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KANSAS FARMER.

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J. B. MCAFEE.....Vice President
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Table of Contents

Agricultural College catalogue.....749
Appetites in cows, unnatural.....752
Azores, the.....746
Cement blocks for building.....745
Corn, the army of the (poem).....748
Dimple's flowers.....747
Disgrace of Iola, the.....739
Early risers.....754
Foresters in great demand, trained.....755
Good Roads' Association meeting.....749
Grange notes and queries.....754
Grange picnic.....754
Hoch and Folk.....749
Honey-bees, races of.....759
Horse, the.....743
Kansas, a great writer tells of.....750
Macaroni wheat.....744
Oil-burner questions.....739
Physical body to the mental body, relations of the.....748
Plant adaptation.....740
Poultry-houses, floored or unflooored...754
Poultry notes.....754
Poultry pointers.....754
Secretary of agriculture.....749
Shawnee horticulturists.....755
Sunday-school lesson.....753
Turn about (poem).....746
Wheat, grades of Kansas hard winter..739
Wish of a small boy ,the (poem).....747

The sooner the better for plowing the ground for next year's wheat crop. Plow early; harrow well; harrow again after each rain until time for the drill. Next year's yield depends much upon what is done to the soil now.

The University of Illinois, which includes the Agricultural College and most efficient Experiment Station of the State, will celebrate the installation of Edmund Janes James, Ph. D., L. L. D. in the office of president of the institution on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 17, 18, and 19, 1905.

Admirers of the noble Red Polled cattle all know of the valuable services to the breed rendered by the secretary of the Red Polled Association, J. McLain Smith, of Dayton, Ohio. These will all experience a feeling of personal loss on reading of Mr. Smith's death which occurred at his home near Dayton on the morning of July 5, 1905.

President Roosevelt has determined to call Congress to meet in extra session immediately after the next election. The purpose is to insist on legislation for the correction of freight rates. Heretofore the Senate has refused to come to a vote on proposed legislation. It is hoped that the extra-session plan will compel a vote. Public sentiment is so strongly in favor of the President's views on this subject and the leadership of Roosevelt is so strong that there is little doubt of the result if only the everlasting delays can be brought to an end. The House will probably pass an effective bill, but the Senate is controlled largely by capitalistic influences and is dominated by a Rhode Island Senator who represents money and not men. It is hoped that under the Roosevelt leadership Senators who realize that money is a good servant but a bad master will be able to throw off the yoke that they have so long worn and that we shall have such legislation as will insure the square deal for the people.

THE DISGRACE OF IOLA.

The police of Iola have disgraced the name of their fair city by rudely arresting Ex-Congressman Funston—widely known as Farmer Funston—for exercising the American right of free speech with reference to a subject of public interest. The police had long tolerated the shameless violation of the law by permitting saloons to run openly in Iola. A crazy man had blown up three of them with dynamite. Farmer Funston had expressed the righteous indignation of every law-abiding Kansan at the police toleration of the saloons, and had said that had the officers done their duty there would have been no explosion because there would have been no saloons. As to what else was said witnesses differ. The aged farmer has a very loud voice and he is said to have talked too loud on this occasion. Those who have ever heard him know that he always talks too loud; he can't help it; his voice like his frame is built on a large scale. To the country at large it looks as if a fraction of the zeal manifested by the police to keep Mr. Funston from exercising a right guaranteed to him by the fundamental law of the land had been directed towards suppressing the infamous violations of the plain law of the State, Iola would not appear in the disreputable attitude she now presents.

GRADES OF KANSAS HARD WINTER WHEAT.

The Kansas Grain Commission met in annual session last week and made slight but needed modifications in the grades of wheat. Following are the grades of hard winter wheat established for the guidance of inspectors during the coming year:

No. 1 Hard—Shall be pure, hard winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned, and shall weigh not less than sixty pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Hard—Shall be sound, dry and reasonably clean hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Hard—Shall be hard winter wheat, sound, and some may be bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel. All scoured and clipped wheat can not be above No. 3.

No. 4 Hard—Shall be hard winter wheat, tough or from any cause so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3 hard.

Rejected Hard—All very damp, very musty or very smutty, trashy, stack-burned or dirty hard winter wheat.

The manner of grading wheat has much to do with the prices received by the farmer. Buyers are guided to a considerable extent by the market quotations for the several grades. They are very apt to want to throw the best wheat into the No. 2 grade even though it be far above the minimum requirements for that grade. Much of the best No. 2 receives a large admixture of No. 3, just as large as can be made without reducing all to No. 3. This mixture is then inspected out and sold as No. 2. The farmer who sold the good wheat got only the price of No. 2; the farmer who sold that a little worse got only the price of No. 3, while the second seller got for all, the price of No. 2, plus his profit.

In a recent address before the National Association of British and Irish Millers, the president of that body gave considerable attention to wheat, speaking particularly of Manitoba and Minnesota hard wheat. In looking through the address, the writer failed to find any mention of the Kansas wheats. This matter was mentioned to Thomas Page, proprietor of the Inter-Ocean Mills, at Topeka, whereupon he related that recently, while on a visit to his native Scotland, he had called upon his agent for the sale of flour at Glasgow. This agent had just received a shipload of wheat certified to be Kansas No. 2 Hard. The miller to whom the agent was offering the wheat was greatly displeased with the quality, whereupon the agent asked Mr. Page to examine it and give his opinion of it. After the examination Mr. Page, though disliking to disoblige his friend the agent, said, with genuine Scotch directness, that if the wheat were in Kansas and he was passing upon it he would grade it No. 4.

Evidently there had been some sharp practice somewhere in handling this wheat. The KANSAS FARMER took accasion to inquire how it had been possible for Kansas No. 2 Hard to be really only No. 4, and was informed that Kansas exporters, driven to compete with the lax inspection from Missouri, had brought to bear upon the Kansas inspectors such pressure as had induced lax inspection of export wheat.

Here, then, is the explanation of the omission of mention of the excellence of Kansas wheat from the address of the president of the British and Irish Millers' Association. Evidently Kansas wheat has failed to impress its excellence upon foreign millers because the best wheat fails to reach them in its purity and the low-grade mixture is erroneously certified.

Heretofore No. 1 Hard has required a weight of 61 pounds to the measured bushel. Kansas produces a good deal of 61-pound wheat, but scarcely enough to maintain a grade of so great weight. In making 60 pounds good for No. 1, the board has described a grade which will include 75 to 90 per cent of the undamaged wheat of the present crop. At the same time this high requirement makes it impossible to seriously reduce the quality of this best wheat if it shall be inspected out without reference to pressure brought by the exporter. The foreign miller who shall buy genuine No. 1 Kansas Hard will get a good wheat. The requirement that clipped wheat shall not be graded above No. 3 is doubtless intended as an assurance against the admixture with the best of a treated wheat which may appear better than it is. It is well known that "scouring" or "clipping" sprouted or otherwise damaged wheat removes the sprouts and other adherent appendages which make the wheat gauge light. This clipping is done in elevators and other mixing establishments. It may easily add a pound or two to the test. Experts claim to be able to detect clipped wheat. Partially or slightly treated wheat may deceive the best of them. Probably none would be able to detect a 25 per cent admixture of clipped wheat in a sample that would otherwise be No. 1.

These processes do not add to the prices received by the farmers, but they add to the profits of the middleman and contribute to the low estimate of the value of our best wheat by the foreign miller.

It is to be hoped that the regulations of the board will be so honestly observed as to assure honesty of grades and thereby a better appreciation of the best wheat in the world. "Honesty is the best policy."

OIL-BURNER QUESTIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in several issues of the KANSAS FARMER articles on oil for fuel. Is the oil that is used for fuel crude petroleum? If it is, it would not run in a fine stream as you speak of its doing, in the June 15 issue. If I am wrong, correct me. Would you please call on the lady who is using it and see how she likes it by this time. Is it better than gasoline? Also, what does a burner cost? What does the oil cost, with or without the barrel?

The time for the annual school meeting will soon be here and we have to pay out a good deal of money for fuel; so if you can give us information on these points, we may use oil for fuel. Two or three districts could buy a carload of oil. A SUBSCRIBER.

Dickinson County.

The oil used by the Topeka experimentors is crude oil just as it comes from the Kansas wells. It is suggested that to prevent the oil from becoming too stiff to flow in winter, it may be necessary to keep a little fire burning all night in very cold weather. The supply can be turned very low so as to require but little oil. The advantage of avoiding the freeze-up in the house will doubtless amply compensate for the slight expense. However, the Standard Oil Company has a fuel oil on

(Continued on page 749.)

Agriculture

Plant Adaptation.

PROF. A. M. TENEYCK, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, BEFORE THE KANSAS CORN-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

That the varieties of domesticated plants under cultivation, vary in productiveness, quality and hardiness, in different soils and climates, is a fact well authenticated but not fully understood. In the annual convention of the American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, in 1890, Prof. W. J. Green, of the Ohio Experiment Station, in discussing the subject of variety testing, stated that as a general rule it is true that varieties of fruit which proved best in one State, proved best in all other States having the same latitude and similar climatic conditions. He did not consider the difference in location or soil to be prominent factors in determining the value of a variety for any particular locality. Apparently the adaptation of plants is more influenced by climatic conditions than by soil conditions, although doubtless both have their effect on the plants in determining the adaptability of a certain variety for a certain locality. However, I have observed in studying variety testing of several crops at different experiment stations, that the best producing varieties of corn and other grains at one station are often found to be among the best producers at other stations, although often the climatic and soil conditions are not entirely similar. Evidently there is a great deal in breeding, and in the hereditary power of a well-bred plant to transmit its qualities to its descendants under varying conditions. However, we learn from the origin and development of plant varieties, that a variety of fruit or any other plant should not do equally well everywhere and why it should not.

Out of 270 species of cultivated plants, M. McCandole has succeeded in finding the wild forms of 193 species. Of the remainder, 27 he considers doubtful, as half wild, and the rest he has not yet been able to find in the wild state. Darwin holds that in such cases the cultivated plant has either changed so much that its wild prototype can no longer be recognized, or that its original form has ceased to exist. From a single comparatively valueless, primitive, wild form, have originated in the course of time, thousands of valuable varieties of plants, all differing from the original and some to such an extent that they can not be recognized.

As an example of variation from one type, take the cabbage. The wild plant resembling kale, grows native along the shores of the Mediterranean. From it, we have the large, shrub-like plant, twelve to sixteen feet high, grown on the island of Jersey, and used for canes; the single-head cabbages, varying greatly in size, shape, and color; the cauliflowers, the savoys, and a less-known race, the kohlrabi, with the stems enlarged into great, turnip-like masses above the ground. Corn or maize has varied in an extraordinary and conspicuous manner. The different races vary in height from fifteen to eighteen feet to only sixteen to eighteen inches. The size of the ear and its seeds vary in like manner, and the ripening season, from six to seven months, in southern latitudes to three or four, in colder climates. We might also consider the thousands of varieties of flowering and foliage plants, roses, pansies, Coleus; and of fruit plants, strawberries, apples, and cherries. These examples will serve in some degree to illustrate the great amount of variation in plant varieties.

It is not my purpose here to enter into any discussion as to the causes of these wonderful changes and variations which have occurred in some races of plants. It is self-evident that the characters of plants are hereditary and are transmitted to their descendants, but in addition to inherited properties, it is also observed that new characters may appear in some descendants of a plant, characters which were not possessed by the parent or at least not in a noticeable degree, and it is this tendency to vary, which seems to be common in all plants, that has resulted in the existence of so many varieties. Illustrating the tendency to variation which may be found among individual plants of the same variety of wheat, I quote from Prof. W. M. Hays, Minnesota Experiment Station Bulletin No. 62: "Among the four hundred plants of McKendry's Fife, for example, plants were found which matured in ninety-seven days, others requiring one hundred and twenty-seven days. Among Powers Fife plants, the range was from ninety-eight to one hundred and twenty-two days; and among Haynes' Bluestem plants the range was from ninety-nine to one hundred and twenty-eight days.

"The ten plants which appeared to the eye as the best yielding plants out of the four hundred of each variety were harvested and notes taken as to height of plant, number of spikes, length of spikes, and yield of shelled grain. The following table shows the extremes of the variation in each case:

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The farmer who gets the most for his money buys "Plymouth" Rope and saves temper, time and self-respect.

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VARIATION AMONG BEST TEN OUT OF FOUR HUNDRED WHEAT PLANTS.

Name of variety.	Height of stalk.	Length of spikes.	No. of spikes.	Yield, grams.
Haynes' Bluestem..	31 to 39	4 to 4¾	19 to 31	15.4 to 19.4
Power's Fife....	27 to 33	3¼ to 4	18 to 33	3.4 to 13.8
McKendry's Fife.....	30 to 33	3½ to 4	22 to 33	6.8 to 16.7

Similar observations have been made in breeding corn by Prof. P. G. Holden, of Iowa. The plants from individual ears varied greatly in leafiness and in size and height of stalks, in the height of ears on the stalks, and in the maturing of the corn, while the yield of corn from rows which were planted with seed from different ears of the same variety or breed varied more than 150 per cent. At this station similar results were observed in our ear-tests during the seasons of 1903 and 1904. The choice, selected ears from the Reid's Yellow Dent seed-corn, which was selected for uniformity and trueness to breed characteristics, showed as much difference in the characters of plants on different rows as might be observed between different varieties of corn, and in 1903 a difference of nearly 400 per cent in yield was produced by the same area of land planted with seed from individual ears. In 1904 the greatest range in yield with selected ears of other varieties was only a little over 80 per cent.

Plants vary along certain lines. Cultivated plants have varied in the line of their use. The numerous varieties of fruit-trees of the same kind differ very little, in general, in their roots, leaves, flowers and stems, but to an extraordinary extent in the size, shape, color, taste, period of maturity and keeping properties of their fruit. In garden flowering plants, on the other hand, the flowers differ much in size, shape, color and odor, but the seeds are all alike.

We cultivate the fruit-tree for its fruit, the flowering plant for its flowers, that is, for particular characters. And if these characters vary, or are more strongly displayed in descendants, the plants are propagated and the variation is preserved. Other characters of the plants also vary, but are disregarded because of no use to man, and so we find variation in one character prominent.

Selection is the process by which new varieties are fixed. Artificial crossing may be used to induce variation, with a view to promote the development of new forms, but selection is always the final process by which new varieties are established and maintained.

Darwin has shown that wild plants vary along certain lines. In their "struggle for existence" only those individuals are able to maintain themselves which are best able to resist the prejudicial influences to which they are exposed; that is, those best suited to surrounding conditions, and only such varieties will reproduce themselves and further develop their special properties. Varieties and species which are not endowed with qualities to endure the struggle for existence, perish. As the cultivator develops that which is best suited to his own purposes, so in the struggle for existence only those varieties survive and reproduce their kind which are better adapted through some property they possess to endure the struggle.

By their natural selection, plants become even better adapted for the purposes of self-preservation than cultivated plants are for the purposes of man. Our noxious weeds will serve as an example. Not only do they vigorously sustain themselves in competition with other plants, but it requires the united efforts of men, supported by a weed law, to keep them within bounds. Every wild plant is very accurately adapted to the conditions and circumstances in which it grows and is reproduced. Its organs have the shape, size, mode of development, power of movement, etc., needful for this purpose; if they did not, the plant would inevitably perish in the struggle for existence.

Three principal factors largely determine the value of a variety of any cultivated crop, namely, yield, quality and adaptation, and the last named is really the deciding factor which determines whether a variety may be successfully grown in any locality. We have learned that plants vary in all their characters, but that in the case of cultivated plants, only the varieties are preserved which are of use to man, in the wild state only those which are in harmony with the environments or the surrounding conditions. In no two countries, perhaps in no two sections of the same country, or State, are the plants subject to exactly the same conditions of soil and climate. One section may have a slightly different soil, a little more dry weather, and the plants of this section vary to adapt themselves to these conditions. If the plant is removed from its native habitat and planted in a different part of the world or country, in a different soil, surrounded by conditions differing from those to which it had been accustomed, it is placed at a disadvantage, it is exposed to a new environment to which it is not suited. Thus we can understand why a good variety of fruit or grain does not always give as good results in all places, and we should expect a variety of plants originating from the plants of a certain region to be best adapted for growing in that region. Or such plants may be adapted for growing in any region having similar conditions of soil and climate. We find a demonstration of this principle in the fact that wheat and other grains, brought from the steppes of Russia and Turkey, are well adapted for growing in the Western plains region of the United States which has a climate and soil very similar to that of the countries named. The Turkey Red wheat, for instance, has largely replaced all other varieties of winter wheat grown in the West, because of its greater hardiness and productiveness, and yet some of the varieties which it has replaced had been grown in the West for many years and seemed to be fairly well adapted to Western climatic and soil conditions. This superior hardiness and adaptation which the Russian and Turkey varieties of grain appear to have in our Western country, may be largely credited to the centuries of training which these varieties have had in an environment almost identical with that of similar latitudes in the West. While the varieties which the Russian grains succeeded, as a rule have been those which have been gradually moved from the Eastern and Middle States farther west; and although many of these varieties have gradually become more or less hardy and fairly well adapted for growing in our Western climate, yet in the comparatively short period during which they have been grown under Western conditions, apparently they have not become so hardy and well adapted to these conditions as the Russian and Turkey varieties.

We have growing throughout the West a large number of grasses and native grains which are fully hardy and perfectly adapted to the conditions under which they grow, and we have neglected to a large extent to develop these native grasses and grains. One of the urgent needs of Western agriculture to-day, is for domestic grasses which can be successfully and profitably grown for pasture and meadow and in rotation with other crops. Previous to the introduction of Bromus inermis there was practically no domestic grass which could be grown successfully throughout the central and western portions of Kansas, and this grass is not fully adapted, especially for the extreme western and southern parts of the State. Also in some soils it does not seem to thrive well. We ought to develop domestic grasses from our native grasses. These wild grasses are just as capable of producing valuable cultivated varieties as were the wild prototypes of many of the valuable domestic grains and grasses which we are growing to-day. This work is being undertaken by the Botanical Department of this Experiment Station, and although little has been accomplished thus far, yet the work is of the greatest importance and it is to be hoped that in time valuable varieties of cultivated native grasses will be developed.

Probably more has been done along the line of developing the wild fruits of the United States than with any other class of native plants, and yet improvement in this line has been slow and costly. In speaking on this subject, Prof. N. E. Hanson, of South Dakota, the great fruit-breeder of the Northwest, says: "It has cost considerably over one hundred million dollars to determine that the apples commonly grown in the Eastern and Southern States, which came originally from Western Europe, can not be successfully grown over a large portion of the northern Mississippi Valley, and many thousand dollars are being spent annually in every State of this vast region in order to demonstrate this fact still farther." Professor Hanson's plan is to develop the native fruits, either by selection, or by crossing the best native varieties with the cultivated varieties, the aim being to combine the hardiness of the wild fruits with the size and quality of the cultivated varieties. Professor Hanson has accomplished some wonderful results with cherries, plums, and small fruits, and largely through his efforts, directly or indirectly, the Northwest is to-day supplied with many native cultivated va-

rieties of fruits which are not only productive and of good quality, but are perfectly hardy in the conditions and climate in which they grow.

