banks to pay interest on daily balances. This law has not yet gone into operation, and the law now in operation makes it a criminal offense to do as the Treasurer has done.

The case of the State is made worse from the fact that State Treasurer Kelly's principal bondsman is C. J. Devlin. In any case the State's \$547,000 is tied up in the failed bank. The Treasury is therefore hard up and is likely to so continue for a while.

The banking laws of the United States as well as the principles of correct banking forbid loaning an amount larger than ten per cent of the bank's capital to any one person or firm. What the officers of this bank were doing or what the National Bank Examiners were doing in allowing this drawing of other people's money placed in the bank as a trust is what a great many are asking. What the State officials whose duty it is to count the money in the State Treasury were doing is hard to understand. Why the Treasurer is not now made to answer in court for so flagrant violation of the laws enacted to make sure the safe-keeping of the people's money, needs explaining.

The first of the above queries receives an unsatisfactory answer from Washington in the statement that the loans were not made to Mr. Devlin, but to the various companies of which he was almost the sole owner, the notes of all being endorsed by Mr. Devlin. Such a way of evading the law may protect those who practiced it from legal penalties, but it is surely not good banking.

THE DAIRY AT THE STATE FAIR.

The dairy department of the Kansas State Fair will be especially strong this year. In addition to the regular prizes offered for various classes of dairy and creamery products, there will be premiums offered for a county exhibit of dairy butter in pails and in prints. There will also be a special premium for the ten exhibitors making the highest total scores in the regular classes. This premium will be divided pro rata.

Special arrangements have been made by which owners of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle may qualify for the advanced registry under the rules of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. This arrangement will include both males and females and will be under the direction of Prof. Oscar Erf of the Department of Dairy Husbandry of the Kansas Agricultural College and the records made will be accepted by the Holstein-Friesian Association and the prize-money paid by them.

It is also expected that somewhat similar arrangements will be announced for Jersey and Red Polled cattle. The test for cows will last seven days and will end on the last day of the fair, Saturday, September 16.

The greatest interest, however, will perhaps center around the four-days'

While the Oil Thieves and Their Hirelings Rejoice Over the Supreme Court Decision

All Kansas Is Rallying to the Support of the Great Uncle Sam Refineries and Pipe Lines and Work Is Crowding Ahead With Renewed Vim and Vigor and Bulldog Determination.

The Last Allotment of Stock Was Over-Subscribed In Net Sales \$18,000.00. Present Allotment of Stock Will Not Last Over Five Days. Telegrams Are Pouring In With Heavy Remittances on Every Mail.

STOCK ADVANCES 20 PER CENT TUESDAY, JULY 18. BETTER WIRE YOUR ORDERS

The pipe lines, owned and controlled by home people, will put to rout the well-known oil thieves of the West and compel justice to both the consumer and producer. Over 1,500 Kansas taxpayers are stockholders in the Uncle Sam refineries and pipe lines and unlimited financial aid is pouring in from every State in the Union. While the gang of oil conspirators chuckle as usual, when they have defeated the will of the people, they have, however, caused thousands of new recruits to rally under the Uncle Sam banner, and a work that is practical goes forward with renewed energy.

With over 29,000 acres of oil lands and nearly half the pipe secured for a pipe line to navigable waters on the grounds, and money enough in sight to complete this line, with one great refinery now in operation, with thousands of barrels of oil in storage and more going into storage every hour—owning their own production and backed by nine-tenths of the honest people in the Central West, the great independent Uncle Sam refinery and pipe line enterprise offers a safe investment, and one that will strike a blow for justice in the oil fields. Stock is bound to increase in solid value five fold in the next four months. Where can you find another investment that is even one-third as good?

Refinery No. 2 will be built on the banks of navigable waters, where, unhindered and free from any robber conspiracies, our product can be marketed by boats along the Nation's waterways. The company will also complete a fuel oil line to Central Nebraska and build refinery No. 3 in Central Oklahoma, where representatives of the company are now securing valuable oil holdings. When the balance of the treasury stock is sold the company will have properties worth on a cash basis \$5,000,000. It will be to the West what the Pure Oil Company is in Pennsylvania. Mr. Samuel Hunter, who has charge of the construction work, and is under a three-year contract to the Uncle Sam Company, was a former business associate of Tarbell, of the Pure Oil Company in Pennsylvania, who is a brother to Miss Ida Tarbell. When you line up with the Uncle Sam Company you invest with an enterprise that has the right kind of people at the helm. The Uncle Sam Company is working in good faith and the stock is the greatest investment in America, and time will prove that statement true.

Financial Condition of the Company.

The Uncle Sam Company owns and controls over 29,000 acres of oil and gas lands, on which are 78 oilers, four pumping plants, and drills now at work, bringing in additional producers. The company has room on practically proved grounds for 6,000 oilers and has miles of lateral pipe lines, connecting the larger portion of the Cherryvale field. The main trunk pipe line will go through an oil district for over sixty miles and reach some fields that have never had any pipe line. Company has thousands of barrels of oil in storage and is securing more every hour. It has valuable franchises for 179 miles of pipe line clear through to the water front, where it owns 57 acres of land for a Kansas City tank farm and refinery No. 2. The authorized capitalization of the Uncle Sam Company is \$10,000,000. Par value of the stock is \$1. The stock is non-assessable. Four million shares, or nearly one-half of the stock, is still in the treasury and will be sold at from 10 to 30 cents per share, and possibly higher. By the time the stock is all placed and the plans of the management completed, the company will have three refineries, over 400 miles of pipe lines, 60,000 acres of oil and gas lands with over 500 producing wells and will be drilling more. On a conservative basis it will have properties worth close to \$10,000,000, or nearly par for the stock that you can now buy for one-tenth of its par value. Now we don't care who you are, be you banker, merchant, stockman, farmer or professional

man, the Uncle Sam Company is on a solid basis, is a winner, and it is pursuing a safe and practical course. It is going into business to stay and a few dollars invested in the stock will net you handsome returns.



An Ad Worth Reading, Boys.

Still More Assets.

In addition to the above-mentioned properties and assets of the Uncle Sam Company, we have one great refinery completed at Cherryvale, which is worth to the company over a QUARTER of a MILLION dollars, and it is PAID FOR, and also have thousands of dollars in the treasury and over (\$110,000) ONE HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS subscribed on gilt edge installment contracts, which will all be paid in during the next few months. This gives the company a steady inflow of cash of close

to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS per day, besides the income from the refined oil it will soon be selling. So you see this is a pretty strong financial concern and it is growing stronger every hour. It makes no debts, but PAYS AS IT GOES, which is another fact that every investor should bear in mind.

The Uncle Sam refinery now owns and controls over twenty-nine thousand acres of oil and gas lands and additional properties are being secured daily. Refinery No. 1 is now in operation and it is but a question of a few days until the company will commence to receive great profits from the sales of the refined oil. When you invest in the stock of the Uncle Sam Company you secure property that will grow in value while you sleep. Figure for yourself what a main trunk pipe line of 179 miles, running through the richest fields of Kansas, with connections every ten miles to let out the fuel oil along the line to the farmers who have been paying from five to seven dollars per ton for coal means. Then at Refinery No. 2, on the banks of navigable waters, the Uncle Sam Company will refine and ship machine and lubricating oil which will bring from three to five dollars per barrel profit at such manufacturing centers as Kansas City, St. Louis, and other big cities that can be reached by water at very little expense to the company in our own steel barges and steamboats. Think this matter over and remember that the time is limited when you can buy stock in this great independent enterprise at the present price.

Stock Advances 20 Per Cent Tuesday, July 18.

If the present allotment is not all sold before, refinery stock will advance 20 per cent on Tuesday, July 18. Now, don't delay one single minute in sending your remittance for stock, thinking you will have lots of time, for there are over three thousand stockholders in this company and all are working for a grand success. This company is advertised all over the United States. The last allotment of stock was oversubscribed \$18,000 and the present allotment of stock will be oversubscribed more than that. You should send in your remittance now and get it here before the last few days, when you may not be able to get in at all. The company now has nearly one-half of the pipe line to Kansas City on the grounds and more pipe is being shipped daily. The stock today is easy worth 25 cents per share, but the present low price is offered to secure a large amount of money in the next ten days, so that the line to Kansas City can be completed immediately.

Contract With Samuel Hunter for Three Years.

Every one who knows anything about the Pure Oil Company, of Pennsylvania, knows that it is the greatest independent oil company in the world. They also know that it has successfully fought the oil thieves for the last twenty-five years, and won, and is still going ahead, and occupies grounds that no gang of thieving conspirators can interfere with. Mr. Tarbell, a brother of Ida Tarbell, the great historian of the oil trust and its robber managers, is one of the leading lights in the Pure Oil Company. If you wish to know who Mr. Hunter is write them and you will find out that the Uncle Sam Company has one of the best refinery men and superintendents in the United States. The Uncle Sam Company has closed a three-year contract with Mr. Hunter. He built the Cherryvale plant and he will build two more for the Uncle Sam Company, and also build the pipe line to navigable waters. You can look into the Uncle Sam Company from every standpoint and you will find it on practical grounds, pursuing its work with bulldog determination in good faith. The stock can not help but

advance and you will be cheating your children out of a future income if you fail to take advantage of the stock offered herein, which will advance 20 per cent on or before July 18.

All Kansas Is Rallying to the Support of the Uncle Sam Company.

While the oil thieves have apparently won a temporary victory in their fight on the State oil refinery before the Kansas supreme court, and while their hirelings and mud slingers are rejoicing and ridiculing the friends of the people, they have also practically rallied over nine-tenths of the honest people in the State to the support of the Uncle Sam Company. It leaves the Kansas field to the great Uncle Sam independent refineries.

The Uncle Sam Company will have refined oil on the markets in two weeks and the oil thieves can not pillage the consumer with the same arrogance as in the past, for the Uncle Sam Company can soon supply half of the State.

Write or Telegraph the Company to Send Stock to Your Bank With Sight Draft Attached.

As before stated, stock will be advanced 20 per cent Tuesday at midnight, July 18. However, bear in mind the present allotment may all be sold in the next five days, but by sending check, draft, money or express order at once you can secure stock as follows: 100 shares, \$12.00; 250 shares, \$28.00; 500 shares, \$50.00; 1,000 shares, \$100.00; 5,000 shares, \$490.00; 10,000 shares \$975.00; 20,000 shares, \$1,940.00.

Installment offers: 100 shares, \$2.50 cash and five monthly payments of \$2.00 each; 250 shares, \$5.00 cash and five monthly payments of \$5.00 each; 500 shares \$10.00 cash, five monthly payments of \$9.00 each; 1,000 shares, \$15.00 cash, five monthly payments of \$19.00 each; 3,000 shares, \$30.00 cash, five monthly payments of \$60 each; 10,000 shares, \$100 cash, five monthly payments of \$200 each. Make all drafts, checks, and money orders to the Uncle Sam Company or H. H. Tucker, Jr., secretary, and your stock will be forwarded by return mail.

If it is not convenient to send remittances by mail, write or telegraph the company, or its secretary, to send stock with sight draft on your bank attached and the same will be attended to promptly. In this space it is impossible to tell the many strong points of the Uncle Sam Company. If you are not satisfied to invest in the stock with this information, come to Cherryvale and see for yourself. References: Cherryvale State Bank, Montgomery County National Bank, and the People's National Bank, of Cherryvale. Officers of the company: James Ingersoll, president; J. H. Ritchie, vice president; H. H. Tucker, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Address

H. H. TUCKER, JR.

Secretary,

Cherryvale, Kansas

contest for farmer cows. The pure-bred cows of the other classes will not be admitted in this competition. In order to encourage the development of milking-qualities of farmer's cows, the following well-known and enterprising business houses have contributed a sum of money which will be awarded in prizes for this competition:

- Continental Creamery Co., Topeka.
- Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
- John Deere Plow Co., Separator Department, Kansas City, Mo.
- Empire Separator Co., Bloomfield, N. J., and Kansas City.

Premiums will be awarded in two classes for the cow giving the largest yield of milk; for the cow showing the highest percentage of butter-fat, and a championship for the cow giving the largest yield of milk and the largest amount of butter-fat. These premiums will be paid in cash through the generosity of the firms named above. Arrangements have been made to

have a model dairy, complete in all essential parts, in operation on the fair grounds during the entire week. The apparatus for this dairy will be supplied by the State Agricultural College, the power, by the John Deere Plow Co., Gasoline Engine Dept., and the whole will be operated by students of the State Agricultural College under the direction of Prof. Oscar Erf of the Dairy Husbandry Department.

Inquiries for premium lists containing full particulars should be addressed to Secretary C. A. Samson, Topeka, Kans.

THE NEW GAME LAW.

On July 1 the new State game law went into effect. Its provisions are generally liberal though in places rigid, and we sincerely hope it will meet with a more general observance than has been the case heretofore. Among the provisions of the new law are an open season for grouse and prairie

chickens from September 15 to October 15, quails November 15 to December 15, doves August 1 to September 15, plovers July 15 to September 15, geese, brants and ducks September 1 to April 15. Red squirrels are protected at all seasons. Quails and prairie chickens are protected in eighteen Western counties and Crawford and Burbon Counties until February 28, 1907. Each citizen of the State who desires to hunt must secure a license from his county clerk for which he pays \$1 a year. This license is not transferable and must be shown to any game warden or police officer on demand. Non-residents pay a fee of \$15.

Kansas was at one time the home of countless thousands of head of game which has been wasted in the most reckless manner. The enactment of protective laws at this late date may serve to do some good in permitting certain species that are capable of thriving in near proximities to man to

increase in numbers. There is no more fascinating sport and at the same time none more healthful than may be found in an occasional day in the field equipped with a Marlin repeating shotgun and a good bird dog. The Marlin is so manufactured now that several barrels can be used on the same stock and the action is so perfect that it adds very materially to the pleasure of a day's shooting. While it is not claimed that the Marlin is the best gun on earth, it is claimed that it is one of the best and that it will shoot a great deal better than the average hunter can.

The monthly meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at the residence of T. P. Vandersdal, Menoken Township, July 13. A train on the Union Pacific Railway will leave Topeka for Kiro at 11 a. m., where free conveyance will be furnished to place of meeting. Round trip fare 40 cents. Return 5.25 p. m.

In the Dairy

Rations for Dairy Cows.

PRESS BULLETIN OKLAHOMA EXPERIMENT STATION.

In no kind of stock-feeding do careful and accurate methods of dealing out the amount and kind of feed pay better than with milch cows. Scales or measures should be used in determining the amounts to be fed and not mere guessing followed. As many farmers do not have scales, the weights of some of the common Oklahoma feeds are given per half-bushel and per quart in the following table in order that the proper amounts of these feeds may be used with some accuracy:

WEIGHTS OF FEEDS.		
	Per half bu.	Per Qt.
	lbs.	lbs.
Cottonseed-meal	24	1.50
Cottonseed	16	1.00
Kafir-meal	26	1.63
Kafir-corn	28	1.75
Kafir heads	9 1/2	0.59
Cracked corn	28	1.75
Cornmeal	23 1/2	1.48
Wheat middlings	18	1.13
Wheat bran	10	0.625

An ordinary forkfull of prairie hay that the feeder would take up when feeding will weigh about six pounds and when pushed into the common feed-rack will comfortably fill it. A cured bundle of Kafir-stover, the size that the machine binds, will weigh about seven pounds. The same sized bundle of corn-stover will weigh about six pounds. If the cow is given the right kind of grain, little more is necessary in feeding the roughage than to give her all she will eat, taking care that it is not so fed that she can waste it.

The following rations are given as guides for the feeder and by altering them slightly to fit his individual case and conditions, the results obtained with them will prove the most economical. They have been figured with the idea of utilizing cottonseed and cottonseed-meal as much as possible. The amounts given are for one day's feed and for the average-sized dairy cow that weighs about 1,000 pounds. For a larger or smaller cow than this, the feed should be raised or lowered accordingly. For all practical purposes a gallon of milk may be considered to weigh eight pounds although it is a fraction of a pound more than this.

Ration for cows giving eleven pounds of milk per day:

No. 1. Cottonseed, 9 pounds; corn-stover, 20 pounds.

No. 2. Cottonseed, 4 pounds; cottonseed-meal, 1 pound; cornmeal, 3 pounds; prairie hay, 10 pounds; corn-stover, 10 pounds.

No. 3. Cottonseed, 6 pounds; alfalfa hay, 16 pounds.

No. 4. Cottonseed-meal, 2 pounds; cornmeal, 4 pounds; prairie hay 15 pounds.

Rations for cows giving sixteen and one-half pounds of milk per day:

No. 5. Cottonseed, 9 pounds; prairie hay, 20 pounds.

No. 6. Cottonseed, 9 pounds; alfalfa hay, 16 pounds.

Rations for cows giving twenty-two pounds of milk per day:

No. 7. Cottonseed-meal, 3 pounds; cornmeal, 10 pounds; prairie hay, 16 pounds.

No. 8. Cottonseed, 6 pounds; cottonseed-meal, 2 pounds; cornmeal, 5 pounds; prairie hay, 15 pounds.

Ration for cows giving twenty-seven pounds of milk per day:

No. 9. Cottonseed, 3 pounds; cottonseed-meal, 4 pounds; cornmeal, 10 pounds; prairie hay, 10 pounds; corn-stover, 10 pounds.

The rations under each group are not given as equal in value but are about as good as can be made with the feeds used in each case. Other very good combinations can be made with these feeds. For all practical purposes, Kafir-meal can be substituted in these rations for the cornmeal and Kafir-stover will replace the corn-stover.

Two Ways of Looking at it.

A very good dairy farmer from a neighboring town visited the Guernsey cow-barn of the senior editor of the Dairyman the other day and we were much interested in his observations. The conversation between us as near as we can remember, was about as follows:

Farmer: "I notice you give each cow a space or stall by herself and that you do not use the stanchion at all. Why is this? Don't you think the stanchion plan will save room and enable you to put more cows in the same place? In these days of high-priced lumber, stable room is rather expensive."

Owner: "I agree with you that the stanchion system of tying is at first inexpensive. But it is very expensive on the cow, and in the end the owner must bear that expense. I give each cow a space of 3 feet 8 inches to 4 feet, with a partition on each side of her and also she has a manger or feeding-place by herself. I find that this system prevents all injury to the teats and udder by being stepped on, when she is lying down, by cows on either side of her. Now this means a good deal. In this large herd of nearly fifty cows there has never occurred a case of garget or stopped teat for years. Does your stanchion system show the same result?"

Farmer:—"Well, I can't exactly say it does. I have had about a dozen of such cases in the past six years. But I never really believed the stanchion was the cause of it, because I never saw a cow actually step on another cow's udder but once. In that case we had a bad time with the udder and finally lost one quarter."

Owen:—"I'll tell you, my friend, where I think you and I differ. You look at the question of stable construction from the standpoint of its cost, and so you are thinking all the time

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600,000 In Use.
Ten Times
All Others Combined.

Save \$10.- per Cow
Every Year of Use
over all
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CLEVELAND

This Cleveland Cream Separator is sold on the fairest and squarest plan ever devised. A fair trial on your own farm under your own conditions. The easiest to clean, the easiest to run, the best skimmer. We can save you from \$20.00 to \$30.00. Write and we will prove it to you. We will also send you a free book, telling just how the Cleveland is made and how it is sold. Write to-day.
The Cleveland Cream Sep. Co., 34 Michigan St., Cleveland, O.

DON'T KEEP COWS

Make Your Cows Keep You.

With an Easy Running
Empire Cream Separator

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

of how to do everything as cheaply as possible. My view point is from the cow. I am trying to construct a stable that will help bring out of the cow all the milk she can produce, and at the same time produce a healthy, vigorous calf. To do this I must make her perfectly comfortable; keep her clean from filth and keep her safe from injury, supplying her at every moment with perfectly pure air to breathe. She must also be kept warm, or she can not secrete milk. So you see that it will not do to crowd into a stable as many cows as you possibly can, on the plea that it is cheaper to do so, for it is not. Lumber and stable room are cheaper a good deal than cows. You see this ventilation system, and as you breathe the air of this stable you will note that it is nearly free from all stable odor. Also, you will note that these cows look very bright and vigorous. Can't you see that pure air is cheaper than four air? And that to keep a cow in a comfortable, vigorous state of health is in reality very much cheaper and more profitable than to do otherwise? The first outlay is a little more for a barn or stable constructed in this way, but let me assure you that it pays a much larger interest than the plan of sacrificing the cow for the sake of a cheap stable."

Our friend admitted the superiority of the stable arrangement, but he could hardly get over the idea of the first cost.

The extra cost over the ordinary stanchion stable was \$350. The interest on that sum at 6 per cent is \$21. That is the amount of rental we pay annually for the benefit of keeping, say 50 cows, in pure air for 200 days, and in a comfortable, cleanly manner. It is a trifle over 40 cents per cow. We estimate it is worth somewhere from \$5 to \$10 per cow in actual results.

But it is hard for some men to get rid of old notions.

Profit in Cleanliness.

A correspondent of the Texas Farmer says: "I have been experimenting in order to demonstrate how well it pays to keep cows clean. A neighbor of mine believed it did not pay, so we traded cows for the time being in the following manner. One of my cows that had been cleaned daily for five years was turned over to my neighbor and I took one of his cows, which during the same five years, had rarely been cleaned. The cows were sisters with a year between them. It was agreed that each man should milk his own cow and that the test should not begin until the cows had been in their new quarters for ten days. The clean cow was not to be cleaned during the test, while the dirty cow was to have the same grooming that was given the rest of the cows in my barn. When the ten days had passed we began keeping a record of the milk produced and the experiment lasted a month.

"By actual weight the dirty cow, which had become the clean cow, gained 12 per cent in her milk flow, while the clean cow, which was now dirty, fell off nearly 19 per cent. My neighbor now believes in cleaning cows. It may be true that this was not really a fair test, inasmuch as there might have been some other elements entering into the results; but even admitting this, it is certain that a large percentage of the gain in one case and the loss in the other was the result of the change of treatment. Try a little experiment of this kind with your own herd and see how it works."

Best Thing For Barb Wire Cuts.

Waskada, Man., April 20, 1904.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen:—Please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." I have used quite a lot of Kendall's Spavin Cure and find it the best liniment on the market for barb wire cuts. Our stable is never without it.
Yours truly,
ROBERT JACK.

THE BIG TRUTH STICK

FACTS COMMONSENSE
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EASY OR HARD WHICH FOR YOU

Put Facts and Common Sense to work on a Tubular Cream Separator and you know it must be easy to operate. Put Facts and Common Sense up against a back breaking, hard to wash, high can "bucket bowl" machine and you can't make yourself believe it is easy to operate. In the light of truth, the out-of-date, "bucket bowl" separators go to smash. Which kind for you, the

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Low Can	or	High Can
Simple Bowl	or	Bowl Full of Parts
Enclosed Gears	or	Exposed Gears
Self Oiling	or	Oil Yourself

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The Apiary

Conducted by A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans., to whom all inquiries concerning this department should be addressed.

The Farmer's Bees.

GEO. W. MAFFET, BEFORE DOUGLAS COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

It is the hope of this paper to benefit the farmer possessing a couple of hives in his dooryard, the result, maybe, of a lucky capture by one of the boys of a runaway swarm settling within reach. A cluster of bees found hanging to a branch can be captured by holding any convenient receptable under them and giving the branch a sharp jerk. If too high, a long pole and a gunny sack held open with a hoop can be used to scoop them in. If they are flying past, dirt thrown among them—or better yet, water sprayed over them—will force them to settle. Dump them into any old box, set them in the yard on the ground and there you have the farmer's bees.

Most farmers know that when bloom is plenty and the day not too chilly or wet, the bees arrive from the field, alight at the entrance of the hive and rush in. If they do not do this in time of honeyflow, it is a sign that their queen is dead. Not every person is aware that if a piece of comb containing eggs from another hive is placed among their own comb, they will hatch a new queen in 16 days and she will be mated and be laying eggs herself in another 10 days. Also, if the comb has larva three days old, but ten days may elapse before the new queen emerges. The miracle of changing a common worker-bee into a queen is only a matter of a larger cell and a change of food given to larve (or worm) newly hatched from the egg.