As a noted worker and authority I quote some of the thoughts and facts which Professor Hanson has expressed in his writings and in the bulletins of the South Dakota Experiment Station as follows: "The wild fruits are already superior in hardiness, as summers and winters of many centuries have acclimated them, and weeded out individuals of insufficient vigor. . . . We must create a new pomology. About all the varieties familiar to Eastern fruit-growers are tender and worthless on the open prairies of a large part of the Dakotas, Minnesota, Northern Iowa, and the Canadian Northwest. . . . Plants from a comparatively mild, moist coast climate are not adapted to a dry, continental climate. Man readily adapts himself to such environments and finds the climate salubrious, but plants have no power to provide against such changes. Plants from the drier, interior northern portions of Europe and Asia prove hardy in South Dakota. . . . Many plants can not adapt themselves to a change in location nor to cultivation in open exposure. Some hardy, native plants, which flourish in sheltered places or on moist land, fail on dry upland. Some plants are strong and aggressive, while others are retiring and dependent. . . . It is now a well-established fact that a species of plant extending over a wide geographical range varies greatly in ability to resist cold. Southern box-elders winter-kill in Manitoba; box-elders from Virginia winter-kill in Iowa; box-elders from Kansas kill to the ground at this station; yet in each case the local native box-elder is perfectly hardy. . . . Dakota planters should make sure that their ash, box-elder, and other trees are not grown from seed picked too far south. Conversely, it is not best for Southern planters to get seed from too far north because the term hardiness implies ability to resist heat as well as cold. . . . This variation in hardiness points to a slow process of acclimation by nature. De Candolle writes in 'The Origin of Cultivated Plants': 'The northern limits of wild species . . . have not changed within historic times although the seeds are carried frequently and continually to the north of each limit. Periods of more than four or five thousand years, or changements of form and duration, are needed apparently to produce a modification in a plant which will allow it to support a greater degree of cold.' We should take full advantage of this great work done for us by nature in acclimating plants, and cultivate our local form of the native species instead of the form adapted in the course of thousands of years to a mild, moist climate. This fundamental thought, to work with, and not against nature in the adapting of plants to our prairie climate, underlies all efforts in the improvement of plants."

Hardiness requires fixed characters in the plant and this is exhibited by wild plants, which being perfectly adapted to certain environments, change very slightly, if at all, even during the lapse of centuries. These wild plants when grown under cultivation are surrounded by new conditions, which cause them to vary in their characters, and it is true of our cultivated varieties that under the various conditions in which they are grown there is much greater tendency to variation in the characters of the plants than is found in the wild plants of the same species. From the experiments of breeders and from general farming experience it would appear that changes in quality, productiveness and other minor characters of plants, occur much more readily than changes which tend to produce hardiness or better adaptation to new or unsuitable environments. The changes by which plants become more hardy and more resistant to unfavorable conditions doubtless take place very slowly, yet with annual crops, especially those which are produced from seed, changes by which the plant becomes better adapted to the conditions in which it grows, evidently take place much more rapidly than with wild plants. Not only do we have the general experience in Western agriculture to prove this proposition, but the experiments which have been carried on in different States in changing seed and the testing of varieties, prove not only that seed grown in different localities is better adapted for growing under certain conditions than other seed, but also that varieties become gradually more productive and more vigorous and hardy as they are grown in a certain climate and soil.

As reported in Bulletin No. 39 of the North Dakota Experiment Station, it was found in exchanging seed wheat with the Minnesota Experiment Station, that when the new seed was simply the old variety, the home-grown seed proved to be superior in yield, as an average of many tests, the home-grown seed yielded 3.4 bushels more wheat per acre than the seed of the same varieties brought directly from Minnesota. However, it was observed that when several varieties of Professor Hays' selected wheats were introduced and grown at the North Dakota Experiment Station, that these varieties gave larger yields than the best home-grown seed of the old varieties. Again, when the selected wheats had been grown a few years at the Dakota Station and new seed of the same varieties was again introduced from the Minnesota Station, the older seed of the improved varieties proved to be the better yielder by several bushels per acre, indicating that in the interval of two or three years the selected wheats had become better adapted for growing at the North Dakota Station than the same variety of seed from the original source.

At the Nebraska Station as reported in Bulletin No. 72, it was found in testing the adaptation of varieties of winter wheat during a period of five years that a certain few varieties were much hardier and much better adapted for growing than others. "Samples of wheat of the same variety but grown in different parts of the country, when grown side by side showed much difference in their habits of growth, which were greatly to the disadvantage of the seed grown east of the Missouri River." It was noted also that there was a tendency on the part of the alien wheats to adapt themselves to the local conditions when grown at the station for a number of years. "Kansas-grown seed matured earlier and yielded better, but entirely winter-killed when the Nebraska- and Iowa-grown seed passed the winter successfully."

It does not always follow, however, that home-grown seed of certain crops is better adapted for growing in a certain climate and soil than imported seed. At the Alabama Experiment Station as reported in Bulletin 111, in a five-years' trial in exchanging seed-corn, it was observed that the seed-corn from Illinois gave slightly larger yields than the seed from the Gulf States region, while more satisfactory yields were obtained with the seed from both the North and the South than from the home-grown seed of the same variety. "Late varieties from the North made good yields at Auburn, but the smallest yields were made from early varieties of Northern origin." Also in Colorado, as reported in Bulletin No. 57, the results of experiments in testing seed-corn from different altitudes and latitudes were not all uniform. The Eastern-grown seed from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York, on the whole, gave better yields than seed grown west of the Mississippi River. The Northern-grown seed gave less yields than home-grown seed for the Pride of the North and much better than the home-grown seed of the Leaming variety. Excepting the seed from the Eastern States it would appear that the difference in seed was largely a matter of adaptation of variety, and that the Pride of the North was a variety well adapted for growing at the Colorado Station.

Many farmers have made it a practice to change seed of wheat and other crops occasionally, claiming that when they grow the same seed for a long period it runs out and becomes less hardy and productive than it was when first introduced. If a crop is not adapted for growing in a certain region, doubtless there is an advantage in getting new seed occasionally from the sources where the crop grows to perfection, but if a crop is adapted to a certain climate and soil, or has become adapted by a long period of planting and selection, nothing would be gained and much would be lost by introducing new seed of the same variety from the original source. If a better variety or a better strain of the same variety was obtained, there might be some advantage in changing seed, as was shown by the experiments at the North Dakota Experiment Station, when Professor Hays' selected wheats proved superior to the best home-grown seed of the old varieties. Kansas is well adapted for growing corn and wheat, and it is a question whether any advantage may be gained by changing seed with a foreign State, unless the new seed is a better bred or improved variety, but with oats it may be different. Apparently oats are not well adapted for growing under Kansas conditions, and until we secure hardier and better adapted varieties it is probably advantageous and necessary to introduce new seed of oats from those States where oats grow to greater perfection than in Kansas. The same may be said also of potatoes, although the tuber is not really a seed, yet perhaps the same principle applies with potatoes as with oats.

VARIETY TESTING.

Although a large amount of variety testing has been carried on at the experiment stations throughout the United States, yet apparently little has been accomplished towards the permanent improvement of crops by mere variety testing. The methods employed by most of the stations has simply been the testing in a small way of a large number of varieties. This has usually been continued only a few years at a time, when by a change of men or re-organization of the work the variety testing has been dropped for a time and the seed lost so that the variety has often entirely disappeared, and in some States, ten years from the issuing of one bulletin the station will be testing an entirely different and new lot of varieties. In order that the testing of varieties by the experiment stations may become of permanent value and use to the farmers, seed selection must go on with the variety testing. The best selected varieties should be planted in "increase plots" and the seed thus secured should be distributed among the most enterprising farmers of the State, who may be induced to purchase such seed at a fair price, and should be encouraged to engage in growing the seed for further sale and distribution among their neighbors. By combining breeding and selection with variety testing and distributing the seed of the best producing varieties among the farmers, a vast amount of good will be accomplished. Instead of simply getting a record of what certain varieties will produce and then dropping them, the propagation and distribution of the best producing varieties by some such method as suggested above, will cause these improved varieties to be widely grown, and a few years work along this line by the experiment station of any State will result in the introduction and cultivation in each State of the best varieties which will greatly improve the average yield of standard crops, and eventually add greatly to the material welfare and prosperity of the State.

In studying the reports of the variety trials of the several standard crops at the experiment stations in different States, to one who is unacquainted with the work of variety testing, the first surprise is the vast number of varieties which are grown, and the few of the same name that are grown throughout any large area, and an even greater surprise is the great difference in the productiveness, quality and hardiness which is observed between the different varieties. Only a few of all the varieties tested at the different stations prove to be superior in all the qualities which make a

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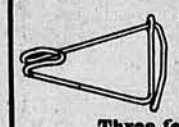
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certain variety more valuable than others. For instance, after five years (1897-1901) testing of wheat at the Nebraska station, as published in Bulletin No. 72, of the 118 varieties grown, only two, Turkish Red and Big Frame, were found to have sufficient hardiness and productiveness so that they could be recommended for general growing in that State. At the Kansas Station, as reported in Bulletin No. 71, out of some 50 leading varieties which had been grown at the station for several years, only three, the Turkey, Tasmanian Red and Crimean, withstood the winter of 1896-97, so as to yield at the rate of ten bushels or more per acre. In the two tests noted it will be observed that the want of hardiness or adaptation was the principal factor in determining which was the "best" variety. In 1903, some 79 varieties of corn were grown in our variety test at this station and the yields of what were considered as "standard" varieties, varied from less than 30 to more than 89 bushels per acre. In a test of twenty varieties of oats, the yields ranged from 19 to 53 bushels per acre, and among 12 varieties of barley there was a range in yield of from 17 to 33 bushels per acre. These tests were repeated in 1904 with similar results, although the range of difference in yields was not so great as in 1903.

When we observe this great variation in productiveness and hardiness of different varieties under similar or practically the same conditions of soil and climate, we must admit that there is a great difference in varieties, and that some varieties may be grown by the farmers at a much greater profit than others. It is certainly to the interest of the farmers to secure and grow these "best" varieties, and it is the plan of this station to propagate and distribute some selected seed of all the best producing varieties of standard crops as shown by the testing at this station; in fact, we are already engaging in this work. During the present year the farm department has sold and distributed among the farmers of the State some two hundred bushels of selected seed-corn. We are also distributing seed of the best varieties of oats, barley, emmer, cow-peas, soy-beans and Kafir-corn.

The question arises as to how widely these "best" varieties may be adapted for growing in this State. Will the corn which produced well at this station produce well all over the State, wherever corn is successfully grown? From a study of variety-testing at the experiment stations it is evident that some few varieties of wheat and corn have proved to be among the best producers through a wide area of country. The Fulz wheat, for instance, which is one of the best producing varieties of the soft red type of wheat at this station, is also one of the best producers at the Kentucky and Tennessee Stations and has a wide adaptation. Likewise the Reid's Yellow Dent corn which originated in Illinois, is now being grown successfully in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Although as stated, some varieties are grown successfully throughout a large area of country in different soils and even under somewhat different climatic conditions, yet even the "best" varieties are less adapted to the new conditions and gradually have to become better adapted, as shown by the experiments in changing seed-wheat at the North Dakota Experiment Station.

It would be interesting to know just how these "best" varieties have originated and why they are superior to others in their class. Some, like the Turkey wheat and Russian varieties of grain are evidently "best" largely because of their greater hardiness or power to resist the adverse climatic and soil conditions, which character they have acquired by centuries of adaptation in a similar climate and soil. Some varieties, and this may be more general than can be proven, are "best" because they are better bred. The record of the origin of some of the "best" varieties has been kept. With wheat, for instance, several of the leading varieties such as the Fultz, White Clawson and Bluestem, according to Professor Andrew M. Soule, of the Tennessee Experiment Station, have been originated by "picking out what are apparently sporting heads of wheat from large fields and 'roguing' them until a distinct character of head and grain has been secured." The Power's Fife wheat, for many years one of the best producing varieties of Scotch Fife wheat grown in North Dakota, originated from a single plant which was found growing in the edge of an oat-field. Of the six improved varieties which have been originated by Professor Hays of the Minnesota Experiment Station, four, including the three best producers, came from selected individual parent plants, and were produced by continued plant selection lasting for several years. The others were in-bred crosses, namely, two selected plants of the same variety were crossed, and from the plants produced from these crosses, the best individual plants were selected for a number of years, finally establishing the improved variety. Thus these varieties have been established by what is really a type of intensive in-breeding, which has largely destroyed the tendency to variation in the plants and fixed very strongly their type and character, so that it is uniformly produced even under chanced environments. A good variety of any crop from this standpoint is simply due largely to the prepotency of plants which have the hereditary power to reproduce their characters and such varieties will produce well wherever the climatic conditions will allow the plants to grow and mature.

Although these well-bred varieties may have a wide distribution, yet improved varieties may be developed locally which are superior to the best introduced varieties. The place to breed drouth-resistant crops, for instance, is in the region where they must grow, and this principle is more or less applicable to the breeding of plants in any locality.

I believe in the local testing and breeding of crops. The proposition to use the county poor-farms as sub-experiment stations is a good one. By making use of the county poor-farms in different parts of the State for the testing of varieties and the selection and breeding of those varieties found best adapted for growing in that district we would soon be able to produce and distribute to the farmers of that section, varieties which are better bred and superior producers to those which the farmers are at present growing. There are many local differences of soil and climate which require crops especially adapted for those conditions, and there is little question but that there are some varieties which are better adapted for growing on certain kinds of soil than others. This was found by experiment at the Tennessee Experiment Station as reported in Bulletin No. 2, Vol. XVII. The Hickory King corn was found to be better adapted for growing on upland than Cocke Prolific, while on the bottom land and fertile soil Cocke Prolific was by far the better producer. Again, in testing the different varieties on manured and unmanured land, it was found that while Cocke Prolific responded well to manuring and gave largely increased yields, the Hickory King received comparatively little benefit from the application of manure. At this Station in 1903 the Iowa Gold Mine corn proved to be an inferior yielder in the regular variety trial on heavily manured land, but on a poor piece of upland on another portion of the farm, the Gold Mine proved to be the best producer out of twelve varieties, eleven of which gave larger yields than the Gold Mine on the fertilized land. It is also a well-established fact that certain grasses and grains are well adapted for upland or light soils, while others are better adapted for bottom lands and the more fertile or better watered soils. In order to obtain varieties adapted for all sections of the State it may not be necessary to originate new varieties. On the other hand I should prefer to reduce the number of varieties of the different crops which are at present cultivated, and by selecting a few of the best varieties and growing and breeding them locally, a local adaptation may be effected by which the seed of a certain variety may become superior for planting in a certain part of the country. It will not be necessary to have a different name for the corn of each section. Reid's Yellow Dent, for instance, may perhaps be bred and adapted for growing successfully throughout the whole corn-growing portion of this State. The corn would be Reid's Yellow Dent wherever grown, but each section of the State would have its particular strain of seed, differing little if any in type from corn grown in other sections of the State, but differing much perhaps in adaptation to a certain environment.

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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 5, 1905—W. H. Lawler and N. N. Ruff, Marshall, Mo., Shorthorns, Red Polls and Polled Durhams.
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.
October 19, 1905—Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager, Fredonia, Kans.
October 20, 1905—Shorthorns and Herefords at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager, Fredonia, Kans.
Oct. 24, 1905—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Delphos, Duroc-Jerseys.
November 9 and 10, 1905—Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Shorthorns and Herefords at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager, Fredonia, Kans.
November 11, 1905—Shorthorns and Herefords at Blackwell, Okla. J. P. Cornelius, manager, Braman, Okla.
Nov. 14, 1905—S. H. Lenhert, Hope, Kansas Poland-Chinas.
Nov. 15, 1905—S. H. Lenhert, 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.
December 7 and 8, 1905—Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Shorthorns and Herefords at Wichita, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager, Fredonia, Kans.
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.

The Horse.

C. C. K. SCOVILLE, SENECA, KANS., BEFORE THE NEMAHA COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

To the lover of horses there is no sweeter music to be heard than the sound of the feet of a pair of spirited steppers as they move swiftly along the the good, hard roads of such a country as this. What is more invigorating, or inspiring, than to sit behind such a pair of well-bred, intelligent horses, holding them steady while they, full of life and ambition, whirl you along over our usually splendid roads at a three- or four-minute gait? The man, or woman either, whose blood is not stirred by such an experience is not fit to enjoy the good things of this life. Bicycling, automobiling, yachting, and all kinds of traveling have their day, but after each has been tried, we invariably return to the horse as the one source of pleasure riding, which above all others brings us the greatest happiness .

In preparing this paper I have been at a loss to know what phase of the horse question I ought to discuss. There are so many things of interest to be said, especially to the horse-raiser, that I have thought best to speak along that line. There is no branch of stock-raising that brings better returns than the breeding and selling of horses. I am surprised that our farmers are not giving the subject more careful attention. Horse-buyers are more plentiful in the country today than buyers for any other class of stock. Good horses are always in demand, but poor horses hardly ever. No question among horse-breeders is more often asked, than, "What class of horses does it pay best to breed?" Discussing this question, Mr. O. P. Updegraff, a well-known Kansas man says: "Breed for a purpose; breed for a type; breed what our markets demand, for that is the ultimate object of every breeder. Do not waste time experimenting; the other fellow has done that. If you are smart, you should profit by his experience. Sell or give away that team of 'plugs.' If you don't, they will 'give you away;' for, if you are an old-fashioned, deep-rutted, can't-get-out, don't-care farmer, your team of plugs will denominate you as such. 'By their works ye shall know them' was written for the edification of this class of men. Breed a marketable type; breed quality; breed for choice individuality; breed for conformation, of whatever strain you may think the market most needs; what that may be I am not here to say. However, I believe that the American trotter and draft-horse will always be in demand, even though we are told that in the future heavy city draying will be done by the use of electricity; that the wheel will be the rapid mode of conveyance; that the electric carriage will convey the elite millions to and from their homes; that our large farms will be plowed by great, steam plows, and our smaller ones upturned by dynamite cartridges; that we will sow, reap, gather, thrash and market by steam; and that no horses will eventually be in use. In this I am an unbeliever."

It is generally admitted by horse-dealers in the country and in the city that the demand for park- or carriage-horses is greater than its supply. It is conceded, I believe, on all hands that during the last five or ten years there has been a great falling off in the breeding of all kinds of horses; and if that be true, the question of where our supply of good horses is coming from in the near future becomes an important one. One well-posted writer says the style of carriage-horses demanded in America has undergone a great change during the last twenty years. "There was," he says, "a time when any smooth horse, sixteen or seventeen hands high, would pass for a coach-horse, regardless of action;" and it is my experience in trying to buy a few good carriage-horses during the last few years that the general opinion of most people through the country districts remains the same. Looks, not action, in the minds of many, constitute the important requisites of a carriage-horse. To the lover of good horses no greater mistake was ever made. The well-posted man of to-day who is looking for a pair of horses to draw his carriage will have four things in his mind; and if a judge of horses, will, with lightning-like rapdity, arrive at conclusions, first, as to their size, second as to their style, third as to their soundness, and fourth as to their action. A lack in any one of these four essentials condemns the team, and, although your horses may be possessed of many other good qualities, the prospective buyer walks away.

Nothing short of sixteen hands will interest him; nothing less than fine conformation with small head, carried very high, showing plenty of style, appeals to him; nothing but a sound horse has any show with him; and nothing but an extra-good mover fills his requirements. Such being the case, the farmer who is contemplating breeding a coach- or carriage-horse must of necessity take all four of these requirements into careful consideration. It goes without saying that if these four things are required, then the sire must possess them all, because if you fail to breed for each and every requirement, then you will fail to possess all of them in your team when you offer your horses for sale. I know I will be met with the objection that you can not find such sires in the country. Allow me to suggest that you will find any kind of a sire if you are willing to pay what his services are really worth. If you expect men to bring sires of that description here, you must encourage the owner by a willingness on your part to pay better prices, which you can well afford to do. The return on the money invested will be large, as any breeder of experience knows.

Most unusual attention is now being paid to action when carriage horses are being considered. Both high knee- and hock-action, the higher the better, if graceful, will bring big money. Probably no other quality in a horse is so hard to breed, and yet a style of going is as hereditary as color or disposition if strong blood is used. Fashion has somewhat reduced the required height of the carriage-horse, but more substance, and far better knee- and hock-action are wanted.

The high prices ruling the market for coach-horses and speedy roadsters have stimulated much discussion as to the proper method of breeding such animals. There are a large number of German and French Coach stallions doing service in this country, besides imported Hackney and Cleveland Bay sires, says the Spirit of the West. "All of these imported breeds," says that publication, "are being crossed with American trotting-bred mares, with the expectation that the progeny will make the desired coach animals. Other breeders are following the direct crossing of the largest type standard-bred stallions with large-sized trotting mares, with the idea that results par excellence will be achieved.

"The American horse is the descendant of European importations, and if crossed with the best type of its ancestors, good results will be obtained. But in this country much attention has been given to producing a handsome coach-horse of commanding size, possessing a high rate of speed, by methodical selections of the standard trotter. If a methodical course of breeding for several generations should be pursued within the lines of the standard-bred trotter, there is no question but what a coach-horse would be evolved that would be the peer of any of the imported breeds in size, beauty of conformation, and would excel all of them in action and speed. But nothing can be accomplished in a desultory fashion. The breeder must formulate his plans and follow his theories systematically to attain the best results."

So, my twentieth-century breeder, be careful in the mating of your horses; be a stickler for absolute physical soundness, style, and beauty. See to it that your brood-mares are all large, well muscled, up-headed, of good color and good action, and cross them with the best looking stallion you can find that has all the qualifications that go to make a perfect horse; and the one with the most speed in addition would be preferable. Then devote especial attention to each colt, and you will be among the top-notch breeders, and your stock will be in demand. As a prominent breeder has said, the horse now in demand is the well-broken horse, perfectly sound, with size, style, action, and good looks, and all the speed you can get. And such is the horse that we must breed.

When the owner of a mongrel stallion tells you wherein his "hoss" excels costly pedigreed stallions, beware! He won't ask you much money, but will delude you out of a season's use of a good brood-mare if you heed his persuasive voice and selfish argument. The value of a sire lies in inherited possession of prepotence, which enables him with certainty to impress upon his progeny those characteristics desired. "Breed to the best" must be the watchword. Blood will tell in this age of competition and low-priced horses. The owner of the mongrel is always sounding the bugle of self-interest and the unwary are often deluded thereby. My advice is, under no circumstances breed to a mongrel, even at the least service fee. Breed only such mares as are sound and free from hereditary ailments, each distinct class to the best of its own kind. The keeper of the standard horse of either of the distinct breeds is a public benefactor, while the keeper of the mongrel is a public detriment. Too many breeders have been and still continue penny-wise and pound-foolish in breeding all kinds of domestic animals.

The business of growing horses on the farm has in the past been characterized by a number of mistakes, which in the work of the future should be avoided, since experience has demonstrated them to be mistakes. One of these has been that of promiscuous and purposeless breeding, which has resulted in the production of a large number of scrubs that were without value; another was breeding for trotters. This is a departmnet of the horse industry, says another writer, that must be left to the specialist; and yet a great many farmers, not horsemen in any expert sense, have wasted their efforts, very much on the same theory that men invest in a lottery. They seem to entertain a secret hope that by some chance they may get a fast one. The outcome has, as a rule, been that they didn't get any fast ones, and the trotter has unfortunately been

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Sirs:—We take this means of informing you that we have in NITROLINE DIP, one that requires only one application by dipping or spraying to thoroughly exterminate all vermin such as LICE, NITS, TICKS, PARASITE GERMS, FLEAS, MITES, GNATS, FLIES, SCREW WORMS, MANGE, SCAB, GALLS, SORES, NSECT BITES, IMMUNES AGAINST CHOLERA, PLAGUE, FEVERS, and TUBERCULOSIS, of all ANIMALS AND FOWLS, while, as you know, two applications within ten days are necessary with other good dips, and very often the results are unsatisfactory even after two dippings, whil we guarantee NITROLINE DIP to do the work with first dipping or spraying, besides NITROLINE DIP costs only 75 cents per gallon in 50 gallon barrels or $1.20 in 5 gallon cans, or $1.25 in 1 gallon cans, delivered at your station, by freight. A 50 gallon barrel will make ready for use 3,750 gallons of dip. You can not afford to be without such a remedy about your premises.

NITROLINE SPECIFIC is an infallible remedy for internal diseases among animals and fowls, and will cure if given in time CHOLERA, PLAGUE, TUBERCULOSIS, COL C, WORMS, GRUBS, ROUP, LIMBER NECK, COUGHS, COLDS, Etc. Price $2.00 per gallon delivered. It pays to dip or spray your stock with NITROLINE DIP, so says many customers who have been using NITROLINE DIP for the past two years.

We have a little book which tells how much it pays; it's yours for the asking.

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CARNES & COMPANY
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, .·. MISSOURI

so exclusively breed for speed, at the expense of nearly everything else, that if a trotting colt is not fast he is practically good for nothing. Even when a good trotting colt is obtained on the farm, the man who produced him, as a rule, sold him for a song to one who makes a specialty of developing speed. Something of the same objection applies also to the production of saddlers and other classes of horses in which development and training are chief factors in the value. The general farmer has neither time nor very often the special knowledge necessary for the development that puts value on horses of this kind. It is very irritating for a farmer to find that he has sold a pair of 3- or 4-year-olds for $200, or less, and that the purchaser, in the course of another year, has found a market for them at $1,000 to $1,500; and yet such cases occur. Another mistake commonly made in breeding useful horses is for the farmer to breed the kind that hits his fancy. He argues that for his own use he prefers a horse that will weigh about 1,200, and that, therefore, he will aim to get horses about that weight. This is all right if he is growing them for his own use. If he regards a heavy draft-horse as too clumsy and awkward for his purpose, it is entirely legitimate for him to grow the kind that does suit him; but if he is growing horses with a view to selling them when they reach a salable age, surely it is the part of wisdom to grow the kind that will bring a high price.

Breed one thing or another. Choose the path and then follow it religiously. Don't switch from one line to another. Grade upward. The man who begins with one breed of horses, and then suddenly interposes a violent cross, loses everything he has gained in the first cross, and by his own action deliberately kicks down and to pieces all he built before. To breed drafters of weight and quality, you must mate big stallions with big mares—there is no other way that it can be done; and you can not breed good sellers from great, rough, unsound brutes, male or female. Quality sells for just as much, in proportion, in a drafter as it does in a coach-horse. If you are going to breed for speed on the road, breed from parents that possess it. The stallion can not do it all; the mare ought to be as good as the horse. Common farm mares of nondescript character can not produce roadsters of high quality and speed. If coaching horses are preferred, drop the speed factor as a governing consideration—get the substance, quality and high action, and then as much speed as can be added to the rest.

In conclusion, just a word in relation to the most profitable class of horses for the average Kansas farmer to raise.

I have put the question to a large number of horse-dealers, and nearly always have received the answer, "Raise large horses." To successfully breed trotting- or coach-horses requires a technical knowledge of the business, not only of breeding, but of the markets and requirements; but to breed heavy-draft horses, the risk is less, the knowledge required is less, and the end sought is more certain of attainment; but to do this the farmer must begin right. The Percheron, Clydesdale, and English Shire are now the favorites among the heavy-horse dealers. It is just as easy to sell a pair of horses for $500, if you have the right kind, as it is to sell a pair for $150, if that is their worth. The East wants your good horses every day in the year, but it doesn't care for your common horses. Size, conformation, soundness, and color sell the heavy horses. If a horse weighing 1,600 pounds will sell for $200, another animal of equal qualities weighing 1,800 will bring $25 more, and the value will increase $50 for each additional 200 pounds in weight. Frequently the choice, heavy drafter, weighing 2,200 pounds, will sell at $200 to $400 on the Chicago market. These figures should stimulate breeders to raise horses that will weigh 2,000 pounds and upwards. When you remember that you can obtain $25 per hundred for all weight over 1,800 pounds, it doesn't take long to come to the conclusion that it pays to raise large horses, and the larger the better.

Finally, the supreme test to be applied to every horse is, what can he do? Whether he is intended to draw an omnibus, a dray, a plow, a carriage, or a trotting sulky, he must be able to do it well, and if he can not do that thing well for which he was intended, then he is a failure, and like all failures in all walks of life, he must be sacrificed. We business men and farmers are alike interested in the prosperity of our country. Then let us consider well these questions that are vital to our prosperity, striving by study, observation, and experience to arrive at a sound conclusion as to what is best in regard to these important questions, thereby adding to our personal comfort and happiness, and to the upbuilding of one of our most important industries.

The American Royal—General Information.

The American Royal Live Stock Show will be held at the Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., October 9 to 14, inclusive, 1905.

No entry fee will be charged in any department. The only charges to exhibitors will be moderate ones for stall rent and feed.

Entries of breeding stock close September 1; of car-lots October 1. To insure their insertion in their proper sections in the Official Catalogue, entries should be made early.

Auction sales of pure-bred cattle will be held in the fine stock sales pavilion, near the show grounds, beginning promptly at 1 p. m., as follows: Shorthorns, Tuesday, October 10; Herefords, Wednesday, October 11; Galloways, Thursday, October 12; Aberdeen-Angus, Friday, October 13.

Entries must be made with the following, to whom application should be made for entry blanks: For Herefords, C. R. Thomas, 221 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.; for Shorthorns, John W. Groves, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.; for Galloways, Chas. Gray, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.; for Aberdeen-Angus, Thos. McFarlane, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.; for Horses and Mules, O. P. Updegraff, 221 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

The show buildings will be in readiness to receive exhibits three days in advance of the opening of the show.

All exhibits should be billed to the owner, care American Royal Live Stock Show, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Car-lot exhibitors may, if owners prefer, be billed to or in care of live-stock commission firms at the Kansas City Stock Yards, but railway agents should be instructed to endorse bills "For American Royal Live Stock Show."

There will be a postoffice in the general manager's office on the show grounds, where mail may be received and dispatched daily. Mail should be addressed care of American Royal Live Stock Show.

There will be a public telephone station on the show grounds.

Special rates for the show will be made by all railroads. Ask your local agent. Send for premium list.

Miscellany

Macaroni Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I read a correspondence in the KANSAS FARMER last year in regard to macaroni wheat, asserting from one side that this kind of wheat, so well adapted to the western part of Kansas and Nebraska had one drawback, viz: It was not millable, and did, so far not find a market, while on the other hand the opinion was maintained, that it was millable and used extensively for that purpose; but that the flour was not so white as that of hard winter wheat, but that the gluten and nitrogenous substance made up fully for that deficiency, as it would give better results if used as feed for animals as well as for the manufacture of macaroni, noodles, and the many preparations which are to be found now-a-days in the grocery stores in the form of "grape nuts," "egg-o-see," "malta vita," "cream of wheat," etc.

It was said in the mentioned correspondence, that macaroni wheat was in good demand in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other milling centers and was extensively used in those places.

The question thus ventilated is of great interest to the western part of Kansas, where aside of a fine crop of hard winter wheat, they have sowed this year, thousands of acres of macaroni wheat, bidding fair to make an excellent crop, and it is about ready to harvest.

The article mentioned, appeared in the KANSAS FARMER about a year ago, and as I suppose, you have in the meantime received more information concerning this kind of wheat, I would ask you to give this question your attention through the columns of your most valuable paper.

T. F. HAMER.

Lincoln, Ill.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to the question of your correspondent, Dr. T. F. Hamer, Lincoln, Ill., I would say that the chief change which has occurred in the situation concerning the cultivation and handling of durum (macaroni) wheat, since the time of the publication of the article mentioned, is that now there is very much more of the wheat grown and especially is there a great increase in the acreage to the southward and westward from North and South Dakota, where the cultivation began several years ago. During all this time certain mills have been grinding the wheat and doing it as readily as they grind other wheat as soon as they have become used to the proper methods of handling it. As a matter of fact, the idea that there was never a market for the wheat is very erroneous. There was never a time when we could not point out to a man where to sell his wheat, and the demand has increased each year in commercial quarters and is now and will probably remain for sometime considerably in excess of the supply.

As stated in the last annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, the wheat sold at a good price in Duluth and Buffalo during the winter of 1903-04, and at the beginning of the year 1904 it was selling at nearly $1.00 per bushel in Buffalo with practically none to be obtained. During the past winter the demand and price have been just as good, although there was a considerably larger crop grown in 1904 than in the previous year. There has been a very large increase in acreage in Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas for the present season, and no doubt the entire production for the country this season will be much ahead of that of 1904 and may possibly reach fifteen to twenty million bushels. The demand remaining in the same proportion to the supply as formerly, even this crop will be readily marketed. However, I would remind all farmers through your paper to arrange to ship the wheat in car-load lots if it is to be shipped away at all. The best way, of course, is for the local mills to handle it, but in a number of instances where the wheat is grown for the first time, the local mill does not receive enough in one season to justify the change of arrangements so as to give special attention to this class of wheat. It will often occur, therefore, that the wheat must be shipped to Kansas City, Omaha, or other grain centers. We are always ready to point out the names of firms that will handle the grain; also the names of mills that are grinding it for bread flour. Several mills in the drier districts have encouraged the farmers to grow no other kind of wheat and they have been wise in doing so, because they will thereby get a larger crop to work on and they might just as well realize now as later that in such localities it is the only wheat that can be depended on.

At present it is needed to give much attention to the selection of proper varities of this wheat, as there are twelve or fifteen principal sorts introduced into this country by the Department, to determine which would be best adapted to different portions of

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The best and cheapest ear-mark made. It possesses more points of merit than any other make. Send or samples. H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb.

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Sows and gilts bred to Kerr Dick, sire to World's Fair Junior Champion, or by Kerr Dick and bred to other equally good sires. Also fine crop of spring pigs from such sows as Big Mary, grand champion at St. Louis, Kerr Uina, Silver Mina and others. Headquarters for Boars and Gilts. Write me.
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FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
Sure relief for Pink Eye, foreign irritating subtances, clears the eyes of Horses and Cattle when quite milky. Sent prepaid for the price, $1.
Address orders to W. O. THURSTON, Elmdale, Kansas.

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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.
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Indispensible in dairy and stable. Saves annoyance and irritation. Cows rest easy, digest and secrete their food better and produce more milk and butter. It makes milking easy and safe; protects teams. Will not gum the hair. Easily applied with sprayer, sponge or brush. Buy now; use before the animals run down. At dealers, Quart 40c; ½ gal. 60c; gal. $1. Trial gallon direct express paid $1. Don't take a substitute. Particulars free. Address,
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This breed has grown rapidly into favor with raisers in the last few years. The Duroc-Jersey has many champions. Among them are Dr. Walter J. Quick, Ms. Ph. D., Indianapolis, Oscar Mason, S. Y Thornton. These three experienced swine raisers and writers will contribute to the special July issue of
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This whole edition will deal only with Duroc-Jerseys. During the past six issues this high grade stock paper has taken one subject for each number. It has been a highly successful plan. Subscriptions are flowing in by scores and hundreds. People are making money by reading Blooded Stock. It will pay you. Anybody can pay the subscription—25c year. You'll be dollars ahead. Subscribe now!
BLOODED STOCK, Box 228 Oxford, Pa.

the country. Although the Department is doing as much as possible to settle that question for the farmers we should be pleased to have from the farmers themselves their ideas as to the comparison of varities wherever more than one kind is grown in the same locality. Up to date the Kubanka appears to be by all odds the best variety for sowing in the spring as far south as Oklahoma. In Southern Oklahoma and Texas and Western California the varieties Marouani and Pelissier appear to be the best. The Velvet Don appears to be a good general-purpose sort adapted equally well to the North and South, but must be sown in the spring in the North and can be sown in the fall below the 35th parallel. The most important thing of all in cultivating this wheat is to keep different varieties absolutely distinct and also to keep the durum wheat entirely separate from the ordinary wheat. M. A. CARLETON.

Cerealist, Dept. of Agr.
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1905.

Cement Blocks for Building.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am thinking of building a cement-block house and would like reliable information in regard to what proportion of sand and cement to use in order that the blocks shall be hard enough so that they may not crumble in the course of a few years. The man here who owns the machine says that they can be made moisture-proof by making the face of the block, to the thickness of one-half inch or thereabouts, of sand and cement, of the proportion of 1 of cement to 3 of sand and the inside of the block mixed to the proportion of 1 to 8. Would this make a good block?

There seems to be no one here whom I regard as good authority on the subject and consequently if you can send me the address of some one who knows, please do so and oblige.

Reno County. ALEX. ANDERSON.

There are so many things to take into consideration in connection with your inquiry, that it is impossible to answer your questions categorically. You do not state whether the stone which you propose to use is to be solid stone or hollow stone, nor do you state the thickness of the proposed wall. Much depends upon the way in which a cement stone is made as to its water-resisting quality. Practically, all the cement blocks made in this part of the country are made by what is known as the "dry process." Stone made by this process will not resist the absorption of water nearly so well as would stone having the same amount of cement, made by what is known as the "wet process." If made by the wet process, the sand and cement would be better compacted than it is possible to compact it in the dry process. While this is true it does not follow that stone made by the dry process can not be made sufficiently resistant for all practical purposes. Much depends upon the way the cement materials are handled in the making. The cement and sand should be thoroughly mixed, made as wet as it can be used without adhering to the mould when the mould is removed, and thoroughly compacted in the mould by tamping. After the cement has been removed from the mould and set sufficiently, it should be given plenty of water to properly crystalize the cement. Very much depends upon this.