The life cycle of the bee is most entertaining. Let us start with the queen in her sealed cell, which cell resembles in size and appearance a peanut made of wax. When mature, she cuts the lid loose, comes out and kills off her rival queens either in or out of the cells. In a few days she mates with the drone in the open air and on the wing. She breeds but once and all the rest of her life of two or three years she possesses a sack of vitalized fluid, and when she backs down into a small cell in the comb to lay an egg, this sack is squeezed and the egg thus fertilized hatches a worker bee. When she backs down into a larger cell the sack is not squeezed and the unfertilized egg becomes a drone or male bee. This makes the drone, so far as I now remember the only thing in creation born without a father. Ten days after emerging from her cell the queen is laying eggs and soon attains a speed of 3,000 a day. The egg hatches into larva on the third day; on the ninth day from the egg the cell is capped over and on the twenty-first day the worker emerges from the cell and while young acts as a nurse to feed the larva in the hive. But soon she roams abroad after honey and wears out her active life in six or eight weeks in the field. She lives longer when she does not live so strenuous a life and when at rest in the winter may live six months. Can we not benefit from this in noting the serious effects of overwork? The drone takes three days longer to mature, loses his life in accomplishing his life purpose, and when the honeyflow is over, the remaining drones are expelled from the hive to starve in a few hours. "He who eats must work."

The worker bee is an undeveloped female. To develop one into a queen capable of laying thousands of eggs daily, the bees select a larva less than three days old, enlarge its cell and deposit in this a quantity of royal jelly, which is in reality partially digested food from the chyle stomach. The larva almost swims in it and the growth is so rapid that the ninth day from the egg the peanut cell is sealed over and the sixteenth day the queen is a perfect female. Queens are raised artificially by many beemen by making the start of a large cell, placing in it a newly hatched larva and a minute

dab of royal jelly as a hint (obtained from other queen cells) and giving these thus prepared to a colony made queenless on purpose to care for them—the bees add royal jelly and complete the cell and seal it up. The beekeeper then takes the cell, protects the side of it and then obtains from any hive a frame containing sealed worker brood about to hatch and covered with bees to keep it warm, attaches the queen cell and shuts the whole thing up in an empty hive for 36 hours, making sure there is honey present for food. At the end of 36 hours the entrance is opened and enough of the old bees will stay, with the aid if the newly hatching workers, to create a small colony to act as a following for the new queen when she emerges. Purely mated queens raised in this way can be brought by mail from almost any State in the Union, and if given to a colony of common bees the whole hive will soon be pure Italian. Her daughters are liable to mate with a common drone, however, and the result be half-blood eggs.

The past few years, by measuring the tongues of a selected number of workers from a great number of hives and selecting the mother queen of the lot averaging the longest, bees have been obtained with tongues long enough to secure nectar from the common red clover. Last fall, as our Kansas queen-breeders could not fill my order because the bees were abnormally late in breeding, I sent to Tennessee for three, one-dollar, red-clover queens. They were sent so late that six were sent for the same money. They were given to colonies and I had 13 hives go into the winter just boiling full of bees and with (as I supposed) plenty of supplies to feed them through the winter; but the mild, open fall must have caused them to use up their stores and when the severe weather of the latter part of the winter came it was impossible to open them for examination and relief. In consequence the whole 13 colonies starved to death, red-clover queens and all. (Winter-killing is my weak point in bee management.) It is claimed that 25 pounds of honey will winter a hive through.

In providing hives for bees try to get the standard makes—at least, by all means, secure the Hoffman frames—they cost but three cents each and you can not afford to waste your time trying to make them. After long years of experiment it has been proved that certain spacing will prevent bees from starting comb where not wanted. Again, the bees glue everything up they can and the idea is to give them as little gluing surface as possible. They do not want any ventilation, either, and will stop up holes as fast as you can make them. You can not expect to control bees to a profit if you can not take out and examine each frame in the hive. As the white-clover honey-flow is so uncertain in this locality, it pays to expedite matters by using full sheets of foundation both upstairs and down. Another thing to remember is that the bees will not take any honey up into the surplus boxes above until the breeding department below is crowded full of honey and brood; help them with filled frames from a hive not strong enough to gather a surplus, if you can. If you are after the honey in one-pound sealed sections, use an eight-frame hive.

Do not take it for granted that if you put on a 24-pound super (upper story) that settles the crop. If hot, murky nights prevail, with light rains, or heavy dews and warm days with plenty of white-clover bloom, nectar will exude in drops and the bees will fill that super in two or three days and be ready to fill a couple more like it. White clover is a very uncertain honey-plant in cool weather. Some years it will scarcely yield a drop in abundant bloom. Other years, like year before last, the nectar exudes in large drops. So you can see the advantage of a long-tongued bee that can reach into the blossom of red clover. As our alfalfa acreage increases, so should our bees do better and better. But for some reason the farmers of this county insist on cutting the alfalfa when the first few blue blossoms appear,

THE JAYHAWK STACKER

THE BEST STACKER MADE

Entirely Up-to-Date. Easy on a Team.



The only stacker made that allows approach to stack from any direction and that places the hay in any desired spot on a rick of any shape or size. Gives an even distribution all over stack, leaves no loose spots to settle, take water and spoil. No dragging by hand over top of stack. No stakes to drive. No guy ropes to stretch. Spot your stack—pick up a rakeful of hay and keep building. You have been using improved machinery to handle your wheat and corn crops for years. Why not adopt a labor and money saving machine for use in your hay field?

The Jayhawker Stacker keeps four buck rakes busy without killing the man on the stack. Give it a trial. Sold under strict guarantee. It will build a Stack 20 feet high. We also manufacture sweep rakes that will leave the hay on Stacker Fork and not scatter it when backed out. Write for Descriptive Circulars.

The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Box 100, Salina, Kansas

SEVEN WONDERS

of the American Continent: Yellowstone National Park; The Great Shoshone Falls; The Columbia River; Mount Hood; The Big Trees of California; The Yosemite; Luc's "Cut-Off" across Great Salt Lake

Can all Be Seen on a Trip Over the

UNION PACIFIC

AND CONNECTIONS

TO THE

LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION

Portland, Oregon, June 1 to Oct. 15, 1905.

while in Western Kansas they do not cut until in full flower. The industrious road overseer cuts the sweet clover along the roadsides before it blooms and there you are! I wish to impress upon your mind the experience of a Nebraska bee-keeper who now has 1,200 colonies. He says he never had any success until he took to planting catnip along the fence-rows and waste places. Let us follow out his hint. It takes 20,000 bees to carry in a pound of nectar, and then it has to be evaporated some before it becomes sealed honey.

In conclusion, I wish to call your attention to a most valuable pamphlet on the honey-bee, issued by the University of Kansas. And for any farm library I recommend the book, "The A B C of Bee Culture," by A. I. Root. A postal-card request sent any bee supply house will bring a catalogue full to overflowing with valuable information.

The finest building stone in the world is neither granite, sandstone, limestone, nor marble, but the Fijian fossil coral. When first quarried it cuts like cheese, but after being exposed to the air it quickly hardens. With the years it becomes incredibly hard, and no mere enduring stone is known.

NEW BOOK JUST ISSUED

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT CULTURE

A Practical Guide to the Cultivation and Propagation of Fruits.

By SAMUEL T. MAYNARD, Formerly Professor of Horticulture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

This book is written from the standpoint of the practical fruit grower; it is up to date in every particular, and covers the entire practice of fruit culture. It gives in plain, practical language, descriptions of such varieties as are most in demand in our markets, and the methods practiced by the most successful cultivators of many sections of the country. Separate chapters are devoted to the apple, pear, peach, quince, mulberry, grape, blackberry, raspberry, cranberry, strawberry, blueberry, huckleberry, subtropical fruits, propagation of fruit trees and plants, fruit growing under glass, insect pests and fungous diseases. The chapter on the apple is particularly comprehensive and complete, forming a monograph in itself. The chapter on forcing peaches, grapes, strawberries, and other fruits, describes the most successful methods of the present day, and is the most recent practical treatise on this important industry.

Illustrated. 5x7 inches. 265 pages. Cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY

TOPEKA, KANSAS

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Suing for Value of Eggs.

It is seldom that one learns of a case in court where the action is brought for the purpose of recovering damages in an egg transaction; but a case of that nature occurred in England recently; and irrespective of the fact that English legal opinions are not binding upon the law courts of this country, still they have an influence upon our judges whenever similar actions come before them.

In substance, the case in England was this: A man sued a woman for the recovery of a certain sum in consequence of several high-priced eggs failing to produce chickens, which the plaintiff had purchased from the defendant, for hatching-purposes. The plaintiff had noticed the defendant's advertisement offering eggs for sale, stating that infertile eggs would be replaced. He bought a number of eggs of one kind and a similar number of another kind—forty-eight in all. These were set in the usual way, but from them only eight chickens were hatched. The plaintiff then communicated with the defendant, requesting that the price of the unhatched eggs be refunded, at the same time complaining that the Black Orpingtons—one of the two breeds whose eggs he purchased—which were hatched were not wholly black, but black and white. He admitted that the eggs were added and stated that he did not desire their replacement, as he could not again set them. The answer of the defendant was to the effect that she did not guarantee the eggs would hatch and that she would willingly replace any infertile eggs or refund their value, on condition that the infertile eggs be returned to her or forwarded to some reliable breeder to be tested. Before her answer reached the plaintiff—and the letter was written at once—the eggs had been buried by him. It was evident from the testimony offered that the plaintiff was unaware that any difference existed between an addled egg and an infertile egg. It also transpired that the plaintiff had threatened to write to the poultry papers and expose the defendant. The defendant maintained that it was not an unreasonable condition on her part that the eggs which the plaintiff alleged to be infertile should be returned for examination. In giving her testimony, the defendant said it was an invariable custom to return alleged infertile eggs for testing and that she was always ready to replace such. Plaintiff asked how was he to know that eggs had to be returned, and it was intimated that as he was a poultry-fancier he should have known, the court saying that there must be two sides to a bargain; there must not be one side saying the eggs were infertile, without giving the other side a chance to see them.

Testimony was offered by an expert who said that an infertile egg was one that had never been fertilized; while an addled egg was one that had been fertilized and germinated, but the germ had died. The two were altogether different. It was owing to the death of the germ that the eggs smelt so badly. The custom in the egg trade, he said, was always to send back eggs that were to be replaced, otherwise chickens might be hatched from eggs said to be infertile and the seller know nothing about it. He further explained that an addled egg was the same as one that contained a dead chicken, except that the embryo was in a different stage of development. If the germ died at any period between two and ten days it would be addled, after that it would be described as a dead chicken in the shell. The witness said, referring to the mistake of plaintiff concerning the black and white chicks when he thought they should be perfectly black, that the Black Orpington chicks when first hatched should be black on the back, but light underneath, and when light

underneath the better the gloss would be on them when they became full grown.

The court held that the plaintiff in insisting on having his money back, and refusing to have the infertile eggs replaced was not acting in accordance with the contract, if there was any contract at all, and that such contract did not exact that the money should be returned. If plaintiff, as he threatened, had written to the poultry papers, telling them the facts as they have been told in court, the editors of those papers would probably laugh at him. Possibly the result would have been more serious and he would have had a libel action brought against him and the defendant in the egg case would have recovered heavy damages. In the egg case the court rendered a verdict for the defendant with costs, including the costs of all the witnesses summoned.

It is believed that under a similar state of facts in this country the courts would arrive at the same conclusion as did the English judge. "Let the purchaser beware," is an old and well-grounded maxim of the common law, and the common law as we have derived it from England, is nearly, if not quite, as much in force in this country as it is in the land where it had its origin.

Poultry Pointers.

A correspondent inquires as to the cause and cure of bumble-foot. The cause is invariably injury to the feet from flying from high roosts. Roosts should be of a uniform size and never over eighteen inches high. Bumble-foot is rather difficult to cure, but the following is about the best treatment for this disease: Open with a sharp knife the unnatural excrescence and remove therefrom the granular substance and matter contained therein. Anoint the parts well with an ointment of one part carbolic acid to seven parts of vaseline. Before applying the salve the parts should be well washed with warm water. Dress the foot well with bandages, and renew the treatment and dressing every day. It is essential that the bandage be tied on tightly or there will be danger of blood poisoning by dirt getting into the wound. While this process may sometimes cure, yet it can not always be depended upon but will generally improve the condition of the foot, if it does not cure it. Unless the bird is a valuable one, the best plan would be to kill it. While under treatment, the fowl should not be allowed to go on a roost at all or the trouble will be aggravated. To prevent the disease, lower the roosts to a foot or eighteen inches in height.