In regard to facing stone with a ½-inch facing made by mixing 1 part cement to 3 parts sand, it would exclude the moisture could it be used as wet as it would be in facing a cement sidewalk, but this is impossible if the mould is to be removed from the mixture before it sets. The facing will necessarily be used quite dry, and owing to this fact I would much prefer a mixture of 1 part cement to 2 parts sand. The backing proposed—1 to 8—would give sufficient strength to the stone if made properly and of sufficient thickness, say a ten-inch hollow block. I am making all my stock stone 1 to 5 without facing, but make richer stone when requested to do so, and charge accordingly. I have done some little facing, but not enough to feel myself qualified to advise fully. I do not believe that 1 to 3 would be rich enough for facing if water is to be wholly excluded, made as it would doubtless be by the dry process. P. H. FORBES.

Topeka, Kans.

Our Special Club List.

By special arrangement with publishers of leading magazines, dailies and other publications, we are able to offer KANSAS FARMER subscribers the most attractive club offers ever made by any publisher or subscription agency.

All combination offers include one year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER. If more than one other publication is wanted subtract $1 from the combination offer and the remainder will show the amount necessary to add for each additional paper wanted. If your subscription is already paid in advance you can send the KANSAS FARMER to some other address. In taking advantage of our Special Club List it is not necessary that all papers should go to one address; they may be sent to any address you name.

If other periodicals are wanted that are not named here, write for what you want, as we have the lowest clubbing rates with all publications. Address all orders to Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

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Breeder's Gazette, 1 year.....	2.00	2.00
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The Globe Stock Dip.

Perhaps nothing that has been devised in late years has come into such general use among stockmen and has proved itself of such value and usefulness as have stock dips for the destruction of insect pests and the cure of skin diseases to which live stock of all classes are subject. The demand for these dips has grown as farmers and breeders have appreciated their value. It is still growing, and the demand has been rather difficult to meet by the manufacturers of good dips. Among the newer dips which have grown out of past experience and knowledge and which represent the best that is known in the combination of the materials necessary for the making of a perfect dip, is the Globe Dip manufactured by O. Robinson & Co., of Kansas City and Chicago. This company has long been known as the manufacturers of one of the best and most widely used stock foods of the country. The Globe Stock Food is used over the whole extent of the Mississippi Valley by the best breeders and feeders, and the same ability which has made the Globe Stock Food possible has now perfected the Globe Stock Dip. While this dip has been on the market only about a year, the results obtained from its use and the consequent growth of the manufacture have been so uniformly good that they have found it necessary to open a branch office and factory in Chicago to better accommodate the demands now made for this product. It is advertised on page ... and a letter addressed to either the Kansas City or Chicago office will bring prompt information and prices.

Good for Sprains, Toothache, and Lameness.

Island of San Andreas, Republic of Colon, West Indies, July 23, 1904.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen:—I have used and sold Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time now for horses, also for human flesh, and in Sprains, Toothache and lameness have found it good. Please send me a few copies of your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." Very truly yours,

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"Manchnow, the tallest man on earth," is creating a great sensation at the London Coliseum. He is twenty-five, was born in Trans-Caucasia, measures 9 feet 8½ inches in his stocking feet. He was 6 feet 5 inches tall when 9 years old. He eats six times as much as an ordinary man, but drinks only moderately. He weighs 448 pounds.

"The habit of blaming others when things go wrong is an insidious and dangerous one. Far more is it the purpose to inquire within whether the fault or much of it may not lie at home."

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TRADE MARK

Look Out

for WORMS in your growing shoats. There are very few pigs at this season of the year that are free from intestinal worms. The first thing you know your pigs will be sick. They will begin to die. You will think they have the Cholera. They may have it, but in forty-nine cases out of fifty the losses are due to WORMS. The poison that gets into the circulation from worms will cause congestion of the lungs and kidney trouble.

Iowa Worm Powder will relieve your pigs of WORMS. **Iowa Stock Food** will build up the animal energy and your pigs will grow faster.

"The proof of the pudding is the eating of it."

John Schmieder of Remsen, Iowa, writes as follows:

Gentleman—I got the Iowa Worm Powder all right. I fed it to 15 fall pigs as directed and I never saw the beat. The worms laid everywhere. No wonder my pigs did not do well. I have been trying for two years to get something for worms and could'nt find it. I lost 10 head of fall pigs and last spring I lost 15 head from worms.

Enclosed find $5 for which send me some more Iowa Worm Powder. I know it has done me good and I can't say too much for it. It will get the worm from pigs.

FREE—To any person who has never fed any Iowa Worm Powder, we will send a $1 package Free, on receipt of 20 cents in stamps for postage and packing. Address Department E.

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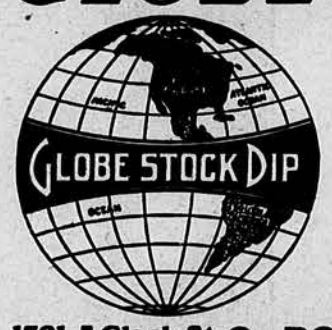

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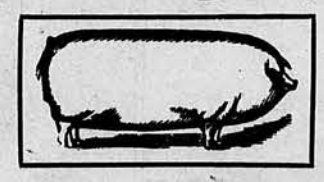

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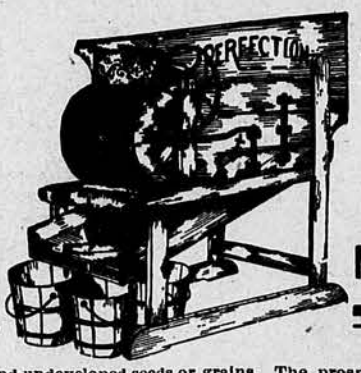
You Can Sow **20%** Less of Seed



And Can Reap **20%** More of Grain

It is useless to plant foul and undeveloped seeds or grains. The prosperous farmer plants only the best of seed and saves the small undeveloped grain for his chicken feed. Belong to that class and clean, separate and grade your seed to sow and grain to sell on a "Perfection." Because: It is the only machine that will make three grades and will separate: Wheat from rye, wheat from oats, wheat from barley, wheat from cheat, wheat from cockle, wheat from mustard, weeds from alfalfa, barley from rye, barley from oats, barley from cheat, oats from rye, oats from dock, buckwheat from dock, flax from all grain, clover from millet, clover from mustard, clover from timothy, clover from red top, clover from blue grass, ripple from clover, pigeon grass from clover, all buckhorn from the first grade of clover, alfalfa, millet, etc. And because: The grain which was awarded first prize at the St. Louis Exposition was cleaned and graded by a "Perfection." Manufactured by

LEWIS-TUTTLE MFG. CO., Topeka, Kans

Write Us for Further Information.

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Turn About.

The horse and the dog had tamed a man
and fastened him to a fence;
Said the horse to the dog, "For the life of
me I don't see a bit of sense
In letting him have the thumbs that grow
at the sides of his hands, do you?"
And the dog looked solemn and shook his
head, and said, "I'm a goat if I do."

The poor man groaned and tried to get
loose, and sadly he begged them:
"Stay!
You will rob me of things for which I
have use by cutting my thumbs away!
You will spoil my looks, you will cause
me pain! Ah, why would you treat
me so?
As I am God made me, and He knows
best! Oh, masters, pray let me go!"

The dog laughed out, and the horse replied, "Oh, the cutting won't hurt!
You see,
We'll have a hot iron to clap right on, as
you did in your docking of me!
God gave you your thumbs and all, but
still the Creator, you know, may fail
To do the artistic thing, as he did in furnishing me with a tail!"
So they bound the man and cut off his
thumbs, and were deaf to his pitiful
cries,

And they seared the stumps, and they
viewed their work through happy and
dazzled eyes.
"How trim he appears," the horse exclaimed, "since his awkward thumbs
are gone!
For the life of me I can not see why the
Lord ever put them on!"

"Still it seems to me," the dog replied,
"that there's something else to do;
His ears look rather too long to me, and
how do they look to you?"
The man cried out, "Oh, spare my ears!
God fashioned them as you see,
And if you apply your knife to them you'll
surely disfigure me!"

"But you didn't disfigure me, you know,"
the dog decisively said,
"When you bound me fast and trimmed
my ears down close to the top of my
head!"
So they let him moan and they let him
groan while they cropped his ears
away,
And they praised his looks when they let
him up, and proud indeed were they!

But that was years and years ago, in an
unenlightened age!
Such things are ended now, you know; we
have reached a higher stage!
The ears and thumbs God gave to man
are his to keep and wear,
And the cruel horse and dog look on and
never appear to care.

—Selected.

The Azores.

ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

"The Romanic will arrive at Porte Delago at 9. a m. Friday, and will leave the port at 5 p. m. punctually." That was the notive we saw on the bulletin-board in the dining saloon, on Thursday morning June 9. Well, we were very happy on reading it, for we were six days out from Boston, had seen no land, and not a steamer or sailing-vessel of any sort had passed the Romanic during the past five days.

All day, Thursday, we spent watching for land, and preparing for our day at the island of St. Michael. We passed the island of Flores, one of the Azores group, in the afternoon, and saw no more land until next morning at 7:30 o'clock when we came within full view of St. Michael. Every one was up before the bugle called to breakfast—all so very eager to again step on land after a six-day ride on the ocean.

The island, from a distance, appears like a huge green gem set in the Atlantic—so far from every one and everything we ever knew. The Azores, as you know, are of volcanic formation, and when the continent of Atlantis went overboard, these islands, being somewhat taller than the adjoining countries, were left sticking up out of the water. The hills, or mountains as they are called here, and the lava-cut valleys, are all thickly carpeted with beautiful forests and delightful fields of every shade of green and brown. The inhabitants till every inch of the soil, and though St. Michael is only 37 miles long and at no place over 9 miles wide, yet it supports 200,000 people. The farms are very small, and are divided into many little squares, each planted with a different grain or grass, so that from the ocean the hills appear as though covered with a "crazy-patch" quilt of agricultural shades.

The little towns or cities are all white, and dot the shores, in either direction as far as the eye can reach; and away up on the hills, in the forests, we could see the little white clusters of houses which indicated the little villages. Railways they have never seen on this island, and I suppose few of the inhabitants have ever even heard of them. Transportation of humans or freight is all performed on mule-back, as the roads are all steep and almost impassible for a carriage.

As we approached nearer to Porte Delgado, it gave us the impression that it was an Italian city transplanted in the middle of the Atlantic, as the houses are mostly salmon-pink in color, or else are whitewashed, and built right on the edge of the water, and all are crowded or huddled together as though every inch of space were very valuable indeed.

At last we dropped anchor, at the command of a very portly Portugese pilot, who arrived alongside in a small boat from the shore. Then the important question for us was how we were to land, for here we were anchored a full half-mile from the shore, although the distance did not appear to be half as much.

The Romanic's whistle gave three tremendous blasts, which it seems meant "come out and get us;" and, as if by magic, an hundred little boats sprang up from nowhere, and could be seen racing from the shore to meet us. And what a race it was, each man wanting to get there first, so as to have a full boat-load, as each passenger meant 50 cents to him. The boats appeared like small flies swimming out to a large jaw. Our captain had ordered the long stairs hung down the vessel's side. and soon the boats were swarming about the landing stage at the foot of the steps; but no one could disembark and every one was asking why, when a little boat bearing a large Portugese flag and two dear little tin soldiers standing in the stern, and four very important-looking men, slowly and with official dignity approached. Our first officer went down to meet them, gave them some very important-looking papers, which I afterward learned were our "landing papers." The oldest of the men in the boat slowly put on a huge pair of spectables, looked at the papers, held upside down, and then with a majestic wave of his hand, told the three other very important-appearing ones to arise and "board" the steamer.

After looking over most of us and some more papers which they couldn't read, we were allowed to go down the stairs, and that is where my troubles arose. Of course, as a Kansan, I was the first one down. I got to the end of the stairs, and found the hands of two young Portugese reaching for me from different boats, and the deep blue sea as the only alternative. About twenty-five of the boats were at the stairs and all the boatmen were fighting, crowding, swearing, pushing, anything to get their boat loaded first. The main fight, however, was between the two boatmen who were endeavoring to get me, the first person down the steps, into their boat. In the meanwhile a "squall" was "coming up," and the boats were rocking like leaves in a strong wind, and such a torrent of "swear words" I never heard before. They called on several saints, but mostly on Santa Marie. I was somewhat flattered thinking they already knew me by name; but it seems they were merely calling on the Virgin Mary, each one telling that lady what a rascal the other fellow was.

All at once, by a lurch of the boat, I fell, and landed in the arms of—the grimiest, most brigand-like appearing, shoeless Portugese you ever saw, and that ended the controversy, rather distressing for me, but it relieved the congestion on the stairway. The rest of the party followed a trifle more gracefully than I had gone, and now it began to rain. The wind blew and great was the storm thereof. We had two rowers, but several times we despaired, and feared we would be swept out to sea. After three-quarters of an hour on the "rocking billows"—and it seemed like a week or eight days to me—we landed at an old wall which looked as though it were in old Venice.

All the natives that could possibly come swarmed on the wharf at every available point, to see the "Inglese" and "Americanos." We all appeared like drenched rats, and indeed we felt so, too; but in a few minutes the sun came out and we sat down on the wharf to dry, which operation required but a short time.

Then came the inspection of the city. It is the third city of Portugal in population, Lisbon and Aporto, in the home country, being more importana. Porte Delgado has 18,000 people, and the houses and streets appeared to me much like in the cities I had visited in Italy, only everything in the Portugese town appeared spotlessly clean, instead of being dirty like those in Italy.

Though the city was clean, there seemed to be many beggars, though these are more polite than the Italians. Every little urchin clamors for "Mounaie, mounaie!" All the old women are bent over, and appear to be 150 years old and upwards. The national dress of the women is a long blue cloak with a hood like a huge tea-caddy, held out in the back by a whalebone; one can scarcely see their faces as they are hidden by those scoops.

We first rode to the private gardens, for which the place is famous. I have had various ideas of Paradise, but this was the nearest I ever came to realizing my ideals; avenues of ferns as large as trees, arbors of fuchsias, flora of every kind and description, tea-roses as large as our American Beauties, trailing everywhere, grottoes with trickling water, and inviting little iron chairs and tables where the dons and donas have their afternoon tea.

In our party was one Boston lady who would enlighten us with the different names of all the plants and flowers, for she had been there before. Such names I never heard and never expect to again; but the flowers seemed to be old friends to our Boston friend.

Our next visit was to the pineapple houses, the raising of which fruit seems to be one of the principal industries of the inhabitants of St. Michael. Last year they exported 800,000, the finest of these going to London and Lisbon, where they fetch prices as high as $2 or $2.50 each.

The streets of the city are narrow, and seldom can three persons walk comfortably side by side. It was a "feast day" in honor of some saint whose family name I forgot to learn. We met many processions of boys and girls carrying holy bread, also meat and wine which they sold at the houses for religious uses.

In the afternoon we met the "elite" out walking. The wealthy ones rode, of course, on mules. Then men were dressed in "Prince Alberts," with high hats, canes, etc., so that one could imagine oneself in London or Paris.

STRAWBERRY GIRL. Reynolds.

Cure For The Blues

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When a cheerful, brave, light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the BLUES, it is a sad picture. It is usually this way: She has been feeling "out of sorts"

for some time; head has ached and back also; has slept poorly, been quite nervous, and nearly fainted once or twice; head dizzy, and heart-beats very fast; then that bearing-down feeling, and during her menstrual period she is exceedingly despondent. Nothing pleases her. Her doctor says: "Cheer up: you have dyspepsia; you will be all right soon."

But she doesn't get "all right," and hope vanishes; then come the brooding, morbid, melancholy, everlasting BLUES.

Don't wait until your sufferings have driven you to despair, with your nerves all shattered and your courage gone, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. See what it did for Mrs. Rosa Adams, of 819 12th Street, Louisville, Ky., niece of the late General Roger Hanson, C.S.A. She writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I cannot tell you with pen and ink what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered with female troubles, extreme lassitude, 'the blues,' nervousness and that all-gone feeling. I was advised to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it not only cured my female derangement, but it has restored me to perfect health and strength. The buoyancy of my younger days has returned, and I do not suffer any longer with despondency, as I did before. I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a boon to sick and suffering women."

If you have some derangement of the female organism write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice.

The middle class of people had bare feet mostly, the wealthier ones indulging in wooden shoes.

The island has several millionaires and many other wealthy people, but the lower classes seem very poor and ragged. The temperature is never below 60 degrees, and very seldom above eighty-five degrees the year around—a perfect paradise in all respects, temperature, location, fruits and flowers. And now we weigh anchor for Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, June 12, 1905.

For the Little Ones

The Wish of a Small Boy.

I wish my clothes was pasted on my back, jes' like a dog's,
Or like th' bark thats' fastened on a pile of hemlock logs;
Then every time I trimmed my kite, or jigged my little boat,
An' started out, I wouldn't hear: "Oh, Johnny, where's your coat?"

About th' time I'm ready fer t' drill a little well
Down by th' old green waterin'-trough, then ma or sister Nell
Comes out upon th' porch an' calls: "Ho, Johnny, where's your hat?
You'll get a sunstroke runnin' roun' bareheaded, boy, like that!"

Th' fellers of my gang come up an' holler at our gate:
"Come on, we're goin' fishin', Jack!" But, gee! I got t' wait
Till ma has sewed a button on an' stitched a rippin' hem
'Fore I kin git my fishin'-pole, an' foller after 'em.

One day when me an' Nell was huntin' berries down th' lane
Th' hired man rattled by—he had a wagon-load of grain;
An' he'd 'a' taken me along, if Nell jes' hadn't said:
"He can't go into town without a hat upon his head."

In winter, when th' sleddin' an' th' skatin's comin' in,
I never leave th' house but what I'm ordered back ag'in
T' bundle up "in somethin' warm"—an' so I've got t' tote
A pair of skates an' rubber shoes an' gloves an' overcoat!

An' after supper, when th' spooks of night begin t' creep,
I get t' lookin' in th' fire, an' sudden fall asleep;
Then pa, he has t' lift me up, an' while I nod an' doze,
Ma turns th' covers on my bed, and he slips off my clothes.

An' in th' mornin', when th' birds is singin' in th' trees,
I'm later gittin' out than all th' chipmunks an' th' bees,
Jes' cause I have t' sit aroun' a-pullin' at a shoe
That won't go on fer knotted strings, or cause it's wet with dew.

That's why I wish my coat was pasted on me, like a dog's,
Or like th' bark that's fastened on a pile of hemlock logs;
Then every time I wished t' have a swim or take a doze
I wouldn't have t' wait till I had shed my Sunday clothes.

—Sunday Magazine.

Dimples' Flowers.

BY L. M. MONTGOMERY.

When Miss Randolph, who lived in the big house on the hill, drove past the Bruce cottage one afternoon and laughingly threw a cluster of white roses at Dimples, who was standing at the gate, Dimples' first thought, as usual, was to share them with somebody.

Dimples—of course that wasn't her real name, but everybody called her that—looked about for somebody to enjoy the treat with her. The only person in sight was Toby, peering at her through a hole in the board fence, with a scowl on his impudent, freckled face and an envious look in his furtive brown eyes.

Dimples flew to the fence so quickly that Toby hadn't time to take to his heels as he had always done at her approach. Taken by surprised, he retreated a couple of steps and returned her smile with a sheepish grin.

"Don't you want a rose, Toby?" said Dimples, holding out half her treasure-trove in one chubby brown hand. Aren't they just sweet? I love roses. Do take them."

Toby took them—grabbed them, to speak truly—then turned and ran without so much as a "Thank you." But at the corner of the Stone house he turned and, before he vanished, gave a whoop that might have meant anything.

Dimples took it to mean friendliness. Dimples liked Toby because she liked everybody. For a month, ever since the Stones had moved into the next door cottage, Dimples had been trying to make friends with Toby and had not succeeded. Toby did not seem to be in the habit of making friends with anybody. He was an outcast among the other children on the street. Before the summer was over Dimples had given up trying to be friends with Toby. You simply could not be friends with a boy who pelted your kitten with stones and stole your mother's apples and yelled like a wild Indian whenever you appeared out-of-doors, but ran for dear life if he saw you approaching him. No: Dimples finally decided with a sigh that Toby was a hopeless case, much to the satisfaction of her mother who had no more use for Toby than any one else in Maywood had.

When summer came around again it brought a day that was full of troubles for Dimples. That year the big girls and little girls of Maywood had formed themselves into a Flower Band. The big girls decorated the church every Sunday with flowers; the little girls attended to the classroom where the Sunday school met. Each little girl was to be responsible for one Sunday.

Hence Dimples' trouble; the next Sunday would be her's and where could she get any flowers? There was not a blossom in the tiny sun-baked Bruce yard. There were no wild ones to be had that Dimples could get. She was in despair. All the other little girls either had flower-gardens at home or big brothers who could go far afield and get some for them. Dimples had neither.

She thought until her head was dizzy. Then she went away around to the back corner of their yard and sat down behind the cherry-tree and cried. She couldn't get any flowers and the classroom wouldn't be decorated! And O, what would Miss Randolph and the other teachers and the big girls and the other little girls think?"

"What ye blubbin' 'bout?"

It was Toby who asked the question—Toby, who had never spoken to Dimples of his own accord before. He was hanging over the board fence, bareheaded and barefooted, looking even wilder than usual.

Dimples swallowed a big mouthful of sobs and told Toby her troubles. Toby listened, and at the end indulged in one of his own peculiar whoops.

"Guess I owes ye some flowers," he said. "Ye guv me them roses last summer. Ye just come 'long with me an' I'll show ye whar ye can git all the flowers ye want—great ones. They'll take the shine off the other's little bunches I kin tell ye."

Dimples did not hesitate. Mrs. Bruce was away and there was no one to forbid her going with Toby. She slipped radiently through the board fence and followed Toby unhesitatingly.

Toby led Dimples across their yard and out through the vacant lots behind and across Mr. Hearst's cow pasture and through Mr. Mill's stump land and down Mr. Channing's hill and into the woods beyond. Dimples followed breathlessly and trustingly. And then they came out on the bank of an arm of the Upper Creek and Dimples, after one look, clapped her hands together with a little squeal of delight.

"O Toby O, how lovely! But how are we to get them?"

The placid surface of this wood-encircled creek was covered with water lilies—hundreds of them, in all their fragrant loveliness.

"I'll git 'em easy 'nough," said Toby. "Ain't they beauts, though! I found 'em last week."

Toby pushed out a little dory from the bank and poled himself out into mid-water. The dory was an old one, left on the Upper Creek by a party of duck-hunters three years ago. It was very leaky but Toby bailed and pulled in water lilies alternately. Then he brought the fragrant load in triumph to Dimples.

Dimples' decorations made history in the Maywood Sunday-school. They were so lovely that after Sunday-school the big girls crowded around to congratulate her, and ask where she found them. This was triumph number one for Dimples. Triumph number two was that she had actually coaxed Toby to go to Sunday-school that afternoon with her—a thing nobody had ever been able to do before. He said he would go to see what Dimples' flowers looked like; and the teacher of the small-boy class, a young man with a knack of managing wild boys, so won him over that Toby promised to come again.

Go again he did, not once but regularly. The result was that Toby grew civilized. He made friends with the other small boys on the street but he never would make up with any of the girls except Dimples. He and she were firm friends after the lily expedition; he never teased her kitten or stole her mother's apples again, and he actually gave up yelling.—Ex.

He who would be a great soul in the future, must be a great soul now.—R. W. Emerson.

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The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

The Army of the Corn.

All summer long the army stands
  In ranks erect and clean,
The garrison of level lands
  And of the hills between.
The Armies of the Wind and Rain
  Come shouting to the fight;
Alert upon the spreading plain
  The corn waits in its might.

It flaunts its tasseled banners high,
  And beats each swaying shield,
Until the Summer's battle cry
  Is chorused from the field.
Victorious and sturdy still
  It rises from the fray.
And rustling chants of gladness fill
  The long hours of the day.

The dawn's first tender, rosy blush—
  The hailing of the morn—
Finds, shrouded in a peaceful hush,
The Army of the corn.
But friendly breezes come and go
  Till dying afternoon
Hears, faintly sighing, soft and low,
  The echo of a croon,

And so, serene and bold and brave
  All through the summer long.
The gleaming banners proudly wave
  In cadence with the song.
Until the golden autumn morn
  When there will come to spoil
The standing Army of the Corn
  The hopeful Troop of Toil.

—Chicago Tribune.

The Relation of the Physical Body to the Mental Body.

NELLIE W. BAIRD, MARQUETTE, KAN.

When we consider physical culture in its various states of development, we find that it runs parallel with the intellectual and ethical efforts of mankind. The latter were caused to a great extent, by the material wants of the individual.

To the pre-historic human being, the struggle for existence was a severe teacher of physical training. Man, in his primitive state, soon found that he who could handle the largest club and throw the heaviest stone had the best prospects for life. The forest was his gymnasium; his competitive games were battles for life, either with the beasts of the woods or with the human foes of his tribe.

History tells us of but one people in whom physical culture manifested itself as the living idea of beauty. These were the ancient Greeks. But only for a comparatively short time did the Greeks stand on this unparalleled high pedestal of physical culture. In proportion to their intellectual and political decline, phycical culture returned again to little better than barbarism, proving thus that mind and body will always ascend or descend together.

Though the aspiration for the noble and beautiful had proved the most successful teacher of physical culture, the Romans dismissed him and engaged Master War again as their ideal teacher. It is true he served them faithfully, but could not prevent the downfall of the Roman Empire, because the Roman mind soon degenerated, and mighty Rome died of voluptuousness.

In the Middle Ages chivalry became the bearer of physical training, but the people at large were "dumb-driven cattle." Europe fell victim to this piratical state. Rapacity, ambition, struggle for supremacy, were the motives of its physical culture.

This universal mental and physical stagnation lasted uninterruptedly until the gigantic movement known as the "Revival of Learning" began to germinate. Mind and body would no longer endure the oppression of slavery. Men's minds began to feel their independent individuality and became imbued with certain of their human rights. The body, too, claimed its inherent rights and the intellectual warriors of Europe united in behalf of physical culture. In France, Rousseau sounded the bugle-call for the liberty of mental and physical evolution. In England Locke broke the scholastic fetters of the down-trodden mind and body. The progress of physical training has always been dependent upon the progress of the general evolution of mankind.

The present time looks upon physical training very favorably. Public gardens, public play grounds, open-air gymnasia, and bath-house, among other philanthropical institutions, are open for use. General education is now standing on a higher pedestal, having for its aim the symmetrical development and growth of mind and body. The body claims its right and the time is coming when the brain is not cultivated at the expense of the body.

Modern physiology and psychology, however, do not separate mind and body, but study mental phenomena in their physical relations, and vice versa. It is mainly due to these sciences that it gradually dawns upon the educated classes that mind and body are a living unity, that the body determines conditions of the mind, and the latter influences structure and functions of the body. The present educational ideal is, therefore, the fully developed man, his perfection only limited by inherent physical and mental possibilities.

Life is movement and wherever it manifests itself in mechanical expression, it results from muscular movement. All the functions of our bodies, as respiration, circulation, digestion and certain excretions, require muscular activity. These vital processes are intensified and stimulated through general and voluntary muscular movements. Nature has implanted in every animal an innate impulse to move and made it hereditary. This of itself is sufficient proof of what importance muscular exercise is for our well-being. The products of inactivity are relaxed, slender muscles, weak nerves and a cold, pale, skin; symptoms that sooner or later work great harm upon our will and character. Even common reasoning will lead to the conviction that all organs are strengthened by well-regulated muscular movements and are thereby rendered more capable to assist one another. This undisturbed working in harmony of all parts, as it were, is the very foundation of health. This will become clearer when we examine the results of muscular exertion in other than casual ways.

That muscular exercise does strengthen the nervous system is made evident through experiences in our daily life. These experiences go to show that thousands of people who, through mental strain have become fatigued, find relief in taking light exercises, such as walks, gymnastic exercise, etc. Healthy children after the close of their school hours relieve themselves preferably by running games. Muscular activity heightens the benefits of recreation, since it increases the circulation and provides the fatigued brain more rapidly with oxygenated blood.

In the past we have appeared to proceed upon the assumption that man was but a brain; a bodiless something for the acquisition of facts; a sort of memorizing machine, which was so unfortunate as to sometimes require the services of a gross and corrupt medium —the body. But, after all, there is something higher than the body and its needs. The person who through intelligent study and persistent effort, attains to a knowledge of the bodily structures and functions, and strengthens them through physical conquest, acquires a true reverence for its beauties and uses that make it impossible for him to be a sensualist or materialist.

The greater part of the work of education, however, is directed toward giving guidance to the activities of the body, especially to such volitional activities as shall produce the best physical, mental, and moral results. Not only is muscular activity necessary to the proper development of the nervous and muscular systems, but over and above this, health is so intimately dependent upon muscular activity and muscular activity is so hard to maintain in a physically defective body that some sort of physical training must go along with study in youth to make our educational scheme complete.

Nature does not make the adult as a machinist does a piece of mechanism by completing one thing before beginning another and when every part is complete putting all together into a harmonious whole. A moment's consideration of this brings out clearly the fact that the mental education of the child begins during the time of its physical development. Whether the highest physical development is ever consistent with the best mental training is indeed very doubtful. The mental training of youth has introduced an unnatural physical environment which if not corrected will in nine cases out of ten, tell upon subsequent bodily health; and so in too many cases, upon mental and moral health, as well. If children never went to school, if no attention were paid to mental training, physical training would be for the greater part unnecessary. It is, therefore, one of the main functions of physical education to correct the injurious effects of the unnatural environment created by mental education, and to do this without endangering the efficiency of that mental training. Its purpose is not to train athletes, although it may be developed in that direction; it is, primarily, an attempt to conserve the physical man during his mental training, so that when the period of schooling is over, he shall have a body physiologically capable of sustaining him in his life work.

Harvey, the discoverer of the blood circulation, laid down the fundamental law that mental and bodily life have their origin in one and the same source, and that they are subject to the same higher laws. The muscular system as the motor part of the body and the digestive organs as the assimilating part, necessarily belong together with the functions of the mind. Frequently the superiority of the mind reveals itself in opposition to the body and history records men of high genius and strength of character who had but a crippled, body, at their command. But to draw conclusions from such cases would lead to pitiful errors. One the contrary, it appears that the organism is capable of the highest manifestation of strength only when all its parts have arrived at the highest state of development. Thus our vital energy will be able to set free its entire latent power only when body and mind have been developed in harmony. The true mental education must, therefore, always go hand in hand with the highest bodily or physical culture.

The truth of the old adage, "Mens sana in corpore sano" (a sound mind in a sound body), has been established by the experience of centuries. It has been observed, and the fact has impressed itself on the minds of thinking men and women that, no matter what might be the native talent and the careful education of an individual, if the bodily health is neglected, or is bad from the first, the intellectual development does not come up to the expectations of the fond parents. The sickly body, the failing physical strength, the general debility, hold back the native talent, and prevent the devolpment of what bade fair to become a giant intellect; dwarfing it by physical deficiency and the consequent want of energy. The youth of genius who would soar high above his fellows, making himself a name and writing that name far up in the temple of fame, is often rendered weak, deficient in energy, devoid of ambition, his talents wasted by the want of physical health.

How shall we go on cultivating the intellect without interference from failing health and want of physical force? One must nourish and strengthen the body which constitutes the machinery by the aid of which the mind does its work. No one is more to be pitied than the intellectual sufferer; the mind rendered sensitive and acute by training and the body a broken constitution like a shattered musical instrument, resounding plaintive discord, sad accompaniment—or rather sad impediment to the noble execution of intellect, the more sad because too often the direct result of injudicious confinement. Study is continued until an exhausted mind desposes the body to a slothful inactivity and exertion is avoided not so much for want of time as for want of inclination. The active walk, the jolting ride, the hearty sport is not time lost from the studies but a guarantee that the whole framework will return to the task more able to compete with the entanglements of ancient or modern lore.

"In as far as gymnastic exercises fit our youth for becoming healthy and strong in the future, and implant in our adults a greater power of resistance against all unwholesome influences down to old age, they are an important medium of the hygenic art and, as such, have undoubtedly a high significance for the cultural evolution.

"The gymnast shall be like unto a man formed after God's heart; perfect outward and inward, robust of body, so that no raw breath of wind can fell him, and strong of mind, so that he becomes apt for every good purpose; faithful, i. e., chaste in thought and deliberate in action but withal devoid of sanctimoniousness; vigorous and applicable in body and soul, enthused and ever ready for all that is noble and beautiful; always the first in manliness and the last to refuse succor to fatherland and liberty. As such a man he will also be merry of heart and a prototype in all respects for succeeding generations."

J. B. Beaumont is cutting and preserving hay in an entirely new and somewhat novel manner, for this section. He is using self-binding reapers and the hay is bound in bundles instead of the usual way. The hay is cured in the bundle and the expense of baling is done away with. By this method a farmer is enabled to stack his hay in a more economical and better way than was possible heretofore.—Corning, California, News-Era.

If your spirits are low, do something, and if you have been doing something, do something different.—E. E. Hale.

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Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1903).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1903).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1898).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa county (1888).
Chalitso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County, (1903).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
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, (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County
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Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
Prentis Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russel, Kans.

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

ART STUDY PROGRAMS.

Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Roll-call—Names of Reynolds' pictures.

I. The story of the artist's life.

II. A sketch of his age and famous contemporaries.

III. Description of one of Reynolds' famous pictures.

IV. Italy and Venice and their art.

In this the second subject for art study, we have one of the earliest painters in the history of English art. The material for the first two papers will be found in very readable form in the "Great Atlas Series," which were recommended at the beginning of this art study.

For the second paper, especially, it will be well to look further in encyclopedias and histories of England in the eighteenth century. Such names as Mrs. Siddons, Edmund Burke, Dr. Johnson, Alexander Pope, and Oliver Goldsmith, furnish ample opportunity for an interesting paper.

For the third topic any of Reynolds' pictures may be chosen; the one called "Angel Heads" or "The Angel Choir" is perhaps the best known. "The Strawberry Girl," on the Young Folk's page of this issue, is also very charming.

The sources of all our modern art study come from the cities of Italy and Venice. The art students of two centuries have gone to the old masters for their inspiration. Sir Joshua Reynolds spent three profitable years in these cities and it will not be amiss for us to review, briefly, something of their old artists' work in our study of this later artist.

From the Sabean Club.

The officers of the Sabean Club for 1905-1906 are as follows: Mrs. McCracken, president; Miss Alice Walton, vice-president; Miss Bertha Moore, secretary-treasurer. Executive committee: Mrs. J. D. Corbett, Mrs. J. B. Sims, Mrs. Bliss.

Our study has been of Japan and Russia, and as the lessons have been so interesting, in view of the situation of the countries we are studying, we have decided to continue the Bay View course. I think we have fourteen active members, and shall begin the next club year with better assurance of success.

A Cheerful Giver.

Bobby's father had given him a twenty-five cent piece and a dime on Saturday, says The Youth's Companion, and when the lad came home from church the next day his father asked: "Which piece of money did you put on the collection plate, Bobby?" "Well, father," explained the youngster, "I thought at first I ought to put in the quarter, but then just in time I remembered, 'The Lord loveth a cheerful giver,' and I knew I could give the ten cent piece a great deal more cheerfully, so I put that in."

OIL-BURNER QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 739.)

the market. Doubtless the several independent refineries in Kansas which are about ready for business will have fuel oil for sale. This fuel oil is not quite equal in heating power to the native product. This depreciation results from the removal of the gasoline, the illuminating and the lubricating oils. If the tar-like and other bodies which grow stiff with cold shall also be removed, care to keep the fuel warm will not be necessary.

Mrs. Sears, the Topeka lady who is testing the crude-oil burner in her cooking-stove does not use gasoline. She is afraid of it. For a summer fuel, oil is not likely to be found as desirable as gasoline. It is a little slower to start and a good deal slower to go out. As at present used, it heats the cooking-stove much as coal or wood heats it. The fuel oil should cost, however, not more than one-fourth as much as gasoline.

The burner has been changed and improved very rapidly. The KANSAS FARMER is not advised as to what the price will be when it goes upon the market. As now constructed the burner consists of a casting which takes the place of the front two lids and center piece of any cooking-stove. It lies right on top of the stove, projecting about 2½ inches downward into the fire-box. The grate is filled up with soil to prevent the entrance of air in any other way than through the burner. If at any time one wishes to go back to coal he takes off the oil-burner, removes the soil from the grate, replaces the center and lids and is ready for a coal fire.

If the use of fuel oil shall prove the success that is now indicated, stoves will be constructed with oil burners inserted from the front, thus saving the space on top for the two front lids. In the first experiments made with the oil burner, it was inserted through the front. But the great variety of forms of fronts, sizes and shapes of front openings and other details made it impossible to construct a burner adapted to any considerable number of stove fronts. To make a pattern for every form of front would run into prohibitive cost. The happy thought of making a universal burner to go on top where all stoves are alike will save many users the necessity of discarding a pretty good stove and buying a new one in order to enjoy the advantages of the oil fuel.

The cost of crude oil will not be quite uniform on account of varying distances from the oil field. The KANSAS FARMER is informed that the wholesale price without barrel at Kinsley, Edwards County (see map in heading of this paper) is 75 cents a barrel. Millers and others who expect to use considerable quantities of oil for fuel are constructing cisterns in which to hold it. Dealers will deliver from tank-wagons, or to very large users from tank-cars. In densely populated portions of the country doubtless the tank-wagons will deliver to farmers. It may be cheaper, however, for the farmer to own a few barrels and do his own hauling from the railroad station.