The French Department of Agriculture reports that the income derived by the people of France from the rearing of fowls is over \$9,000,000 annually, exclusive of all meat and eggs sold direct to consumers from the yards, or used by the breeders themselves. This is simply the returns through the regular market channels.

We want better egg records and we want better carcasses, but it does not seem to have occurred to the average poultryman that it is far easier to secure or increase these qualities in the breeds we have by proper care and mating, than it is to try to originate a new breed with the desired traits.

Do not forget the fact that lice on fowls and in the poultry-houses increase in a tremendous ratio during warm weather. You may have cleaned out the lice early in the spring, but if you will examine your fowls and their houses now, you will find them teeming with lice. Dust the fowls with insect powder and spray the houses with a liquid lice-killer or a whitewash to which some coal-oil and carbolic acid has been added. Fowls will not lay if lice-infected, neither will the young chicks thrive.

Want a California Home?

The San Joaquin Valley of California is sparsely settled, the land is rich, producing grapes, figs, oranges, alfalfa and all sorts of grains and fruits. A great dairying country. You can go there with small capital and make a comfortable, paying home. Read about

it in the illustrated book, "The San Joaquin Valley," sent for 10 cents to any address by the Southern Pacific, Department H, San Francisco. Low colonist rates to California from September 15 to October 31, 1905. (3)

The early-bred sow can never reach the point as a mother she would have attained if not bred till she was fully developed.

Kansas Fairs in 1905.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1905, their dates, locations and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn:

Allen County Agricultural Society: J. T. Tredway, Secretary, Iola; September 12-15.

Barton County Fair Association: W. P. Feder, Secretary, Great Bend; August 29-September 1.

Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair Association: Elliott Irvin, Secretary, Hiawatha; September 5-8.

Butler County Fair Association: H. M. Balch, Secretary, Eldorado; October 2-6.

Chautauqua County—Hewins Park and Fair Association: W. M. Jones, Secretary, Cedar Vale; October 17-19.

Clay County Fair Association: Walter Puckey, Secretary, Clay Center; October 10-12.

Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association: Henry Jackson, Secretary, Burlington; September 19-22.

Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair Association: J. M. Henderson, Secretary, Burden; September 27-29.

Cowley County Agricultural and Live-Stock Association: W. J. Wilson, Secretary, Winfield; October 3-6.

Crawford County Agricultural Fair Association: Frank McKay, Secretary, Pittsburg; September 18-23.

Elk County Agricultural Fair Association: E. B. Place, Secretary, Grenola; September 19-21.

Finney County Agricultural Society: A. H. Warner, Secretary, Garden City.

Ford County Agricultural Society: Nic Mayrath, Secretary, Dodge City; second week in August.

Franklin County Agricultural Society: Carey M. Porter, Secretary, Ottawa; September 5-9.

Greenwood County Fair Association: C. H. Welsler, Secretary, Eureka; August 15-18.

Harper County—Anthony Fair Association: W. W. Bird, Secretary, Anthony; August 7-11.

Harvey County Agricultural Society: J. T. Axtell, Secretary, Newton; September 26-30.

Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association: Geo. A. Patterson, Secretary, Oskaloosa; September 5-8.

Jewell County Agricultural Fair Association: Henry R. Honey, Secretary, Mankato; September 5-8.

Linn County Fair Association: O. E. Haley, Secretary, Mound City; September 11-15.

Marshall County Fair Association: E. L. Miller, Secretary, Marysville; September 12-15.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association: W. H. Bradbury, Secretary, Paola; September 25-28.

Mitchell County Agricultural Association: P. G. Chubbic, Secretary, Beloit.

Montgomery County—Coffeyville Fair and Park Association: R. Y. Kennedy, Secretary, Coffeyville.

Morris County Exposition Company: M. F. Amrine, Secretary, Council Grove; September 26-28.

Nemaha County Fair Association: W. H. Fitzwater, Secretary, Seneca; August 30-September 1.

Neosho County Fair Association: H. Lodge, Secretary, Erie; September 26-29.

Neosho County—Chanute Fair and Improvement Association: A. E. Timpane, Secretary, Chanute; August 28-September 2.

Ness County Agricultural Association: J. S. Wagner, Secretary, Ness City; September 6-8.

Norton County Agricultural Society: M. F. Garrity, Secretary, Norton; August 29-September 1.

Osage County Fair Association: E. T. Price, Secretary, Burlingame; September 5-8.

Reno County—Central Kansas Fair Association: A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson; September 13-23.

Rice County Agricultural Fair and Live-Stock Association: E. E. Potter, Secretary, Sterling; September 4-6.

Riley County Agricultural Society: Ino. W. Cone, Secretary, Riley; August 8-11.

Rooks County Fair Association: E. S. Williams, Secretary, Stockton.

Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association: H. B. Wallace, Secretary, Salina; September 18-22.

Shawnee County—Kansas State Exposition Company: C. H. Samson, Secretary, Topeka; September 11-15.

Smith County Fair Association: Milo Dimond, Secretary, Smith Center; August 22-25.

Stafford County Fair Association: Geo. E. Moore, Secretary, St. John; August 23-25.

Wilson County—Fredonia Agricultural Association: J. T. Cooper, Secretary, Fredonia; August 22-25.

MONEY IN EGGS

Eggs may be bought while cheap and put away for winter use. Can ship same day order is received. We have plenty of everything the bee or poultry-raiser could possibly need, such as Hives, Sections, Foundation, Frames, etc. In poultry supplies we keep in stock Cypers Incubators, Brooders, Incubator and Brooder Lamps, and the celebrated Cypher's Chick Feed. To free your pen of vermin get some of our Lice Powder or Naporesol—they never fail. Send for free catalogue.

Bee and Poultry Supplies

Plenty of Hives and Sections—If you are in a hurry, send us your order. Can ship same day order is received. We have plenty of everything the bee or poultry-raiser could possibly need, such as Hives, Sections, Foundation, Frames, etc. In poultry supplies we keep in stock Cypers Incubators, Brooders, Incubator and Brooder Lamps, and the celebrated Cypher's Chick Feed. To free your pen of vermin get some of our Lice Powder or Naporesol—they never fail. Send for free catalogue.

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BLACK LANGSHAN CHICKS—Either sex, weight 1 to 2 1/2 pounds; price, 50 cents each, during July and August. A chance to get good breeding stock cheap. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Route 1, Solomon, Kans.

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

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes; \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 3. Emden geese, 20c each. W. African guinea, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

BUFF LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs \$1.75 per 50; \$3 per 100. J. A. Reed, Route 3 Wake field, Kans.

R. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS \$1 per sitting; \$1.50 per two sittings; \$5 per hundred. Stock excellent. Mrs. A. D. Corning, Route 1, Delphos, Kans.

MAPLE HILL Standard-bred S. C. B. Leghorns champion layers, none better; cockerels from State prize-winners. \$1 per sitting; \$5 per 100. Mrs. D. W. Evans, Edgerton, Kans.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen Chicago Show 1904 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs, \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 301 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

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

S. C. B. LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs for hatching from fine pure-bred stock at \$1 per 15. Write for prices on larger numbers. J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kans.

FOR BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, from best stock, send to Gem Poultry Farm; 15, \$2; 30, \$3.50. Pure M. Bronze turkey eggs, 11, \$3. C. W. Peckham, Haven, 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 AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Hawkins and Bradley strains, scoring 98% to 94%. Mr. & Mrs. Chris Bearman Ottawa, Kans.

Golden Wyandottes

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

"A NINE TIMES WINNER"

Bates Pedigreed Strain of White Plymouth Rocks have been shown in nine poultry shows the past two years and

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

W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kansas.

White Plymouth Rocks

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Good for Eggs, Good to Eat, and Good to Look at

W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 280 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

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- Thaneloe (lice powder).....25c
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SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—Four more litters of those high-bred Collies, from 1 to 3 weeks old, for sale. Booking orders now. Walnut Grove Farm, H. D. Nutting, Prop., Emporia, Kans.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

(Copyright, Davis W. Clark.)

Third Quarter, Lesson III, Isaiah 52:13-53:12, July 16, 1905.

The Suffering Savior.

The anonymous manner in which the subject of this poem is introduced is one of the surprises of literature. The skill of it challenges admiration. The hero lives and moves, but is nameless. His career of paradoxes, with its alternations of shame and honor, grief and joy, is depicted to its very close, where the so-called malefactor has a king's grave; but his name is not once announced.

Another striking characteristic of the poem is, that it is written in praise of an idea superlatively repugnant to the Oriental mind. The East can never divorce suffering from shame. To it affliction is always penal. Woe is disgraceful. It seems absurd to suggest any possible advantage as accruing to it. Yet the first stanza flatly controverts this current sentiment, and affirms the honor and usefulness of suffering.

The protraiture of the Sufferer follows. It is done with minute and persistent fidelity. One dark stroke after another is laid on. The visage is so marred that it is fairly dehumanized. He is no tall and stately palm, but a thin and frail plant; or worse, a root lying on the parched earth. No form; no comeliness! No regal state or retinue which would command respect. Man of Sorrows; not casually acquainted, but on intimate terms with suffering. He is the personification of grief. Sorrows and afflictions are concentered in Him. Under pretense of legal form He is cut off without natural descendant and in prime of life. They attempt to make a grave for Him with executed criminals.

Literature does not contain another such likeness of the Sufferer. But the delineation of the human attitude toward the Sufferer is equally faithful. Is it to be wondered that a character which so contravened all current notions of greatness, and even goodness, should have been despised and rejected; that the face should be averted from such an one—and that the consensus should be that He was smitten of God for a cause.

At this point the prophet enters a strong disclaimer to the current and habitual judgment of the East, "This Sufferer was not stricken for His own sins." An idea, bran-new in Oriental thought, is now evolved; namely, the vicarious nature of suffering. "No, He was pierced for our transgressions. He was crushed to death for our iniquities. We get our peace with God by His chastening, and our wounds are healed by His scourging." He was ill-treated and scoffed while He bowed Himself in voluntary pain. He came to suffer, and so will remain dumb before His unjust judges and foresworn accusers.

The triumph of suffering is the last touch upon this marvelous picture. All the thinking of the East is to be turned back in its course. Suffering is not defeat, but the contrary. It is the way to glory. He who treads it shall divide a portion with the great. Weakness shall divide the spoil with the strong.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The prophet diagnoses the case. It is the most superb psychological analysis in literature. First he pictures the bewilderment of the people at the servants' suffering. He gives their hasty conclusion; namely, that it is all contemptible. Passing into the equity of the case, they reason that the Sufferer is bearing a penalty. But on further examination its vicarious quality and its redemptive effect is discovered. And this conclusion is reached by a subjective process, not by a categorical Divine declaration. The human conscience is touched by what it sees, and makes penitent announcement.

This vision of God produced the natural effect, a consciousness of sin. The prophet cries: "Woe is me. I am undone, because of my unclean lips." The symbolism of touching the lips

IS THERE A LIMIT TO THIS MAN'S HEALING POWER?

PANOPATHIC PROFESSOR WORKS WONDERS

Restores Health to Invalids Pronounced Hopelessly Incurable by Physicians, Healing in the Face of Apparent Impossibilities

DOES AWAY WITH USELESS DRUGS

And Condemns Brutal Operations by Surgeon's Deadly Knife—No Disease He May Not Cure by Some

STRANGE, INTANGIBLE, UNSEEN FORCE OF MIGHTY POTENCY

That Cures When Doctors and Medicines Fail and Hope is Gone.

HAS HE THE POWER DIVINE?

Ministers of the Gospel Say He Is Gifted of God, and Praise Him for His Help to Suffering Humanity—He Gives Service and Home Treatment Free to the Sick and Afflicted

New York, July 8.—(Special Correspondence).—Seeing is believing, and witnessing the seeming miracles performed by Professor Wallace Hadley makes one exclaim, "Is there a known limit to this man's healing power? Is there a single disease he can not cure? Is there any case so hopeless he can not restore health?"

Probably no other physician in the world treats as many patients as this famous professor of panopathy and physiatrics. They come to him by scores and hundreds. The sick and suffering, the lame and halt, the consumptive and paralytic, invalids from almost every known disease form an endless procession seeking health at his hands. And this wonderful man, this wizard of science, this great-hearted physician, receives them—treats them—cures them. Heals them of diseases pronounced incurable by the medical profession, cures them after they have been doomed to death by doctors, revives health and strength in the face of seeming impossibilities.