In the case of school districts, it may be necessary to confer upon the district board "power to act" as may appear for the best interests. It is doubtful whether the details of the application of oil for school purposes will have been completely worked out before the time of the annual meetings.

In a visit to the Midland foundry July 14, the editor found a large part of the force engaged on oil-burners. Appliances for rapid casting were in course of construction. The demand for burners under steam boilers is becoming insistent. The burner constructed by Designer Curry appears to meet all requirements.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CATALOGUE.

The forty-second annual catalogue of the Kansas State Agricultural College is a handsomely illustrated book of 200 pages of valuable matter for all who are interested in a real education. It shows an enrollment for the past year of 1,462 students who came from 95 counties in Kansas and from 5 other States. The graduating class numbered 102, which is the largest class in the history of the college. Only 7 counties in the thinly settled portion of Western Kansas were not represented in the student body. The enrollment of the past year seems to be slightly smaller than that of 1904, although a knowledge of the facts show it to be about the same. There has been a material increase in requirements for admission and a slight change in policy by which an entire class of apprentices, who never had any real place in a college of this kind, were excluded. This leaves the real enrollment of students about as it was last year.

The Kansas Agricultural College now graduates more students in agriculture than do the agricultural colleges of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Minnesota combined, and the statistics regarding the graduates of the Kansas institution show some interesting facts. Up to 1905, the total number of graduates was 1,023, of whom those receiving degrees prior to 1877 had pursued classical courses not in line with the present objects of the institution. Of the total number of graduates up to this time, 639 were men and of these 35 are dead. Of the 604 male graduates now living, nearly 70 per cent are now engaged in occupations directly in line with the training received at the college.

When it is remembered that the larger numbers of these graduates have been members of the later classes who have not as yet had time to engage in their chosen work of life, and when it is also remembered that the great majority of college graduates are not financially able so to do, and are therefore compelled to engage in teaching or some other readily available employment until they have a working capital, this showing is a remarkable one.

One of the purposes of the Agricultural College is to teach the whole man instead of his memory only. Hence the student is surrounded with many phases of industrial art so that he can, during his experience as a student, determine his natural bias and select the work for which he is best fitted. While studying, he is trained in the elements of a number of the industrial arts so that his hand may perform the work directed by an intelligent mind, which in turn has been trained by the observing eye, the trained ear and the instruction of experts and of the works of nature under control.

The catalogue is one of the handsomest we have ever seen and is arranged to give real information. In the arrangement of studies provided for each of the four years of the regular course and for the special courses is given the number of hours per week required in each study, and the page in the catalogue on which full information about that study may be found.

Although called an agricultural college its object is not to make farmers of its students so much as to give them a thorough and well-rounded training which shall be useful to them as citizens in any walk of life. As Kansas is an agricultural State, agriculture and the allied sciences and arts are made prominent in the course of study so that the college may be what its founders intended, a school for the training of the farmers' sons and daughters.

The catalogue is worthy of a place on any farmer's book shelf and may be had by addressing President E. R. Nichols, Manhattan, Kans.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

A great scandal has occurred in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The crop reports of the Department are eagerly watched by speculators in farm products. The most active speculators have of late been those handling cotton. It has long been charged that certain favored speculators were furnished advance information of what forthcoming reports would show. These charges were stoutly denied. At last, however, the scandal became so flagrant that it resulted in the discharge of an official, and the starting of an investigation of the entire criminal transaction. With his usual promptness the President has directed the Department of Justice to take rigorous action. It is reported that the consequent tension will result in the resignation of the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa.

The prospective vacancy in the President's cabinet at once directed many eyes to Kansas and to Secretary Coburn. The preeminent qualifications of Mr. Coburn for this service are universally recognized and will doubtless raise up friends in abundance to advocate the propriety of calling to the cabinet the man who makes the Kansas Department of Agriculture the best of its kind in the world. The obstacle, however, in the way of Kansas' mak-

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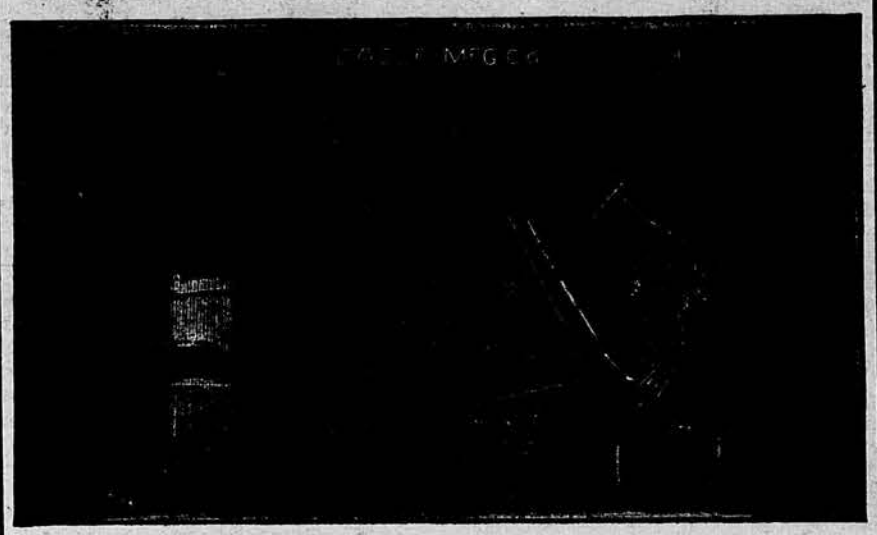

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ing the concerted effort she would otherwise be glad to make to secure this important position for Mr. Coburn or, rather, secure Mr. Coburn for the position, is that he does not want it. For years he has insisted that his friends should cease the suggestion of his name for it. Those who know him best are certain that he would not consider its acceptance under any circumstances that could possibly arise. No other public office than the one he now holds appeals to him, and he is not even a receptive condidate for any other, appointive or elective.

THE KANSAS GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the Kansas Good Roads' Association will be held at Topeka, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, August 8. The meeting will be held in the Commercial Club rooms and among its notable features will be an address by Prof. Erasmus Haworth of the State University, who is director of the Kansas Geological Survey and who will discuss good roads' materials. President E. R. Nichols, of the State Agricultural College, who has charge of the expenditure of a State appropriation of $1,200 per year for testing the merits of oils for road-building, will be present, as will also Prof. E. B. McCormick of the department of mechanical engineering of the same institution. The Federation of Women's Clubs will be ably represented.

Prominent among the subjects for discussion at this meeting will be the use of Kansas oil for Kansas roads. Upon this question rests the possibility of an immense home market for Kansas oil.

Delegates are expected from all commercial clubs, fair associations, granges, farmers' institutes, stock-breeders' associations, horticultural societies, county commissioners, the State Agricultural College and the State University.

Negotiations are now pending whereby it is expected that reduced railroad rates will be secured for those attending the meeting.

Membership in this association may be secured by sending the annual fee of $1 to Secretary I. D. Graham, Topeka, Kans.

Miscellany

Hoch and Folk.

The Ottawa Chautauqua had last week the privilege of hearing the Governor of Kansas and the Governor of Missouri. One is a Republican and the other a Democrat but each realized that it was an honor to speak from a platform with the other. Governor Folk has made the more conspicuous record as a fighter against evil in high places, but the plain and fealess words with which Governor Hoch commended the prominence Folk has achieved evidence a right appreciation of his responsibilities by the Kansas Governor.

In introducing Governor Folk, Governor Hoch said:

GOVERNOR HOCH'S SPEECH.

"If there is one need in this country greater than any other it is not the need of more laws. It is a revival of respect for the laws we already have. If laws are unwise, they should be amended or repealed, but while they are laws they should be obeyed and enforced. 'The best way to prove that a law is bad is to enforce it,' said Grant. When any question of governmental concern is up for original discussion it is the privilege of every citizen to have, and to express freely and without restraint, his opinion upon the subject. But when the matter has been crystallized into law it passes out of the domain of discussion. It is no longer a legitimate subject for controversy. There is then but one duty of the officer and that is to enforce the law, and but one duty of the citizen, and that is to obey it.

"No officer has the right to select the law he will enforce and no citizen has the right to select the law he will obey. And the officer who refuses to fulfill the obligation of his solemn oath is absolutely unfit for public service and should be branded with contempt by every good citizen. The plea that any law is under the ban of an adverse public sentiment as an excuse for official dereliction is unworthy of consideration. The officer did not make the law and is not responsible for its making. He has nothing to do with public sentiment. He did not swear to obey public sentiment. He swore to enforce the law.

"My fellow citizens, this disregard of official obligation by the chosen representatives of the Government and this wide-spread disregard of law upon the part of the people is alarming. It is seen not only in the flagrant disregard of such laws as the prohibitory, anti-gambling and similar enactments, but it is seen in the larger realm of great commercial enterprises. Railroads, which derive their very life from the people, whose corporate existence is conferred upon them by the State, and which are under obligations to every individual alike, by an infamous system of rebates favor the interests of a few to the destruction of the interests of many. Grain-dealers combine and conspire to evade the law and rob the people.

"Commercial capital and organized effort in all the fields of human enterprise and necessities of modern times degenerate into miserable scrambles for commercial supremacy regardless of law. This, my fellow citizens, is the dark side of the picture.

BRIGHT SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

"Thank God, there is a bright side. The searchlight of intelligent investigation is being thrown upon these transactions and the people are being aroused as never before. And let no one fear that the intelligence and courage and integrity of the American people will in the end be inadequate to meet the great emergency.

"Why is it that men like Theodore Roosevelt, Governor La Follette, Governor Hanly, and Governor Folk, the distinguished guest of this State and of this association to-day, stand like mountain peaks in public life at this time? Why is it that they are sought more than others by Chautauqua assemblies? Is it because they are the most eloquent orators in the land? Is it because better than all others, they can indulge in flights of impassioned oratory? Without discourtesy, no, it is because they stand out among their fellows as conspicuous representatives of this great new movement which is coming up out of the hearts of an intelligent and patriotic people; this demand for high ideals in public life; for greater official excellency and integrity; for cleaner, better Government; in a word, for civic righteousness.

"It is a hopeful sign of the times. It is an omen big with promise of better things. Let the Standard Oil monopolies, beef-trust conspirators, rebate manipulators, law nullifiers of all kinds, gamblers, boodlers and grafters, read the handwriting on the wall, and let the law-abiding, law-loving citizens take courage, and catching the inspiration of this great movement, lend a hand to its onward sweep and supremacy.

HOCH'S SHOT AT JEROME.

"It was a matter of great surprise to me as it doubtless was to you, my fellow citizens, that so distinguished a representative of law enforcement as Mr. Jerome should come to the West with a message of weakness rather than strength, of criticism rather than commendation, of hindrance rather than help, to those who are striving to uphold the standards of good government, whose fundamental principles I have briefly outlined in this short address.

"His views may or may not reflect the sentiment of his own State, to which he is personally amenable, but he can not, without protest, be permitted to ventilate those views in Kansas and Missouri. And now, my fellow citizens, it gives me great pleasure to extend a hand across party lines to the distinguished citizen of our sister State whose public career as well as his private life is an inspiration to young men and an honor to his country."

Governor Folk was greeted by the Chautauqua salute of thousands of waving handkerchiefs as Governor Hoch turned to him and said: "It is my pleasure to extend the hand across party lines and welcome the Governor of Missouri, whose matchless public service and clean party life affords an inspiration to the young and a hope to all thoughtful citizens for the day when civic righteousness shall be supreme."

Governor Folk furnished to the press no manuscript of his address. The reporters got what they could of it. Following is the most complete report we have seen:

REPORT OF GOVERNOR FOLK'S SPEECH.

"I have come to Ottawa," said the Missouri executive, "not to answer any one, but to aid, so far as I am able, in bringing about, not only here but everywhere, the reign of higher ideals. I have come to shake you by the hand and to exchange ideals." Governor Folk said the man who died for his country was no more a patriot than he who lived for his country, his State and his city by giving his strength actively to the support of its laws and those whose duty it is to see that they are enforced.

"There is a patriotism of peace even more important than of war," he continued. "History shows that where one government has been destroyed by wars and pestilence, corruption in public life has undermined a score. If you neglect your civic duty, what is the result? You give over the control to the lawless, particularly in the cities. There this element demands of those elected to office that they be served even if the public suffers. If the public official disobeys, he is put under the ban of their disapproval and is barred thenceforth from holding office. If this lawless element is in power, once in a while it is swept aside when it comes in contact with an aroused public conscience. St. Louis showed this when the people there, weary of the domination of corruptionists, rose up and overthrew them. Philadelphia awoke, and, although the gang was strong, it was shattered by the shafts of public opinion under the leadership of Mayor Weaver.

"There is not a county, not a community in Kansas, or in this country, where the law-abiding people are not in the majority, but the lawless are more vociferous and often convey the opposite impression. The law-abiding element is quiet, but once you arouse it it can overcome the lawless. All they know is politics; but they do not know good politics from bad. Teach them that lawlessness is bad politics and you will have solved the question of good government here and everywhere. The lawless element has not the strength it claims. If some one wanted to run for State Treasurer he might be made to believe that saloonmen, running their places in violation of the law, could give him the nomination or keep it away from him. I want to tell you that this influence is not worth a pinch of snuff if a man will stand and defy it. They can do a great deal if a man is afraid of them."

Governor Folk described, briefly, the influence brought to bear to intimidate him in the performance of his duty as prosecuting attorney at St. Louis, especially when it became known that he was to be a candidate for the office of Governor, and declared, referring to the men who sought to deter him from that duty, "they simply can not 'deliver the goods' when you fight. The law-abiding people are in the majority, and even from the sordid standpoint of politics it will be found better to serve the law-abiding people than the lawless; these do not understand moral ideals and moral principles."

Governor Folk said that whenever a public official enforced a statute which was objectionable to some element, or which interferes with some of its supposed rights, the cry went up that such statute was a "blue law." It was so in St. Louis when he began the prosecution of boodlers, and men brazenly asserted that because bribery had been going on, unchecked, for twenty-five years, bribery, therefore, was not wrong. The people awoke to the fact, however, that government by bribery was not government by the people, and the result was the trials which attracted the attention of the country.

"You have heard," the Governor continued, "that the gambling law and the saloon law could not be enforced, but they are being enforced in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, and I say they shall continue to be enforced so long as I am Governor of Missouri. I don't care how they howl or how they rage or curse. If I can please the law-abiding and displease the lawless I shall be satisfield. You will hear them say it is political suicide to enforce laws like those. I had rather walk into my political grave if necessary than be false to my oath of office. There has been too much toadying to the lawless saloon element for their political support. They expect to be allowed to violate law in return for political support. That is how the lawless obtain their power. The law-abiding people are to blame for this, for they tolerate it by their indifference. If good citizens would become as active as bad citizens, a moral millenium would be the result.

SPOKE OF JEROME'S THEORY.

"We are told," the Governor continued, "that there should be two sets of statutes, one for the moral yearnings of rural communities, and, I suppose, the other for the immoral yearnings of the cities. The latter would be wonderful books to see. The 'moral yearnings of rural communities' are the backbone of this Nation. Without them it would long ago have gone down to decay. If we have to depend on the immoral yearnings of large cities the situation would be deplorable indeed."

The Governor said it was for the people to say whether they wanted the laws enforced. The benefits derived from their enforcement in Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph, he said, were shown in the records of the police courts Monday morning and in the hospitals and in the happy homes where families are now enjoying comforts they had long been denied. The thanks of a good mother, he said, fully compensated for all the curses and abuse of thousands of lawless.

Indicating Governor Hoch, the speaker said, "If you only knew the influences brought to bear on your Governor every day to make him false to you, you would stand up and cheer," whereupon the audience did cheer. "There is more honor in honest private life," he continued, "than in high official position gained by the sacrifice of principles. There is a constant conflict between the forces of evil and good in every sphere of life. You people of Ottawa should give your Governor every moral aid in the efforts he is making. He may be ever so willing, but without your moral support he can not do much. With you good people behind him he can bring about a moral revolution in Kansas. You should not be inactively behind him but actively and energetically. Kansas needs that kind of men; every State needs them."

A Great Writer Tells of Kansas.

William E. Curtis, writing to the Record-Herald from Topeka, says:

F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, knows more about that State than any other citizen, and, what is equally important, is able to tell it in an intelligent and interesting manner. He has been with

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the Kansas farmer through the ups and downs of a quarter of a century, and is able to speak from experience as well as from observation.

"Kansas is probably the most prosperous State in the Union," said Mr. Coburn, in answer to my question. "I have never known a people more prosperous or in better spirits.

"Why? Because they have had a succession of large crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay that have brought good prices; their hogs and poultry have been in great demand, while their dairy products have grown enormously in volume and value. In 1904 the total value of the farm products of Kansas was $208,406,365, and if you add the assessed valuation of live stock, it will bring the total up to nearly $370,000,000. Last year we had $51,000,000 worth of wheat, $51,000,000 worth of corn, $52,000,000 worth of animals sold for slaughter, $9,000,000 worth of hay, nearly $8,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs were sold by our farmers, $7,000,000 worth of butter, and so on.

"From 1895 to 1899 we raised 199,260,222 bushels of wheat; from 1900 to 1904 we raised 381,504,953 bushels. The wheat crop alone of the past five years paid our farmers more than $250,000,000, and their other crops brought them a corresponding amount. That is the reason why they are so contented.

"What have they done with the money?"

"They paid off their mortgages in the first place. They have bought the lands which adjoined their farms and now have more than $110,000,000 in the banks, most of it loaned to poor devils down East."

"What is the total amount of mortgages paid off in Kansas during the past five or ten years?"

"There is no record; nobody has ever made a compilation; although there has been various estimates, more or less accurate, which generally mount up into the hundreds of millions. It is certain that the farmers have paid very large sums and are practically free from mortgages. The loan agents complain that they are doing no business. The only mortgages filed nowadays cover notes given for the purchase of additional land or improvements. No farmer with common sense and ordinary energy need borrow money to-day, except to increase the size of his farm, and the country banks chiefly patronized by farmers show more than $110,000,000 on deposit."

"What do you need most in Kansas?"

"Labor. Farm hands are very scarce. We have had to import large numbers of men from the East to harvest our wheat. I do not know the exact number. The subject does not come under my jurisdiction. Kansas has a free employment bureau, maintained by the State, which does nothing else but try to secure help for the farmers, and I notice by the papers that Mr. Gerow, the director of the bureau, has supplied about 23,000 hands for the Kansas harvest this year. The men are given half fares on the railroads and are paid $2 and $2.50 per day and their board. There is from four to six weeks' work, and if they want to stay in the State they can find plenty of permanent employment at good wages. What we need even more than harvest hands is immigrants from the European countries who are accustomed to cultivating sugar-beets. The farmers of Kansas will not get down on their knees. We have the soil and the market for an unlimited supply of sugar beets if we could only get labor to cultivate them."

"How are your crops this year?"

"Fairly good. Good enough. The corn is late but promising. We harvested 132,021,774 bushels last year, worth $50,713,955, and we will undoubtedly do as well this year. The area in corn in 1904 was 6,494,158 acres. The returns of the assessors show an increase of 750,000 acres this year, or 11 per cent. There should be a corresponding increase in the value of the crop.