Not in a spirit of boasting or vanity, but in a quiet, calm statement of fact, he says there is no disease he may not cure; says it, and what is more, proves it. During a recent talk with this man who has revolutionized the theory and practice of medicine, he says: "Thousands of precious human lives are needlessly sacrificed every year by useless medicines and brutal surgery that kill oftener than they cure. All upright members of the medical profession know this whether they will admit it or not, and it is time that the general public was made aware of the facts."

"Cases have come to me that have baffled some of the best physicians in the country, where one doctor has said the trouble was with the stomach, another said heart, still another diagnosed kidney disease or something else. But in each case I was able to see the real cause and by removing it I restore the patient to perfect health. I have known stomach trouble to be diagnosed as heart disease, and heart disease as rheumatism, and countless similar instances. When these mistakes are made and the patient is treated for the wrong disease, how can the sufferer hope to get well? It is as if you tried to cure deafness by wearing eyeglasses. One is just about as sensible as the other. But I make a careful diagnosis of each case that comes to me and treat the real cause."

"I have discarded the useless drugs and medicines commonly prescribed by physicians and use a system of treatment that is as much superior to modern medical practice as the sun is to a candle. Now that I have perfected it after long years of practice and experiments, I find that I have the power to cure my patients without their coming to me or my going to them. For instance, read this letter from the Rev. Samuel Sutton, an eminent divine of Williamsburg, Ky. You see he says: 'I feel thankful to God that I was directed to you for relief from my bodily pains and ills. I feel sure that our Heavenly Father has helped and directed you in working out the secret of power over disease. Your efforts must be accompanied by the Holy Spirit to accomplish such miraculous cures. I know and believe that there is nothing to equal your treatment for the release of suffering ones from pain, weakness and disease. I wish all suffering ones knew its power to heal as I do since it cured me of heart and kidney disease, catarrh of the bladder and hemorrhoids. Dear Doctor, I can not find words to express my thanks to you for your kindness to me in ridding me of

all my physical sufferings. My prayers are that others may do as I have done, write to you and get relief, and that you may be joyful in abundance on earth and in the world to come for your faithful search and your success in finding such a wonderful power that when your treatment comes in contact with disease, illness must give way to health."

"My experience has proved that there is no disease I may not cure. I do not care how severe the case may be, how chronic, how long standing, what other men have said or failed to do, or whether the patient has been pronounced incurable or not, I am just as ready to cure consumption, cancer, paralysis, Bright's disease, organic weakness, deafness, and other so-called incurable diseases, as I am to cure stomach and bowel troubles, rheumatism, nervous prostration, blood disorders, catarrh, or any of the other ills that human flesh is heir to. I have done so many times over. Without intending to boast, I may safely say that I treat more patients in a year than the average physician does in a lifetime, and among them are numbered many of the worst cases in the country. And I cure because I have at my command a power over disease so great that its extent can hardly be realized. Recently I received this letter from Mrs. C. M. Weston of Barnegat, N. J., which will give you an idea of how many patients regard my power to cure: 'I am so glad to be able to tell you that I am well. I can hardly realize that I am cured. I had been told so many times by doctors that my case was incurable and that I could never get well that I was almost hopeless. Still, I always felt that if I could find a doctor who knew how, he could cure me, and I found him in you. Most doctors do not know how. I think they know a little about common diseases, but when it comes to the serious and difficult ones, such as mine were, they say they are incurable, and never learn anything about them. My restoration to health has surprised all who knew me. No one thought I was really being cured when I told them I was, but they see it now and can not account for it. One of the doctors who attended me last winter was the most surprised of all, as he thought my heart trouble, complicated by bronchitis, asthma and catarrh of the stomach, would surely kill me before this. So you see how near death I was, and that you literally saved me from the grave. I also want to thank you for your personal interest and care of my case. Your kind words of encouragement did me a world of good when I was so weak. I am writing to all my friends who are ill, urging them to put themselves under your care, for I know you can cure them.' Another clergyman, the Rev. T. Morris, D. D., of Harwood, Texas, whom I cured of a complication of diseases, writes to me saying: 'I am much stronger and more active than I have been for years. I shall always thank God and you as His servant for the great benefit you have conferred upon me, and shall take great pleasure in recommending you as one of the most courteous, efficient, Christian gentlemen whom I have ever known. I shall always hold myself ready to serve you as a beneficiary of your wonderful skill. Command me whenever I can serve you in anything. May God, our common Father, preserve you long in the land of the living.' I could go on indefinitely telling you of case after case similar to these, but these are sufficient to prove to any one that I have been able to restore health in the face of what seemed certain death."

"But how about those who can not afford to come to New York to have you treat them?"

"It does not make the slightest difference. I cure them in their own homes just as easily and just as surely as if I went to them or they came to me. Distance can not weaken the healing power I have. All that any one who is ill in any way, from any cause, has to do is to write me a letter, addressing Wallace Hadley, M. D., office 267 B No. 2255 Broadway, New York, telling me the disease they suffer from most or their principal symptoms, age and sex, and I will send them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge."

"Surely you do not mean that you give services and treatment free to any one merely for the asking?"

"Yes, I mean just that. I believe that as a Christian it is my duty to God and man to help all who are in need. When I have been given the power to cure I do not believe that I have the right to make any one waste his money on useless drugs when I can heal him without them. We all owe a duty to our fellow men. We must all serve in one way or another. Where a rich man gives money I give health. I am not a millionaire, but I am able to afford to do my share toward relieving the sufferings of mankind. I am happy to give freely of my services wherever they are needed. And I am especially anxious to cure any poor mortal who has been told that his or her case is incurable, that there is no hope left on earth. Or any one who has grown weary spending money on drugs and doctors in a vain search for health. If they will write to me and accept my offer there is not only hope, but an almost absolute certainty that they need be sick no longer. And it is a blessing that my power makes a letter do just as much good as a personal visit."

with fire is explained in the announcement, "Thine iniquity is taken away."

The face of Jesus shines through the veil of the prophet's language, though he does not once mention His name or indicate His rank.

The prophet sits at the very foot of the cross while he paints this fadeless portrait of the Sufferer.

Before Isaiah could have uttered words which contain the very heart of the gospel and win for him the title of Evangelist among the prophets, some unusual experience must have prepared him.

One act remains. The ineffable voice is heard, calling not now for an angelic messenger, but for a human evangel, "Whom shall I send, and who will go with me?" The prophet, elevated by what he has witnessed, and prepared by that to which he has submitted, exclaims, "Here am I! Send me!"

The Veterinarian

Calves Dying.—On the 20th we castrated some 4-months-old calves. On the second day one began to swell on the belly up to front legs and on between hind legs, but pouch was loose and open. We used turpentine on the belly, injected carbolic acid and water; and gave drench of 9 drops of aconite, which seemed to ease some. It died that night. It was running with cow, drank water freely, but took no milk after second day. In castrating we cut off end of pouch, split each testicle separate, stripped cord up as far as possible and cut off, leaving as little cord as possible. We have done this for several years and this is the first one we have lost. Please advise remedy and treatment. G. E. M. Coolidge, Kans.

Answer.—From some cause or other you had severe infection during the operation. In future operations it is always best to use a good disinfectant and have one at hand and instruments as clean as possible.

Ailing Bull.—My 3-year-old Short-horn bull had lumps come under his throat, last winter, three or four the size of hen's eggs, apparently in the skin. They broke and became running sores. They would heal and leave little lumps or welts. Others have been coming and going the same way on the side of his jaws, leaving thick welts until the jaw is three times as large as it should be. S. M. H. Chapman, Kans.

Answer.—A stimulating liniment applied to your bull's throat and side of the neck will no doubt relieve the situation. Put six ounces of turpentine in four ounces linseed oil. Rub on the affected part once daily.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending July 11, 1905, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The week has been cool, the temperature being below normal. The rainfall was light in Thomas and in the extreme southwestern counties; heavy rains occurred in Butler and Marion Counties, extending then northeastward to Johnson, Wyandotte, and Leavenworth Counties. Over the rest of the State good rains fell. On the 2nd, at Eldorado, six and fifty-three hundredths inches of rain fell in two hours and fifteen minutes, the total rainfall being 8.20 inches in 3 hours and 15 minutes.

RESULTS. EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is over and the oat harvest is practically over. Stacking wheat has begun in several counties where conditions were dry enough. Thrashing has progressed in several counties, but was retarded by wet weather in others. The wheat is turning out better than anticipated. Corn has made good growth and is in fine condition; it is silking in the southern counties and tasseling in the central, and has been laid by. The third crop of alfalfa in the southern counties is fine. Grass is fine, and pastures are good. Haying has been retarded by the wet weather which has also interfered some with baling hay. Flax is being cut in Coffey and Elk counties and is a good crop. Timothy is ready to cut in Anderson; it was being cut in Shawnee when

fine condition; it is silking in the southern counties and tasseling in the central; much of it has been laid by. Oats harvest progressed until it became too wet; a fair chop is promised. Grass has made a good growth and pastures are fine. The second cutting of alfalfa has been completed in some counties, is progressing in others, and has been stopped by rains in others; it is ready to cut in the northern counties. Apples are a good crop in some counties, a fair crop in others, and have dropped in some. Potatoes generally are a good crop. Garden products are plentiful. The flood in the Republican River washed out much meat, oats and corn in Republic, Cloud and Clay Counties.

Barber.—Weather conditions good for corn and cane; wheat nearly all harvested and some thrashed; quality of wheat is good but yield not so large as expected. Barton.—Wheat harvesting interfered with by rains and thrashing stopped by same cause; quality of wheat is good; corn making rapid growth and tasseling; second crop of alfalfa cut.

Butler.—Crops generally doing well; corn and alfalfa making good growth; condition of crops improved by recent heavy rain, although some damage was experienced.

Clay.—Too wet to complete wheat harvest; all bottom land under water and large amounts of wheat and oats washed away; much corn ruined by the high water.

Cloud.—Corn on uplands in excellent condition, but many fields in river bottoms ruined by flood; much wheat ruined by being covered with sand and many acres of this crop are under water; much wheat and oats on uplands rotted in shock.

Cowley.—Wheat thrashing and stacking delayed by frequent showers; corn beginning to shoot; new hay in market and crop is large; all garden products plentiful.

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TOPEKA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Topeka, Kans.

well and quality of crop is generally good; oats harvest progressing slowly, with fair yield; corn doing well and fields clean; gardens in good condition. Stafford.—Wheat-thrashing begun; corn doing well and ground in good condition for plowing. Sumner.—Thrashing in progress, with yield only fair; corn doing well; fairly good yield of oats; weather somewhat too dry for good growth of alfalfa; potatoes doing well. Washington.—Corn making rapid growth and has good color but is weedy in places and ground too wet for cultivation; wheat and oats ripe but harvesting delayed by wet weather; potatoes and garden products doing well; second crop of alfalfa about ready to cut; fair crop of apples and grapes.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is finished in the southern counties and nearly completed in the central; it was progressing in the northern counties but was delayed by rains; thrashing has begun in the southern counties. Macaroni wheat is in good condition and gives good promise in Sheridan County. Oats and barley are being cut in some counties, cutting prevented by wet weather in others. Corn is in good condition and has grown rapidly. Grass is doing well. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Potatoes are good. Apricots and peaches are ripening in Clark County. Forage crops have made good growth.

Clark.—Wheat harvest completed and thrashing begun; corn, Kafir-corn and cane doing well; native grasses still green; apricots and peaches ripening. Decatur.—Harvesting of crops interfered with by recent rains; wheat, barley and oats all ripened about the same time and much of these crops will become over-ripe before being cut; corn making fairly good growth, although weather has been cool.

Finney.—Grain harvest about completed and thrashing about to begin. Lane.—Wheat harvest nearly completed and plowing making good progress; corn and forage crops making good growth in consequence of recent rains; potatoes doing well.

Morton.—Wheat harvest making good progress. Norton.—Wheat harvest making good progress and completed in many fields; quality of wheat is good although some suffered damage from hail; corn making rapid growth although still late; second crop of alfalfa in valleys ready to cut.