"Our wheat is nearly all harvested and the returns are favorable. Last year we had 64,793,339 bushels; the year before 54,649,236 bushels. In 1901 we had our bumper crop, harvesting more than 90,000,000 bushels, and in 1900 more than 77,000,000 bushels. The yearly average for twenty years has been about 40,000,000 bushels, and we will go far beyond that this year, although we may not reach the record. It is a big crop and a good one. Ninety-nine per cent of it is the famous hard Russian red winter wheat, the best in the world.

"The oats are fair. This is not an oat country like Iowa, but our yearly average is about 32,000,000 bushels, and we are very likely to make it this season."

"How about your potatoes?"

"Our farmers are losing interest in potatoes," said Mr. Coburn, "and are not planting so many as formerly, so that we shall have only a medium crop. They did make a great deal of money growing potatoes formerly, especially in the Kaw Valley, and the records show an average of about $2,800,000 worth per year. During the last twenty years the farmers of Kansas have sold nearly $70,000,000 worth of potatoes.

"They are keeping it up in all other lines. They are making progress in every direction. No matter where you go in Kansas nowadays, you will see new houses and new barns on three-fourths of the farms. If you go into the houses you will find new furniture, and carpets, pianos, hot and cold water plumbing, hot-air and hot-water furnaces, and if you will go out to the barns you will find new buggies and carriages, farming machinery of the most improved and expensive character and here and there an automobile. We are expending entirely too much money in farming machinery. Kansas City is the greatest farm-implement and machinery market in the world, and its largest trade is in Kansas. Our farmers are always after novelties. If an agent comes around with a new-fangled machine they think they must have it, although the old one does the work just as well."

"Are the ranches disappearing?"

"Yes, they are being rapidly cut up into small farms. The number of farms increases more rapidly than the acreage. The average farm in Kansas is now 175 acres. Formerly it was very much larger. The average area is 25 per cent less than it was ten years ago, notwithstanding the purchase of new lands. Every thrifty and foresighted farmer aspires to own the land that adjoins his. He is not only land-hungry himself, but he wants it for his children, who are growing up, and will soon want farms of their own."

"Kansas is a great poultry State," I suggested.

"Ah, you might write a wonderful story about the hen-coops of Kansas," answered Mr. Coburn, "a story that has never been told, and it has an importance that has been been fathomed. The hens of this State have educated thousands upon thousands of boys and girls. The University at Lawrence and the Agricultural College at Manhattan are filled with students whose expenses are paid by what mother brings in her apron from the henyard. The poultry products of this country have amounted to more than the total output of all the gold mines that have ever been discovered since the world began. The henhouses of this country yield bigger dividends every year than all the gold mines in the world. In Kansas alone they yield enough to pay all of the State and city taxes and leave a comfortable balance. The product last year was 23 per cent more than was paid to school teachers and superintendents. It was more than three times as much as was paid for school sites, buildings, furniture, rentals, repairs, libraries, apparatus, fuel, lights and incidentals. The poultry-yards came within 14 per cent of paying the entire cost of education in Kansas last year. Yes, it's a big story.

"Prices were not high last year, but the surplus from the hen-yards—not including all the eggs and chickens that were used at home—was within 2 per cent of the total value of all the cows owned on the great cattle ranges of Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah; more than the value of all of the cattle in Oklahoma, with the swine of Colorado, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming added. The sales of eggs and poultry in Kansas last year were more than the value of all the sheep in the six New England States and New York included; nearly as much as all the sheep in Texas, and Texas is the second sheep State in the Union; as much as all of the corn of New England, with that of Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming thrown in for good measure.

"The hens of Kansas not only pay the school bills of our boys and girls who go off to college, but they pay for our pianos and organs, our carriages and buggies, our fancy china, our center-tables, the Axminster carpets on our parlor-floors, our sectional bookcases and the books which fill them, our magazines and daily newspapers."

"How many Kansas farmers take daily newspapers?"

"Every one of them. There is scarcely a farm-house in Kansas that does not receive a daily newspaper since the rural delivery made it possible to get them without costing half a day's time to drive to the postoffice. There is no better posted people in the world than the farmers of Kansas. No people come so near doing their own thinking, or act so promptly on their own motion. They do not wait to hear what New York, or Massachusetts, or Ohio are going to do, and they don't care."

I have not had time to investigate the oil situation in Kansas, but from what I have been able to learn from a few well-posted people, the excitement, and one might also say the interest in that subject, is now confined to five or six counties in the southeastern part of the State. The wells there are owned chiefly by private individuals, who have been selling their product to the Standard Oil Company in the usual way, formerly at extremely remunerative prices—as high as $1.38 a barrel—until the field had been fully developed at the expense of the well-owners. Then, when its managers became assured of their ability to control the output, the Standard Oil Company began to cut down prices, even as low as 50 cents per barrel, and was so exacting in its terms and its treatment of them generally that the situation became unbearable.

Members of the Legislature from the oil section began an agitation in favor of laws that would bring the Standard to terms, and a bill was passed, authorizing the State to issue $400,000 in bonds to erect a refinery to be operated by the convicts of a penitentiary to be established at the town of Peru, in Chautauqua County. This form of law was necessary because the constitution prohibits the State from engaging in industrial enterprises. The State treasurer, however, would not issue the bonds until the validity of the act had been tested. The supreme court recently held the law unconstitutional.

Public sentiment is said to be rapidly changing. The law was passed as an impulse in a period of great excitement, when the people from the oil section were hysterical with indignation, and no one stopped to consider consequences. Now that the excitement has cooled down, people are beginning to realize that this expenditure of $400,000 is certain to be followed by very much larger appropriations, and that the only persons to be benefited are a few owners of oil wells that may play out in a few months or a few years. At the most, it is a gamble, and when the State of Kansas goes into the business of refining petroleum it is taking a good many more risks than are wise and prudent. The well-owners who have capital and produce a high-grade oil do not encourage the erection of a State refinery. It is advocated only by the poor men, who have been dependent upon their daily product, and those who produce a low grade oil which the Standard Company refuses to buy and for which there is no other market.

I am assured by those who are well posted that at least one-third of the oil-producers (and they are the owners of the most profitable wells) are opposed to State interference.

It is admitted that the Standard Oil Company is conducting its business on business principles, and that it is proceeding within its rights, but the poor operator, whose capital is all invested in one well and who is getting nothing out of it, can not see it in that light. The Standard Company will not take any more oil than it can handle. It is now building a pipe line direct to Whiting, Ind., and when that is completed it can handle more oil. It is also true that the Standard Company will not take any but high-grade oils; it has no use for the low grades; and, being the only buyer in the market, it is able to pick and choose and fix its own prices. It paid high prices to encourage development, and when that was accomplished, cut them down. This leaves the producers of low-grade oils without a market, and they blame the Standard Oil Company for their predicament.

It is a difficult, and in some respects a distressing situation, but the thinking men of the State are becoming more and more opposed to making it an official matter and allowing the State Government to be mixed up in it. They argue that if the taxpayers are to help out the producers of low grade oil, they may properly be expected to help out everybody else who can not find a market for his wares.

Commissioner Garfield, of the Bureau of Corporations, has been down here inquiring into things, but you may be certain that he will not make a sensational report.

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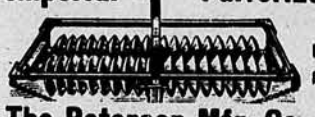
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In the Dairy

Unnatural Appetites in Cows.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—During the last month I notice that my cows pick up and chew for an hour or so any stray bone or old tooth of dead animals that they may find in pasture. Why is this and what can I give them to satisfy this morbid craving? They have an abundance of pasture and are in good flesh. J. L. FORSYTH.

Jefferson County.

It is not an uncommon thing for calves, sheep, goats, pigs, and cows to pick up and chew old rags or decayed material, especially when it contains a little salt. You did not say whether your cows were salted regularly or not. I judge from your letter they lack salt. However, that may not be the case in this instance. Cows are much more likely to have this seemingly unnatural craving when not regularly supplied with a sufficient quantity of salt, or food rich in mineral matter, but where cattle have plenty of proper feed and are not busily engaged in hustling for it, they sometimes stand around and chew various material that happens to be in sight. Like boys who are out of a job, they frequently "chew the rag."

The amount of salt necessary for cattle cannot be accurately estimated. It varies with the individual, about one single handful a day per head is usual, depending on their taste the same as with the human family, or with other animals. The proper way to supply it would be to keep it in rock form constantly in their troughs, or in any convenient place. This is generally the best means of satisfying this completely. If cows are not properly salted and frequently chew foreign material, they swallow objects that are very detrimental and sometimes fatal. Ailing cows have often been killed and upon examination several dozen hairpins, three or four nails, and small pieces of wire have been found in their stomachs and intestines.

I would suggest that you feed your cows plenty of salt, and if this craving continues supply them with coarse salt, mixed with wood-ashes, about two-thirds salt and one-third ashes.

Also feed a little grain, for most grains contain more or less mineral matter. After this treatment if the trouble continues, write to the veterinary department of the State Agriculture College and they will prepare a mixture of calcium phosphate and other bone-making material, which will undoubtedly satisfy the craving. C. W. MELICK.

The Production of Sanitary Milk on the Farm.

C. W. MELICK, ASSISTANT IN DAIRY HUSBANDRY, K. S. A. C., IN KANSAS AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Dairy sanitation, whether on the farm or in the creamery, is one of the great problems that has confronted the farmer, the dairyman and the authorities of law for the past fifty years. Previous to this time, milk was kept in shallow pans, in cellars, or any other convenient place, where fruit and vegetables filled the surrounding atmosphere with their odor. Cream was churned in some European countries by beating with a stick a leather bag full of milk, or by dragging the bag of milk around the street until the butter gathered in a ball, and our own forefathers, and sometimes mothers, beat the mass of cream for two or three hours at a time with an old dash churn in order to pound out a little greasy butter. Thank heaven that the intelligence of modern investigators has not only reduced the manual labor to a minimum, but has created means of sanitation which has made the dairy products wholesame articles of food instead of transmitters of disease.

Since the cow is the fountain head of the milk supply, and the farm the source from which it comes, it is necessary to make the greatest efforts to bring about sanitary conditions there. Many farmers' wives boil fruit and vegetables before canning so as to "make it keep longer," but they do not seem to understand that it is just as essential to boil and steam dairy utensils in order to preserve the milk which they are to contain. Bacterial growth is much more active in milk than in the acid medium of fruit or vegetables, and consequently works disastrous results in much less time in the former than in the latter. The application of heat checks the activity of the ferment by destroying the bacteria which produce fermentation.

Every farmer who sends milk or cream to a creamery or delivers it to city retail trade should consider his cow stable a place where human food is prepared, and should have proper equipment for producing milk as such. The stable should be well ventilated, kept scrupulously clean and have proper drainage. His cows should have a variety of feed, balanced rations, pure water, and gentle treatment, in order to keep healthy and produce wholesome milk. Milk is capable of absorbing almost every odor with which it comes in contact, and during the process of milking a large amount of air is incorporated into it, driven by the streams of milk from the udder. If this air is pure it will aid in cooling and aerating the milk; if impure it will taint the milk with whatever disagreeable odor or undesirable bacteria it contains. No other article of human food will absorb more of the surrounding atmosphere than milk, and how many of us would like to have our entire breakfast left in an ordinary cow barn for twenty or thirty minutes, as milk often is.

H. B. Gurler, DeKalb, Ill., and Chas. F. Schwager, of Omaha, Neb., have attained more nearly the ideal condition for producing sanitary milk on the farm than any one else to our knowledge. Their stables are ventilated with the King system, and well lighted by numerous windows. No feed is given during milking time to fill the air with dust. The stables are scrubbed every day with water containing disinfectant,, and the cow's side and udder is sponged each time before milking. Their milkers wear white duck suits and wash their hands thoroughly before milking. The milk pail used is a Gurler, covered, double cloth strainer pail. Between these strainer-cloths is a layer of absorbent cotton about one-half inch thick, through which the milk passes on its way from the udder to the pail. These cloths and cotton are destroyed after each milking, and replaced by clean, sterilized, strainer cloths and cotton. The milk is immediately clarified, cooled and aerated by a Star Cooler. After cooling it is bottled, sealed and packed in ice-water or chipped ice. This milk needs no pasteurizing or sterilizing, and will keep in this condition from two weeks to a month without souring. Mr. Gurler sent samples of his milk to the Paris Exposition in 1900, which kept sweet for three days in Paris after being on the ocean steamer for twelve days. Pasteurization is only necessary where undesirable bacteria or bad odors have been allowed to taint the milk.

Butter- or cheese-makers can do much to improve the quality of the milk or cream in their community by sending printed instructions to their patrons for handling milk, from the time it is drawn until it reaches the creamery. If it has been properly handled up to that time, it can be made into first-class butter. But no butter-maker can turn out the best grade of butter from cream which has been carelessly handled on the farm. He might as well try to make Swiss cheese out of clabbered milk. The following circular letter was recently

100% ON YOUR MONEY EVERY YEAR FOR TWENTY YEARS

This is the marvelously good investment that more than 600,000 users have actually found the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR to be.

With the average number of cows a DE LAVAL machine chine saves and earns its whole cost the first year, which it continues to do yearly for its established life of fully twenty years to come.

There surely isn't another such investment, either on the farm or off it, open to any one having cream to separate. Why delay making it?

As for the first cost, if you have the ready cash of course there is a fair discount for it, but if not any reputable buyer may secure a DE LAVAL machine on such liberal terms that the machine actually pays for itself.

Send at once for catalogue and full particulars.

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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.

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DON'T KEEP COWS

Make Your Cows Keep You.

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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.

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FOR $25.00 we sell the celebrated DUNDEE CREAM SEPARATOR, capacity 200 pounds per hour; 350 pounds capacity per hour for $29.00; 500 pounds capacity per hour for $34.00. Guaranteed the equal of Separators that retail everywhere at from $75.00 to $125.00.

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24 YEARS WEAR NO REPAIRS — SEPARATOR FACTS — 43 YEARS WEAR 75¢ REPAIRS

Just facts—that's all you want. Facts can't hurt you nor Tubular Cream Separators. Facts prove Tubulars outwear all other makes five to ten times over.

On August 2d, 1904, we started a No. 9 hand driven Dairy Tubular, rated capacity 900 lbs. per hour, on the hardest test a separator was ever put to—an endurance test to last until the wearing parts give way. This Tubular has now run 50 hours a week for 43 weeks—and is still running. Every week of this test is equal to a year's service in a ten cow dairy. No other separator made could stand such a test.

24 Years' Work—No Repairs		43 Years' Work—75c Repairs	
Hours run	1,200	Hours run	2,150
Pounds separated	1,080,000	Pounds separated	1,935,000
Turns of crank	3,155,760	Turns of crank	5,652,070
Turns of bowl	1,152,000,000	Turns of bowl	1,864,000,000
Oil used	8 quarts	Oil used	5¾ quarts
Time oiling	About 4 min.	Time oiling	About 7 min.
Time adjusting	None	Time adjusting	10 min.
Repairs	None	Repairs	75 cents

After 24 weeks, the balls in the frictionless bearing supporting the bowl showed wear. This was natural, for each had rolled over 32,000 miles. Renewing balls cost only 75 cents and ten minutes adjusting, yet made this Tubular as good as new. All Tubulars are equally durable. Catalogue P-165 tells about them. Write for it today.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Toronto, Canada West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Illinois

sent to the patrons of the Kansas Agricultural College Creamery:

"We are now paying 2c a pound more for butter-fat in sweet than in sour cream. Cream can be shipped from any part of the State and arrive at the creamery perfectly sweet, if handled properly. Purchase only such dairy utensils as can be easily cleaned. Unnecessary corners, joints, crevices, and angles should be filled with solder. Pressed tin or seamless utensils are the most sanitary. Never use wooden buckets, for they contain hundreds of pores, which make cleaning almost impossible. Thoroughly wash all dairy utensils and every part of cream separators each time after using. Some good washing powder should be dissolved in the water used. Scald or steam each part and let dry while hot, using no cloths for drying for they are a great source of contamination. Sunlight and pure air are the cheapest and most efficient means of sanitation. Separate milk while warm from the cow, and cool at as low temperature as possible immediately after separating. The best of milk, even though carefully handled, will sour in a short time if left standing without being cooled. Use aerator and cooler for best results. Keep cool until shipped, and ship every day."

Since this letter was sent out the grade of cream has raised remarkably in this vicinity. The States of Washington, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and some of the Eastern States have passed laws compelling their butter-makers to pass a satisfactory examination every year, and are granted a butter-maker's license only after passing the examination. In some cases the examination includes a certificate from a competent dairy school. This is a great step toward the production of wholesome and high-grade butter and cheese, but unless similar restrictions are placed upon the producers of this life-giving fluid the best results can not be accomplished. This law and also a law compelling the pasteurization of all milk and cream sold in Denmark are in vogue there. We Americans can not afford to let Denmark surpass us in cleanliness or anything else. With the conditions as outlined, the standard of all dairy products will be raised, the mortality of children will be greatly reduced, and adults will be insured against the many intestinal troubles that are so common, especially in the summer months.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

(Copright, Davis W. Clark.)

Third Quarter, Lesson IV. Isaiah 4:1-13. July 23, 1905.

The Gracious Invitation.

In the fifty-third chapter, that "golden passional," the prophet has described the Great Shepherd's method of recovering His wayward flock, even by the sacrifice of His Son. He dwells upon the particulars of the vicarious death of Jesus, and, in closing, exults over the triumph of Him whose conquering was by love and suffering. In the fifty-fourth chapter, Isaiah describe the Church, her beauty, security, and capacity. In the fifty-fifth chapter he bursts out in a general and joyous invitation to the whole race to partake of the benefits of the atonement ,and enjoy the security of the Church.

The prophet picks up (verse 1) the common street-cry of the water-vender, and turns it to the noblest use. He knows how inexhaustible are the riches of grace, when, without hesitation, he invites "every one" to partake. He has no inkling of a "select number," who only can accept his invitation. The "whosoever will" of the New Testament is the echo of this "Ho! every one," of the Old. "Buying without money" is only a paradoxical way of emphasizing the freeness. Water, wine and milk is a progressive scale to indicate the refreshing, exhilarating, and nourishing power of grace. But the sinner must be conscious of his need of salvation, and desire it, and come for it, as the thirsty man feels his thirst before he comes to the water-vender. And this consciousness of need (verse 2) comes with attention. The sinner must come, and bend forward to listen; he must hearken diligently. It is said of Peter after his denial of Jesus, "When he thought thereon, he wept." If he had had no thought, he would have had no tears. Meditation is the threshold of penitence. He who stops to think is near the kingdom.