Sheridan.—Wheat harvest well advanced and promises fair yield; barley and oats being cut and good crops indicated; macaroni wheat has long straw and is well filled; corn making rapid growth but most of it small for this time of year.

Thomas.—Wheat harvesting making good progress, with yield and quality of crop very good; corn and forage crops making good growth; good rains during past week.

Trego.—Fine week for harvesting, which is nearing completion; minor crops doing well.

Wallace.—Wheat and barley harvest begun; corn doing well although some fields are weedy; gardens doing fairly well.

Gossip About Stock.

Manwarring Bros., proprietors of Ridge-way Farm Herd of Berkshire swine, report stock doing finely with several boars about ready for service and good enough to head a herd for ready sale. They invite special inspection of breeders and promise attractive prices.

A. M. Ashcraft & Son, of Atchison, report that they have six yearling bulls on hand, all in good condition, which will be sold at a price worth the money. The first crop of fifteen calves from the great herd sire Harmony's Knight 218509 show up to entire satisfaction, short-legged and beefy-typed fellows. Ten of this number are bulls.

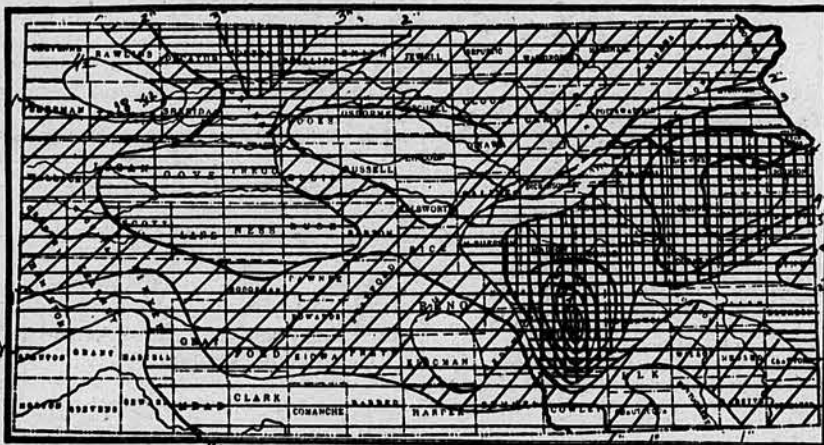
E. E. Axline, the famous Poland-China breeder of Oak Grove, Mo., claims October 9 as the date for his annual fall sale. He will also sell a half-dozen good ones at the State Fair combination sale to be held at Sedalia, Mo., on August 24. The crop of pigs he now has on hand are of the usual high quality and breeding, and breeders and farmers can look forward to October 9 as one even in the annual sale season that is not to be missed or forgotten.

F. H. Schrepel, proprietor of the Cheyenne Valley Farm of Fercherons and Poland-Chinas, reports that he expects to make the circuit of the leading fairs, and regarding his horses says they are doing fine. He says: "I have a good lot to take to the leading fairs in the West. I have suckling colts that weigh 600 pounds and my yearlings and 2-year-olds are the large, lusty fellows. My old horses are doing well and have proved themselves good breeders."

On October 18, 1905, at Overbrook, the Kanwaka herd of Poland-Chinas belonging to W. B. VanHorn & Sons will be drawn upon for the material for a public sale. There will be included about 50 head most of which will be 1904 fall pigs of extra size and quality. They have free range on clover and are fed plenty of shorts and milk. Kanwaka is famous for quality with size and bone. They breed the large, useful kind which is just what Western farmers want. Remember the date is fixed in our Dates Claimed Column. It will pay to remember it.

E. J. Hewett, Eldorado, Kans., starts an advertisement of Fercheron horses. Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Poland-China hogs in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. His herd of Fercherons is one of the best

Rainfall for Week Ending July 8, 1905.



SCALE IN INCHES: Less than 1/4, 1/4 to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, Over 3, T. trace.

the rains stopped it. Early apples are good and abundant. Winter apples are growing.

Anderson.—Wheat thrashing stopped and some of the grain in lowest land damaged by heavy rains during past week; corn doing well; timothy almost ready to cut.

Brown.—Oats harvest about completed; corn generally laid by; haying retarded by rain.

Chase.—Beneficial rains; wheat all in shock; early corn tasseling; some Kafir corn still in need of cultivation.

Chautauqua.—Yield of wheat better than expected; oat crop improved and harvest about over; corn doing well and there is prospect of good crop; third crop of alfalfa doing very well.

Coffey.—Wheat thrashing interfered with by rain; corn cultivation progressing as ground has become very weedy; flax harvest making good progress.

Crawford.—Oats harvest progressing slowly on account of soft fields; corn making rapid growth; grass doing well; potatoes good.

Elk.—Some flax cut, with fair crop; corn making good growth.

Franklin.—Weather too wet for farm work.

Greenwood.—Wheat and oats being thrashed, with quality and yield good; corn in fine condition and prospect for crop is good; some damage to alfalfa by wet worm and growth apparently checked; early apples plentiful; good rains during past week.

Johnson.—Wheat and oats harvest completed and some stacking done; thrashing begun but delayed by recent rains; corn making rapid growth; pastures improved; English blue grass and flax being cut; timothy haying commenced.

Linn.—Thrashing and haying stopped by rains but little damaged to wheat. It is apparent thus far; corn making rapid growth; pastures good.

Lyon.—Wheat damaged to some extent by rain and high water; corn generally clean and making rapid growth.

Marshall.—Corn making good growth but needs cultivation and is weedy in many fields; too wet for wheat harvesting and some wheat in shock is being damaged by the rains; oats cutting retarded by the rain; pastures doing well; hay crop will be good.

Montgomery.—Good week for growing crops and grass; stacking and thrashing in progress.

Osage.—Good week for growing crops. Shawnee.—Wheat in shock; oats harvest delayed by excessive rain; corn doing well and prospect for this crop is very good; timothy haying interfered with by the rains; pastures in good condition; fine crop of early apples; winter apples and grapes making good growth; peaches dropping; cattle doing well; some damage to alfalfa by wet weather.

Woodson.—Corn cultivation completed; corn tasseling and silking; Kafir-corn fine and being laid by; hay being baled.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is nearing completion but rains have retarded it in many counties; thrashing progressed in many counties until stopped by the rains; thrashing discloses a fine berry and a fair yield. Corn has made good progress and is in

Dickinson.—Harvesting completed; some wheat in shock damaged by recent rains; thrashing and stacking of this crop begun but delayed by the rain; corn doing very well and earliest corn setting ears; much alfalfa damaged; second cutting still being put up; grasses and pastures making good growth.

Edwards.—Wheat harvest delayed by wet weather, but is nearly completed; corn in fine condition.

Ellsworth.—Wheat nearly all cut except in southern portion of county where harvest has been delayed by rains; good prospects for corn.

Harper.—Corn doing well and early planted now in roasting-ear; promise of good crop of prairie hay; prospect good for all fruit except peaches.

Jewell.—Wheat harvest delayed by wet weather; corn making rapid growth and generally clean, although the rains have interfered with cultivation.

Kingman.—Wheat harvest completed and thrashing in progress; new wheat on market and quality is very good; corn tasseling and promises well although acreage is not large; grass doing well and promises large yield of hay.

Lincoln.—Fine growing week, although weather has been somewhat too wet for wheat-thrashing; quality of wheat fair to good; potatoes not so good as crop of last year; good prospect for apples.

McPherson.—Wheat harvest completed and thrashing in progress, with quality good and moderate yield; alfalfa cut and in stack; grass and pastures doing well; apples dropping.

Ottawa.—Wheat harvesting and thrashing delayed by recent rains; some stacking finished and some fields not yet harvested on account of soft ground; corn doing very well; second crop of alfalfa partially cut; fair crop of oats and spelt.

Pawnee.—Wheat harvest nearly over and thrashing begun; yield and quality of this crop fair; corn tasseling and silking and is doing well generally.

Reno.—Wheat-thrashing making good progress and quality and yield of the crop is good; stacking in progress; corn mostly laid by although some fields that were neglected during the wheat harvest are quite weedy; gardens doing well; home-grown cucumbers and tomatoes now in market; early apples plentiful.

Republic.—Corn in low lands experienced great damage from overflow of Republican River during past week.

Rooks.—Weather too wet for wheat harvest although a large part of the crop has been cut; corn doing well; second crop of alfalfa being cut and is good; grass doing well and cattle fattening.

Rush.—Harvest almost completed but thrashing has been delayed by the wet weather; corn and forage crops doing well; pastures much improved by recent rains; plowing for fall wheat in progress; not much wheat will be sown in stubble ground.

Russell.—Wheat-thrashing delayed by rain; quality of crop is good although some of the grain has been damaged by the wet weather; plowing in progress for fall seeding; pastures doing very well; corn being cultivated and looking well.

Saline.—Wheat stacking and thrashing interfered with by wet weather; corn tasseling and making fine growth. Sedgwick.—Wheat-thrashing progressing

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is doing its share in trying to send more farmers to your country. You can help that work by a little effort.

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

Send list this week to

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 General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry.
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small herds in the West. His aim having always been to secure weight and quality and he now has a choice herd which has already brought him distinction. Last year he had the pleasure of selling the highest priced weanling in Kansas, and this speaks volumes for the quality of the herd. Mr. Hewitt will hold a public sale of 45 head of choice Aberdeen-Angus cattle at his place on September 7, announcement of which will be made in due time.

The Plainville Herd of Shorthorn cattle is owned by N. F. Chaw, Plainville, Kans. This thriving town is located in Rooks County, which is in the midst of the great alfalfa belt of Kansas and which is consequently noted for its good herds of pure-bred cattle and hogs. Mr. Shaw has some excellent Shorthorns and they are appreciated by his neighbors as well as himself. His sales of breeding stock are many, the last one being that of the fine yearling bull, Esther's Baron, to Wm. Shirley of Milo, Lincoln County. There was a time when nothing but range cattle were thought of in this section and men were almost afraid to look at a pure-bred bull. Now all this is changed and there is a

keen demand for good cattle in this country and buyers do not hesitate at prices provided the animal is satisfactory.

At Newton, Kans., on August 1, 1906, will be held a dispersion sale of the A. G. McQuiddy herd of O. I. C. swine.

The Glenwood Herds of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, belonging to C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans., were never so prosperous.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found an advertisement of AMATITE roofing, which many of our readers have already used.

California Opportunities.

If you want a comfortable home where the climate is mild and "everything grows," read the book, "The Great Sacramento Valley of California," sent for 10 cents by the Southern Pacific, Department I, San Francisco.

The Markets

Kansas City Grain Markets.

Moderate receipts of new wheat resulted in 2@4c decline in prices for car lots. There was a good mill and shipping demand at the decline.

Corn prices were 1/4@1/2c lower on account of increased offerings. The demand was moderate. The railroads reported 49 cars of corn received, compared with a holiday week ago and a year ago.

Oats prices were unchanged. Receipts were light. The railroads reported 13 cars of oats received, compared with holiday a week ago and a year ago.

Kansas City Live Stock Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday July 10, 1906. Cattle receipts showed quite a shrinkage last week, and the proportion of heavy fat steers continued small, both of which conditions helped prices, so that the week closed with prices 16@25c higher on killing cattle, nice heifers and yearling steers 20@35c higher, stockers and feeders 10@15c higher for desirable stuff.

The cattle supply to-day is liberal at 15,000 head here, nearly half of which is in the quarantine division. Quite a good many Nebraska fed steers are here to-day, but total supply of good steers is small, prices on these steady to a shade higher. Top price to-day is \$6.60, while the top last week was \$6.75.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Markets. South St. Joseph, Mo., July 10, 1906. Aggregate receipts at the five principal markets to-day were 44,300, as compared with 28,500 for the corresponding day last week.

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—One 3-year-old registered Jersey bull, will be sold cheap. Inquire at Aug. Beutel, Alma, Kans.

SIX SHORTHORN BULLS—13 to 16 months old, eligible to registry, mostly reds, all sired by British Lion 133892 and out of the finest breeding—mixed Bates, Booth and Cruickshank. Price, \$40 each if taken soon.

FOR SALE—My entire herd of registered Shorthorn cattle, consisting of 19 head of the Bates, Pomona, Marys, Primrose, and Scotch topped families, all of the large beef type; straight red. Address W. H. Shoemaker, Route 2, Naroka, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Red Polled cattle, male and female. D. F. VanBuskirk, Bluemound, Kans.

YOUNG HOLSTEINS—Both sexes; from butter-bred cows and descendants of Sarcosia Lad, World's Fair Champion and other selected sires. Attractive prices. Hillcrest Farm, Greenwood, Mo.

FOR SALE—10 Registered Galloway bulls, cheap. J. A. Darrow, Route 5, Miltonvale, Kans.

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

STRAY MARE—A black mare came to Wm. Cook's residence, one-half mile east of the city of Downs, Kans., on or about the 10th day of October, 1904, weight about 900 pounds, age about 8 years, worth \$40; branded on the left shoulder; owner or owners will please come, prove property and pay expenses.

SWINE.

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

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

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

SEED CORN—Both white and yellow at 80 cents per bushel; cane, millet and Kafir-corn seeds. Prices and sample on application. Adams & Walton, Osage City, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

MARION COUNTY BARGAINS—160 acres, 1 mile from county seat, fair improvements, good young orchard, 50 acres pasture, 7 acres alfalfa, balance in cultivation.

DO YOU WANT to buy a farm, ranch, city property, or buy, sell or exchange a stock of merchandise, or want a bargain in some of my wheat farms, write me. F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

CHEAP HOMES—80 acres, 60 acres second bottom, good alfalfa land, \$1,800; 80 acres, 40 acres cultivated, \$1,000; 80 acres, 5-room house, level land, \$1,200; 160 acres nice smooth land near town, \$3,000; 180 acres, 5-room house, all smooth, \$3,200; 160 acres, 50 acres cultivated, balance pasture, partly rough, \$2,000. We have all sizes cheap. Try us at Florence, Minneapolis or Salina, Kans. Garrison & Studebaker.

FOR SALE—The best fruit and dairy farm of 80 acres in Kans. 40 minutes drive from Topeka, finely improved, large barn, 7-room house, 3 chicken houses, large young orchard, hanging full of choice varieties of apples, 400 peach trees, 2 acres grapes, 1 acre blackberries, 10 cherry trees and other fruit in smaller quantities, 50 acres alfalfa, 3 acres clover and timothy, 25 acres tame grass, pastured, 2 acres Kaw bottom in potatoes, 15 acres corn, 5 acres in cane and millet, enough timber for fuel and posts. The above is a very pretty and picturesque place on rural free delivery and telephone; cannot be beat for a home. Also sell the cows and horses, implements, etc. My health will not permit me to farm, the reason for selling. Can give terms on part, equal to or better than rent at 6 per cent. Will give possession as soon as a deal is made. Address R. F. D., care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—In Osborne, Russell and Rooks Counties, improved farms, pasture lands, two twelve hundred acre ranches, mercantile stocks. Will trade one ranch for good stock hardware and implements. We can please you, write to-day. Otis & Smith, Natoma, Osborne Co., Kans.

200 ACRE WELL IMPROVED FARM for \$2,200, to close an estate. Address Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

WANTED TO TRADE—Good Topeka city property for 160 acre or 80 acre farm within 8 miles of Topeka. Osage or Salina. Frank Johnson, 1121 West 3d Street, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—200 acres fine pasture land, 175 acres of it mow land, two miles from Alma, living water that never fails, all fenced. This is a bargain if taken soon. Call on or address Mrs. M. A. Watts, Alma, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good farm and pleasant home, one-half mile from county high-school and city public school, three-fourths of a mile from several churches and stores, 2 grain elevators and stations. Farm consists of 800 acres, adapted to farming and stock raising, good 9-room house, with water, bathroom and good cellar, ice-house, tool-house, barns and sheds sufficient to hold 40 tons of hay and 150 head of cattle and horses, alfalfa, shade and fruit trees. Farm can be divided. Price, \$15 per acre. Call on or address the owner, Box 192, Wakeenay, Kans.

to the packers and they will take every opportunity to break the market. Practically no sheep were offered to-day, but the demand was strong and prices would have ruled somewhat higher had they been offered. WARRICK.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. I can fix you up with Wm. Green, P. O. Box 996, Wichita, Kans.

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

FARMS WANTED

Want four good farms in Missouri and five in Kansas for Cash. Price from \$2,500 to \$20,000 with perfect titles. Give full description and price. Will deal with owners only.

THE CASH LAND COMPANY, 1140 James Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Cal

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Greatest field in the world for profitable investment. Booklets free for the asking. Write to-day. Cecil Rhodes said—read what he said. Mapiri Gold and Power Company, Box 107, Rock Island, Illinois.

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Made direct to farmers in Shawnee and adjoining counties at a low rate of interest. Money ready. No delay in closing loan when a good title is furnished and security is satisfactory. Please write or call.

DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO., Stormont Bldg., 107 West 6th, Topeka, Ke.

California Land For Sale

If you are figuring on a home in the Golden State, write the undersigned for information. KETCHUM & PROCTER, Occidental, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Canvassers for a fruit can holder and sealer. Territory given. J. W. Adams, 741 Tennessee, Lawrence, Kans.

AGENTS WANTED Sell 101 bottle Sarsaparilla for \$50; best seller; 250 per cent profit. Write today for terms. F. R. Green, 115 Lake St., Chicago

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—Belles Delight is an exquisite preparation for the complexion. It does not cover up, but positively removes in every case, Freckles, Tan, Pimples and Liver Spots. Write us and learn how to obtain a bottle free. Geo. T. Brandon Co., Department N, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A few good ferrets. Pair, \$8. Roy F. Cope, Topeka, Kans.

POSITION WANTED by a middle-age man as manager of a ranch; has twenty years experience in this country and six years in two of the State Agricultural Colleges in Sweden. Understand farming and stock-raising thoroughly. Reference. Address J. C. Severin, Halliwell, Kans.

WANTED—Good, experienced farm hand; permanent employment. References exchanged. T. Saxon, St. Marys, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—A second-hand surrey, cheap. E. B. Cowgill, Kansas Farmer Office.

WANTED—Girl for general house work. No washing. Mrs. E. B. Cowgill, 1325 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.

HONEY New Crop about July 1. Ask for prices. A. S. PARSON, 403 S 7th Street, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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

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

LEGAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LEASING CERTAIN of the tribal lands of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians for agricultural purposes. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., June 24, 1906. Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the U. S. Indian Agent, Kiowa Agency, Anadarko, Okla., until 2 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, December 4, 1906, and will be immediately thereafter opened in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for leasing for farming purposes about 400,000 acres of tribal Indian lands. Maps showing the location and description of each tract to be leased can be procured on application to the U. S. Indian Agent. Such lands will be leased in tracts not exceeding one quarter-section, or fraction thereof, where the quarter is fractional, for the period of five years from January 1, 1906. No bid for a different period or different quantity will be considered; and no person, firm, company, or corporation will be permitted to lease more than two sections. Posters giving fuller information, and the terms to be observed in the submission of bids, can be obtained by addressing the U. S. Indian Agent. The bids must be addressed to the U. S. Indian Agent, Kiowa Agency, Anadarko, Okla., and must be plainly marked on the outside of the envelop, "Proposals for leasing Kiowa lands for agricultural purposes." Bids not conforming to the requirements of the printed poster may be rejected if such action shall be deemed necessary in the interests of the Indians. Any further information desired may be obtained from the U. S. Indian Agent, Anadarko, Okla. C. F. LARRABEE, Acting Commissioner.

Stray List

Week Ending July 13.

Montgomery County—Samuel McMurtry, Clerk PONY—Taken up by J. C. Wyrich, in Louisville tp., June 12, 1906, one sorrel pony mare, blind in left eye, branded on left shoulder and bar X on left hip; valued at \$20.

For the Little Ones

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Japanese Cradle Song.

(NE HONNO KOMORI WOOTAH.)
Sleep, sleep, dear child, now slumber,
After resting, awake;
Fine red beans without number
Thou shalt have with cake.

Hear now the wild birds crying,
O'er the rice-fields near;
Far away they'll soon be flying—
Slumber now, my dear.

Soon bloom the plum-tree flowers
Near the pool of Kausal,
Thro' cherry blossom bowers
You shall see the sky.

—From Cradle Songs of Many Nations.

Nancy's Cornwallis Day.

LUCIE D. WELSH.

Nancy was walking up the lane with a basket of herbs on her arm when she saw James, who had been up in town, running toward her and waving his hat. He seemed very much excited.

"O, Nancy!" he cried, as soon as he was within speaking distance. "What do you think? They're going to have a Cornwallis Day up in town."

"What's a Cornwallis Day?" asked Nancy.

"Why, don't you know about Lord Cornwallis and all the Britishers surrendering to George Washington and our soldiers? John Parmenter, who helps father with the haying, was there and he's told me about it lots of times."

"Course I know about that, but what's a Cornwallis Day?"

"O, a lot of the fellows will be dressed up like Britishers and a lot like Continentals and there's goin' to be a fight, and our soldiers will beat, you know—"

"A fight! Why, some of 'em might get killed!" cried Nancy, her black eyes growing big and round.

"You silly goose," exclaimed James. "It'll be just make-believe fighting; but the guns will go bang! bang! and the men will fall down. It will be great fun!"

"I think it'll be kind of scary."

"That's just like a girl to be afraid of a noise. Somebody's going to be dressed up like George Washington, and there'll be a Cornwallis and he'll surrender. I wouldn't miss it for anything. I guess Josiah and I will go and stay all day."

"I wish I could go too," said Nancy, wistfully.

"Don't you believe you can?" Nancy shook her head. "Your grandfather doesn't believe in girls going off on junketings," she said primly, repeating the words she had so often heard Deacon Stowe speak.

"My father says we'll be children only once, and he likes to have us enjoy ourselves," remarked James.

"O, there's your grandfather now," cried Nancy, suddenly; she picked up the basket which had slipped from her arm to the ground and hurried up the lane, while James with equal speed made his way down the lane toward the house.

"Didn't I see you talking with James?" asked Deacon Stowe, as Nancy approached.

"Yes, sir," replied the little girl.

"Wa'n't you sent on an errand?"

"Yes, sir."

"Little gals shouldn't stop to talk when they are sent on errands," Grandfather Stowe shook his cane threateningly, but Nancy ran lightly by on her little bare feet, thankful to escape so easily.

Nancy Austin was the little bound girl at Deacon Stowe's and James was the Deacon's grandson. They all lived together in the plastered house, with its walls stuck full of stones, at the foot of the lane. James with his father and mother, brothers and sisters occupied half of the house, while Nancy lived in the other half with Deacon Stowe and his wife.

In the herb garden that afternoon Nancy was still busily thinking of the delights of Cornwallis Day.

"Boo!" said a voice behind her, and James jumped over the fence and landed at her side.

Nancy jumped and dropped the bunch of wormwood that she had just gathered.

"How you frightened me, James," she said reproachfully.

"Don't you hate this old, smelly place?" asked James, sniffing and making a wry face. "It reminds me of sore throats and colds and all sorts of things."

"I like it," replied Nancy, "and I know the names of almost every herb here. See, this is high balm and that is low balm; here's thoroughwort, tansy, catnip, boneset, thyme, sage, senna."

"Please stop, Nancy! Truly, I feel sick. I guess you would, too, if you'd had to take 'em all, same's I have."

"Your grandmother says they've saved many a poor creature's life."

"I'd rather mine wouldn't be saved, then," asserted the rebellious James. "Say, Nancy they're going to have a band, too, Cornwallis Day. Don't you wish you could go?"

"Yes, I do," replied Nancy.

"Well, I'll tell you what. Father says Josiah and I can go if we'll work real hard out of school. I've got to gather the teasels; it's awful hard work to gather teasels, Nancy, they're so prickly. I hate to do it. Say, Nancy, if you'll help me, I'll get mother to ask grandfather to let you go, too."

"Do you suppose he would if she did ask him?"

"Course he would. He always does what mother wants to have him."

"I've got to pick all these herbs, tie them up in bunches and carry them up garret. That'll take about all my spare time, but perhaps I can squeeze out a little to help you if I get up earlier."

"I might help you some about the herbs, though I do hate them so. They aren't quite as bad to pick as teasels."

"It's a bargain," said Nancy.

In those days teasels were used in all woolen mills to help in the process of making cloth. They grew on low bushes and were shaped like pine cones and covered with sharp spines which pointed downward toward the stem. They were picked while green and allowed to dry, when the spines became strong and tough. They are not much used in these days, but at the time of my story the raising of teasels was an important industry.

What with her usual household duties, her school work and the herb-gathering, Nancy found herself rather busy, yet she did go out to the south field, where the teasels grew, for a few minutes every day. These minutes flew by on golden wings, for they were filled with conversations about the wonderful day which was to come.

"A lot of the fellers are going to dress up like Indians and fight with the Britishers," James imparted to her on one occasion. At another time he had something even more startling to relate.

"Harvey Rice went to a Cornwallis Day down to Concord once, and there were lots of men around with things to sell. There was a man that sold mead, and one with sandwiches, and one with candy and nuts. And, Nancy, there was a man selling oysters! They cost a cent apiece, and Harvey bought one. He said it was fine."

"What's an oyster?" asked Nancy. "It's a kind of fish that grows in a shell; a man opens it with a knife and you put salt and vinegar and pepper on it and then you eat it."

"What, raw!"

"Yes, sir, raw! If there's a man selling oysters at this Cornwallis I am going to buy one myself."

"Where'll you get your money?" asked Nancy in awe-struck tones.

"My father told me he would give me a sixpence if I did my work well, and I am doing it well. O, I'm not going to spend all the money," James explained in answer to the horrified look of question in Nancy's eyes, "but I shall certainly buy an oyster."

Cornwallis Day dawned bright and clear. At an early hour, James and Josiah, with a goodly supply of lunch, went gayly up the lane; from the garret window Nancy watched them with tear-dimmed eyes. Great bunches of herbs hung all about her, making the air heavy with their scent, while in the cider-mill chamber the teasels were spread to dry. Nancy's fingers were sore from picking the latter, while her back was lame from bending over the herbs. James had not found much time to help her. She

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TOPEKA, KAN.

would not have cared for these discomforts, however, if she could have gone to Cornwallis Day.

"Gals shouldn't be thinking about gallivantin' round all the time," Deacon Stowe had said in answer to the request of James's mother. The old man's rheumatism was bad that morning, so they all knew it was useless to urge the matter; the boys had gone without her.

It was a hard forenoon for Nancy. The tears would roll down her cheeks in spite of all she could do. Mrs. Stowe was very sorry for the little girl and tried to think of some way in which her disappointment might be made up to her. About ten o'clock James's mother came in.

"Phineas is going to Northboro this forenoon. Do you want to send up in town for anything?" she asked. Phineas was James's father.

"Yes," said Grandfather Stowe. "I want him to stop and get me some medicine from the doctor. Your roots and herbs don't seem to do me any good this time. My rheumatism grows worse right along."

"Why don't you have Nancy ride up

with Phineas? She could get the medicine and be back with it before he would. He expects to stay all day."

"That's a good plan," replied Grandfather. "And, Nancy," he said, turning to the child, "if the doctor isn't there you wait until he comes. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir," answered Nancy, as she ran upstairs to get ready.

"James and Josiah have plenty of lunch, if you should have to wait a long time," James mother said as they were starting.

"The Doctor's gone to Southboro and won't be back for two or three hours," said the doctor's wife in reply to their question.

"I don't see but what you've got to go to Cornwallis after all," James father said, with twinkling eyes. "There's nothing else in town to-day. Don't forget to watch for the doctor, though."

"Hi, Nancy, here's the oyster man!" cried James, as he saw the little figure climbing down from his father's chaise. "Come on and I'll give you one."

"I can buy it myself," she said. "Your father gave me a sixpence." —Ex.

The Young Folks

Creek-Bed Rides.

In winter-time the creek's aboom,
And there is never any room
To climb its banks, or go to ride
The paths that wind along its side.
It rises forty feet and drowns
The willows to their very crowns;
It rises up and overflows
And churns along the orchard rows
And carries off the land and trees
And tears at everything it sees.

In summer-time no creek is there;
No water trickling anywhere.
The willow clumps stand tall and sweet
Like gardens in a shaded street;
And up above the willow tops
The overhanging orchard crops
Look down from every orchard row
To see what's happening below.
I know they all are wondering where
The creek has gone that once was there.

My horse and I ride down the bed
With willows waving overhead.
We see the flowers on either side
And smell the clover as we ride,
And think how glad the creek must be
To be a-playing in the sea.
—Alberta Bancroft in Sunset Magazine for January.

Peary and the "Roosevelt."

Last, but not least, comes Peary, with his new ship, the Roosevelt, essaying another venture from the Greenland zone. There is not in Arctic history any more striking figure than that of Peary, the embodiment of the resolute, masterly American spirit now revolutionizing the world. He has spent over a decade warring with the forces of nature in that desolate solitude, and a peculiar touch of brightness is added to the otherwise gloomy picture by the fact that his courageous and devoted wife has braved his loneliness with him, enduring the terrible winters there, and seeing their baby girl draw its first breath in their far-northern home. Peary has made Greenland his theater of operations; exploration there has, by common consent, been left to him alone. Almost every summer since 1891 has seen him invade the frozen wastes on new discoveries bent. Eight long winters, too, without a glimpse of the sun for six months each time, has he labored in the land of the ice.

He is forty-eight years old, and his given his prime to this work. He has spent his own private means, and his wife has given hers; and they have both taken to the lecture platform to raise funds to help him on, while once he had to exhibit his ship in Atlantic seaports to obtain enough money to complete her stores. The United States Navy Department, in which he is a civil engineer, now ranking as commander, has granted him the leave of absence necessary to pursue his researches; but he has enjoyed no financial aid from the Government. He has had to plan his expeditions, finance them, and then carry them out. Latterly, however, some wealthy friends have undertaken the fiscal part, thus relieving him of one of the greatest worries that must vex an enthusiastic soul.

For Peary is an enthusiast, though his enthusiasm is tempered with sagacity and prudence. He feels that he can win, and is undismayed by obstacles. He has lived among the Eskimos, adapting himself to their primitive conditions, subsisted on walrus blubber and other "delicacies," and faced every discomfort the civilized being finds associated with his human antithesis. Nor is this the worst—Peary has endured rigorous hardships, physical torture, and serious disablement.—From "For the Conquest of the Pole," by P. T. McGrath, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for July.

Have You Read Sunset Magazine?

No other magazine gives so much accurate, interesting information about California and the Great West as does Sunset. Every issue beautifully illustrated. Published by the Southern Pacific, Department E, San Francisco, and sold by newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy, and remember the Southern Pacific will sell one-way tickets to California at very low rates from September 15 to October 31, 1905.

A man is rich in proportion to the things he can afford to let alone.—Thoreau.

Horace Greeley Down to Date.

(Continued from page 725.)

Kansas, then I assure you you are very far from understanding what I have been trying to say. I have simply been applying Kansas methods of estimate and description to the affairs of another commonwealth in which for the present I find a congenial home.

Thus far we have been comparing the East with the West and pointing out the difference. With these differences in mind there are two important things to be remembered:

1. The differences are trivial and superficial. The two sections are alike in essentials.

2. They are good; not bad. It is best that Massachusetts and Kansas should be different.

The progress of industry, and especially the improvement of facilities for transportation and communication, tend to bring the two sections closer and closer together. In so far as this helps to a better understanding between the citizens of the two States, it is altogether a good thing. In so far as it tends to make the people think, act farm, eat, drink, pray and swear alike, it is a bad thing.

Kansas grows beef, bread, and standard oil for Massachusetts; and Massachusetts pays the bill in skates, jack-knives, sewing-machines, and three-dollar shoes. It is very much to the benefit of both States that this exchange should continue and that everything should be done to facilitate it. Brethren, that is our problem, and it is a big one. When I pay \$7.50 in Amherst, Mass., for 196 pounds of flour which was grown by some Dickinson County farmer and sold by him for \$2.00, then the West is too far from the East. The other day in a Boston restaurant I ordered a cut of roast beef. I got approximately four ounces of beef—not more—and it cost me fifty cents, and I had to tip the waiter besides. The Saline County farmer who grew that beef probably sold it on the hoof for four cents a pound, or one cent for the portion that cost me half a dollar. I know it is a long way from Salina to Boston, but it is not so far as that.

A story is told of a New York restaurant customer who complained to the proprietor. "You are charging more for your porterhouse steaks than you used to," he said. "Yes," said the restaurant man, "that is because the price of meat has gone up." "But the steaks are smaller than they use to be." "Certainly," said the restaurant man, "that is on account of the scarcity of beef."

So that's what we want to do—to bring the two sections into closer relations and into a better understanding. We don't care to make fun of the New Englander's fertilizers nor of the Kansas man's wind.

And one thing more—important, too. If I have succeeded in convincing you that Kansas is not the only place on earth, we may as well go the whole figure and allow that there is something in this world besides Kansas and Massachusetts even. We have been talking of the East and the West simply because those two sections are so frequently compared, and because our interests are closely bound together in the manner which I have just tried to bring out. But there are other countries, even in the United States. First, foremost and greatest of all is the great South, the Land of Dixie. That is the country which in the next twenty-five years is to make the greatest progress of all. If Horace Greeley were here to-night in my place, and if he really wanted to boom the development of a new country, he would not say, "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country;" nor would he say as I suggested, "Go east, young man, and live on the fat of the land," but it would be "Go south, young man, and make your fortune in Dixie."

Still, even this does not give us the whole world. I have had occasion to make frequent visits into Canada, and that's a grand country, too. Any man could go there and build a good home and even find a tranquil and appealing citizenship.

Besides all this let me say that I

have made a brief visit to the old world and had a little look at England, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland. Even those countries are beautiful, rich and happy. I am sure I could go and live comfortable in any one of them.

I am speaking to-night to my fellow alumni of the well-beloved Kansas Agricultural College, and amongst you I am ambitious to be known as a member of the class of 1891. You will all remember that that class was the only one that ever adopted a distinctive motto, and one that meant what it said. That motto was "We want the Earth." After fourteen years we make no bones of saying we're going to have it. I have taken the trouble to go over a considerable portion of it myself to inspect it personally and to see if it was all right before we finally take it onto our hands. I am very much gratified to report that it is all right. We shall go ahead and close up our contract, at once.

Doubtless we shall then wish for new worlds to conquer. In fact it may not have escaped the notice of all of you that two of the very best members of our class—two of the sweetest girls and best women the sun ever shone on—Caroline Stingley and Nellie McDonald—have gone forward to look up another land for us. Then when we have fully claimed this little world where we tarry now we hope to find something still to do in the Heavenly Country. Indeed we have already planned to hold the final alumni reunion there, at which time and place we confidently expect you all to be present.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Our Club Roll.

- Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1896).
- Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
- Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
- Women'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).
- Chaltee Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
- Calius Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
- Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1902).
- Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2 (1899).
- Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
- West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8 (1902).
- Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1902).
- Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1902).
- Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
- The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
- Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County (1902).
- Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
- Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1902).
- Frentis Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1902).
- Cosmos Club, Russel, Kans.

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

PROGRAM OF FAMOUS WOMEN.

- Cleopatra.**
- Roll-call—Heroines of fiction.
- I. The Cleopatra of history.
- II. Egypt in the first century before Christ.
- III. Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
- IV. Reading, descriptive of Cleopatra, from Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women."
- I. This woman, whose unsavory reputation comes down to us along with the story of her great power, must have a place in any list of famous women, because for some twenty years she wielded an influence that was felt all over the world. The story of her life as history records it is simply that of a brilliant, proud, and voluptuous woman, whose tragic death was the foreordained and inevitable end of such a life.
- II. Egypt was at one time the most civilized and intelligent part of the world, and her history, even at this period of her decline and degradation, is absorbingly interesting.

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III. Shakespeare, with his marvelous art, has helped to immortalize this woman of history. Perhaps in no other way can be obtained so well a sense of real knowledge of her and her times as by a careful reading of his play. This may be reviewed before the club by some member, with appropriate readings from the play.

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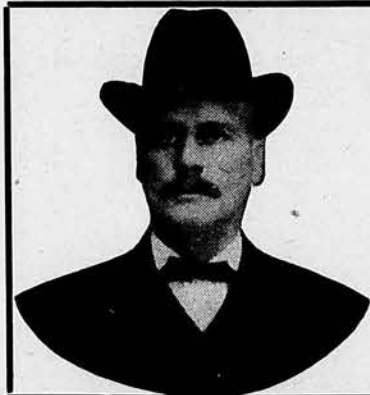
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