Those who partake of the atonement are joined to God (verse 3) in the new covenant, which is never to be supplanted by any other, and which includes the mercies assured in David's greater Son, who shall be (verse 4) the ideal witness, leader, and commander of the race—He who shall witness to and teach men the way of salvation and duty, and shall, by His example and authority, lead them in it. The Redeemer's kingdom of grace (verse 5) shall sweep out to include nations not yet in existence, and others ignorant of the gospel shall show alacrity in accepting it when it is preached to them.

And it is supremely important that the gracious invitation of the gospel (verse 6) should be accepted immediately: that we should "hearken," "incline the ear," "hear," "buy," "eat," and "seek;" for there is coming a time when the Lord can not be "found" and will not be "near." The present life only is the period in which the provisions of the atonement avail. But in this life let the sinner forsake his wicked way and the unrighteous thoughts; let him not only thus cease from evil, but let him do well in repentance toward God and faith in Christ, and God will not only have mercy, but will abundantly pardon. God's abundant pardon (verse 7) stands in contrast to man't illiberal forgiveness. God's thoughts and ways in general, and especially in the matter of forgiveness (verses 8, 9), are in marked contrast to man's; they are as wide asunder as heaven and earth.

And the process of grace in renewing the soul shall not be a whit less certain (verses 10, 11) than the processes of nature. As rain and snow do not return until they have accomplished the end for which they were sent, so certainly shall the blood sprinkled from Calvary be effectual in the removing of sin from the penitent and believing.

Nature herself seems to be in sympathy (verses 12, 13) with the young convert. Mountains and hills break forth before him into singing, and all the trees of the field clap their hands. The transformation in his character and environment is as great as if the useful and beautiful fir had supplanted the poisonous and lacerating thorn, and the myrtle the brier.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Thirst is the fircest, most importunate of physical appetites. It is here taken as the symbol of the soul's consciousness of need. Jesus joins hunger to thirst in His beatitude of the seeker after righteousness. It signifies alertness, persistency, use of means to end.

There is an undisguised not of assurance and complacency in the language of the prophet's invitation. He talks like one who had inexhaustible treasure at command.

The lavish hand of God is put in contrast with the grasping hand of the Oriental money-lender. God does things abundantly. The atmosphere of earth is seventy miles deep. Will it ever be breathed up? The oak shakes and enough acorns drop to plant a hundred forests. Will earth ever be denuded of its foilage? As in nature, so in grace! Enough for each, for all, forevermore!

There is certainty as well as abundance in nature. The seasons fail not. The planets move with divine precision. And this inviolable certitude of nature is but the reflection of Him who is eternally the same. From this sureness of nature the prophet argues the sureness of grace.

The prophet concludes with a high grace note of gladness. Joy, peace, singing, clapping of hands.

But in the final analysis the sources of grace are not found external to one's self. There is not anywhere in the universe a mysterious reservoir of supply. "Do not say who shall go into heaven; that is to bring it down—or who shall go into the deep; that is to bring it up. But what saith the Scripture? The kingdom of God is within you."

The first step in religion is one of discovery. One finds the possibility and power of a new life within. The next step is one of unfoldment. An evolution, ceaseless and divine, has begun.

You reap what you sow, not something else, but that. An act of love makes the soul more loving. A deed of humbleness deepens humbleness. The thing reaped is the very thing sown, multiplied a hundred-fold. You have sown the seed of life, you reap life everlasting.—F. W. Robertson.

There is a luxury in poverty, but the poverty must be imaginary, not real.—Billings.

TIME IS THE TEST

of durable construction in a high-speed machine like the cream separator. No other machine a farmer uses has a harder test. Run twice every day, winter and summer, it must not only do thorough work, but to be permanently profitable, it must be durable.

U. S. Cream Separators

Which hold World's Record for Close Skimming, are built for long service. A solid, low frame encloses entirely all the operating parts, protecting them from dirt and danger of injury. The parts are few, simple and easy to get at, every one being subjected to most thorough inspection, both of material and workmanship. Ball bearings at high speed points, combined with automatic oiling, reduce wear as well as insure the easiest operation. Every machine is tested before shipment. Such careful and thorough construction is what enables the U. S. to better

STAND THE TEST

than any other separator. You don't have to buy a new one every year or two. And remember: the U. S. does the closest skimming all the time.

Read a few of the thousands of letters from people who have used the U. S. 5, 8, 10, 12 or more years. They know about the "test of time." Send for Catalog No. 550. It's free and it's interesting, and will point the way for you to save money as well as to make money in your dairy

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CHAS. H. CHILDS & CO., Sole Manufacturers, 18 LaFayette Street, Utica, N. Y.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Floored or Unfloored Houses.

After a two-years experiment with floored and unfloored poultry-houses, the West Virginia Experiment Station concludes that fowls remain in as healthy a condition and lay as many or more eggs when kept in unfloored houses as they do in houses with floors. The writer has always had a preference for earth floors, knowing that earth is the best deodorizer there is, and by renewing the floor occasionally with fresh earth the house can be kept pure and healthy. The only objection to it is that rats can dig holes in it very easily and hide away till night-time when they crawl out to do their mischief. But the same objection applies to board floors, for rats will crawl under them and secure a safe hiding-place and they are much harder to dislodge from a board floor than from an earth floor. Even a cement floor is not exempt from the annoyance of rats, unless a foundation of brick or stone has not been put under the house. We know of a poultry-house where the rats have dug under the cement and formed their burrows there in security, until the cement had to be broken up and their nests destroyed; but that house had board foundations, under which the rats dug until they got under the cement. If a good stone foundation is laid under the house, the rats will never bother in any kind of house, floored or unfloored, and the latter if kept reasonably clean will prove the healthier.

Poultry Pointers.

Kerosene-oil or carbolic acid and water poured into the crevices about the roosts will kill red mites. In fairly clean poultry-houses there is seldom much trouble from lice or mites. If your hens have quit laying all at once, examine them for lice and mites. These pests are probably sucking all the vital energies of the poor hens, leaving none for them to form eggs. Rid them of lice and they will commence laying again.

If you want your chickens to be up to weight at show-time, if you want them to have large, blocky frames that will hold lots of meat and fat, feed them green food every day of their lives after they are two weeks old. This presupposes that you also feed them sound, wholesome grain every day with occasionally a feed of fresh cut bone or meat.

A subscriber asks for a remedy for chicken-pox. We gave a remedy a few weeks ago, but another very good one is to make a solution of blue vitriol, by adding water to the vitriol until highly colored. Touch the sores with the solution and give the fowl a teaspoonful of castor-oil. If a sore appears on the eyelid, be careful and not allow the solution to run inside the lid, as it will damage the eye.

If the fowls on the farm do not pay, the fault is not with the fowls but with the farmer. The indifferent treatment they receive and the almost total disregard of the laws of production are responsible for the result. One great cause of loss is the habit of keeping fowls after their age of usefulness is past. Fowls over three years of age should be sold to the butcher. The keeping of non-productive fowls is what keeps down the profits. The non-productive ones should be weeded out at once and the cry of poultry not paying will soon be stopped. It is a slow and difficult task to overcome prejudice on the part of men who will not listen to any other arguments than those which agree with their own notions of things. But in spite of this fact, the development of farm poultry interests goes on, and more profit therefrom is being realized year by year.

Young and old fowls need enough of nutritious food to keep them in thrift and good condition. The object of feeding well is to increase size as rapidly as possible, and to furnish nutriment and the material for eggs to the laying hens. With young fowls the rapid growth of body, bone, and feathers is a great drain, and to supply these and push the birds along as fast as is consistent with good growth and strong constitution, we must have recourse to supply of proper food during certain periods of growth and during the season when we desire the greatest number of eggs.

That pernicious habit, so detrimental to health, feather-picking, is not, as generally supposed, an indication of defect in food. It is rather the result of the unnatural method of giving food in large instalments. Fowls are persistent and constant feeders and the instinct resists every attempt to educate it. They must have employment and all their energies are directed to filling the craw. If they are not provided with rational food to which they can resort at pleasure, they take the next best thing, however irrational and unsavory it may be. Cooked food and especially that which is salted, creates an unnatural and irrational appetite and leads directly to feather-picking and kindred evils. Dry, fine food in constant supply will prevent the habit and generally eradicate it, though not always, for bad habits are difficult to overcome. Fowls that have free range are not so susceptible to feather-eating as fowls that are penned up. Therefore it would be well to let the feather-eating ones have all the range they wish, and if they still persist in the habit, dispatch them with a good sharp ax.

The flavor of hens' eggs is declared by an English medical man to be very materially affected by food. When the hens act as scavengers their eggs are made unfit to eat, but a diet of sunflower seeds produces remarkably fine and sweet eggs.

Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

When a fair price can be secured for the cockerels as soon as they are large enough to eat it is best to let them go, unless reasonably sure that they will bring enough later to pay a profit on the feed they consume.

When the time for culling the young stock comes, an experienced breeder has great advantage over the beginners. The former can tell at an early date the birds that it will be profitable to keep over; the latter must learn by experience.

It is full feeding as well as sound, nutritious food that makes the paying difference between the plump, well feathered chickens that command the best prices and the lean, pin-feathery specimens that are so often difficult to dispose of at any price.

Medicine is good as medicine, but as food it is hurtful and sooner or later bad results will follow. All the stimulants growing and breeding fowls need are wholesome food and drink; these, with clean quarters and opportunities for exercise will keep the fowls healthy.

Vermin cause nervous prostration and debility which will necessitate the use of more feed to sustain a flock of 100 hens subject to its ravages than will be required to feed 125 that are free from it and have clean quarters.

The profits on poultry are the largest when the hens are made to eat what would otherwise be thrown away, to drink what costs little cash outlay, and to receive the care and time that otherwise would be wasted. In other words, to save what in a majority of cases would go to waste otherwise.

Plenty of shade is desirable about the poultry quarters at this time and if trees are not growing close to the coops it will pay to erect temporary sheds or shelters of some kind. The hot rays of the sun are more or less injurious to young chickens and it is quite essential to look after these matters.

Early Risers.

A student in bird life, who has been investigating the question as to the hour in summer when the commonest small birds wake up and begin to sing, says that the greenfinch is the earliest riser, as it sings about 1.30 o'clock in the morning. The blackcap begins at 2.30 and the quail half an hour later.

It is nearly 4 o'clock, and the sun is well up before the first real songster appears—the merry blackbird. Then comes the thrush, followed by the robin and the wren; and last, the house sparrow and the tomtit.

Thus it will be seen that the lark's reputation as an early riser is not deserved. In fact, he is a very sluggard, for he does not rise until long after many hedgerow birds have been about for some time.

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.

Cloud County Fair Association; W. G. Reid, secretary, Concordia; October 3-6.

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. Weiser, 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.

McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association; H. A. Rowland, secretary, McPherson; September 6-11.

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 18-23.

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

Riley County Agricultural Society: Jno. 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 11-16.

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. A lady started with $10, bought eggs at 8 to 10 cents in summer, preserved them and sold in January. Her profit for eight years was $163.00. Why not make money on eggs yourself? To preserve them costs ½ cent per dozen. But any person can get the desired information by addressing the Chemical Supply Co., 627 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kans., enclosing 14 two cent stamps.

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PRESERVE YOUR EGGS—Royal Preservative is perfectly harmless. Why not save your eggs and sell them at 30 cents this winter? One bottle will preserve 50 dozen eggs. Price, $1. Sold by R. C. McCartney, Mercer, Mo.

BLACK LANGSHAN CHICKS—Either sex, weight 1 to 2½ 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. P. 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 9. Emden geese, 20c each. W. African guineas, $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 Wakefield, 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 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs, $3 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 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.

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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 93½ to 94½. 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.

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

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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 showroom. Eggs, $1 per 15.

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W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96½, 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
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FOR SALE—Pure-bred Scotch Collies; forty head pure-bred Shropshire ewes; registered Guernsey bulls. G. C. Wheeler, Mgr. Perkin's Farm, Harlem, Mo.

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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Horticulture

Shawnee Horticulturists.

The Shawnee horticulturists met at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. VanOrsdal, July 15. Tom is an up-to-date farmer and a good, all-around agriculturist. Mrs. Van Orsdal is an ideal hostess and, assisted by father and mother Van Orsdal, a gathering of 150 was entertained so well that each guest departed with the feeling of a day well-spent.

The display of fruit was much better than usual, and consisted of flowers, grapes, peaches, plums, apples, raspberries, and blackberries. There were three varieties of peaches—Greensboro, Triumph, and Alexander. The first-named is easily a leader and in a suitable location should produce commercial fruit every year. These were grown by G. W. Van Orsdal. Mr. Priddy brought a basket of Abundance plums, which are the best of the Japans. A. S. Entsminger brought some very fine grarpes, also some fine specimens of the Gold-drop, Pool's Pride, and America plums. According to Mr. Entsminger, Pool's Pride is the greatest plum for culinary purposes that we have.

B. F. Van Orsdal showed some fine specimens of Wild Goose and Mariana plums. There were also, Red Junes, Burbanks, and Pottawatomies—in fact, one might think by the display that our specialty was plum-raising; and why should we not have more of this delicious fruit that seems so well adapted to this locality?

The collection of apples was good, the reds predominating in the display; but on the dinner-table the yellows were in evidence. Mrs. Klienhans, of Grantville, always has a great variety of fruits and flowers. She is a pioneer fruit-grower and was here when we had to depend on native plums, strawberries, and gooseberries for fruit. She exhibited a plate of apples of the Astrachan family from a tree which has borne fruit for thirty-five years and was grown from a cutting. She also brought a beautiful boquet of Dahlias and perennial phlox and annuals; but greater than these, she brought raspberries—the ever-bearing or Columbian raspberry—and blackberries. Just think of a Gregg raspberry after a winter like the one of 1904-05! She also brought a new blackberry that is worthy of propagation.

Mrs. Rude brought a handsome boquet and Mrs. Walter Bates brought, we believe, an even half-bushel of flowers, that should have been seen to be appreciated. The display of fruits and flowers was a practical demonstration of successful horticulture. The dinner was another demonstration of what fruit-growers can produce. The feast was delayed on account of a late train and the program was abbreviated but was good.

J. F. Cecil talked shrubbery (and he practices what he preaches) and gave us a good, sensible discourse on why we should have shrubbery, where we should have it, and how to arrange it in an artistic manner.

Mrs. J. W. Stout read a paper on "Beautifying Our Surroundings," and especially the roadside, which was well received by the assembly.

G. W. Vans Orsdal and A. S. Entsminger each made short reports on the display. Train-time having arrived, the balance of the program was postponed to a future date. The friends and neighbors who did not leave by the train spent a most enjoyable social hour on the large, shady lawn.

The next meeting will be at Shirley schoolhouse, August 3. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all interested in the growing of fruit as well as all lovers of it.

O. F. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Trained Foresters in Great Demand.

The demand for foresters is increasing rapidly both for State work and with private owners. Many States now have forest commissions and several of them have State foresters. A trained forester at $2,400 a year and two assistant foresters at $1,200 each are wanted by California. Wisconsin wants an assistant forester at $1,500, Indiana a forester to take charge of its State reserve, and Washington offers $1,800 a year for a trained forester. In many other States the advisability of creating the office of State forester has been under discussion this year, and it is only a matter of a few years when such an official will be considered a regular part of an efficient State government.

The demand for foresters by private timber-owners is growing at a still more rapid rate. During the last twelve months seven of the Bureau of Forestry force have left to take up work with such owners, and four have accepted public positions—two with Massachusetts, one with Connecticut, and the fourth with Ontario, Canada. A number of other requests from private owners can not be met because men are not available. The year before there were less than half as many applications for trained men. But the demand for trained specialists in this line has only begun.

Large lumber companies, great wood manufacturing concerns, owners of extensive forests, railroad companies, and others are taking a hitherto unknown practical interest in conservative forestry. They must have expert men to control their holdings. The result is that forestry is very rapidly taking its place as a recognized profession. A number of forest schools are training young men for this work, but the demand has outrun the supply.—Bulletin U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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Cures Patients in Their Own Homes Hundreds of Miles Away as Easily as Though They Called in Person--Offers to Heal Suffering Men and Women, Doctors and Drugs Cannot Cure.

New York, July 15.—(Special Correspondence.)—Wallace Hadley, the eminent scientist and professor of panopathy and physiactrics of this city, has announced that he has abandoned his large and lucrative private practice and will hereafter give his services free of charge for the treatment and cure of chronic cases of disease pronounced hopeless by physicians. He is quoted as saying that he feels it his religious duty to help the sick and afflicted independent of any reward.

This decision, amazing in this day and age of money-getting madness, is all the more remarkable when one remembers this man's great reputation as a scientific wizard, and his phenomenal success in healing when all others fail. Times without number he has taken men and women given up to death by doctors and restored them to life and health in so short a time and in such a marvelous manner that he has aroused widespread wonder and admiration among all classes of people who are aware of the facts.

So far no satisfactory explanation has been given of Dr. Hadley's mysterious control over disease of all kinds and his apparent ability to overcome death, nor of the means by which he has made the almost miraculous cures that stand to his credit, proclaiming him a healer of healers. He seems to have a power over human life and the ills that attack it not given to ordinary mortals. He cures in the face of such apparent impossibilities that no one could be blamed for thinking him possessed of supernatural powers, although he disclaims anything more than a knowledge of the secret of life, a peculiar understanding of the causes of disease and death, and a complete grasp of their prevention and cure. In cases where physicians, surgeons and specialists abandon hope and are at their wits' end to know what to do, he remains calm, confident, and masterful, freeing the patient of pain and disease almost as easily as he would remove a stain from a piece of cloth.

Naturally a modest, unassuming man, with a reputation for never claiming more than he can do, he yet makes the startling statement that there is no disease he may not cure, no case so bad but that he has absolute confidence in his ability to restore health and strength. Evidence that this is no more than the literal truth is given by one of his patients, a Mrs. J. G. Whitfield, of Norfolk, Va., who asserts that he revived the vital spark in her body. That at the end of a long siege of illness due to a complication of diseases her body felt lifeless and doctors said that the end had come, but that Dr. Hadley made her heart beat again, and the blood flow through her veins once more, and warmth returned to her wasted body. She naturally looks upon her restoration of life and health as passing understanding. Another instance was that of Mrs. M. Worthington, of Center Square, Pennsylvania, a woman who had been an invalid for 25 years, many long months bedridden in hospitals, and who had been pronounced helplessly incurable and given up to death by doctors. She was so completely prostrated from disease, pain and weakness that she looked like a corpse and felt like one when Dr. Hadley commenced his wonderful method of treatment and rescued her from the grave. One of the first indications of returning life noticed as the mighty force controlled by this scientific sorcerer permeated her system was the sudden return to normal circulation of the blood; then little by little strength could be seen animating the wasted frame; gradually color returned to the pale cheeks and they filled out; the limbs rounded and the whole body seemed to undergo a transformation, until before the eyes of the extremely interested witnesses the woman stood forth in all the beauty and perfection of physical and mental health. Could doctor and specialist be blamed for looking at Dr. Hadley in amazement and reverent awe? Is it any wonder that he is credited with superhuman power over disease whatever its name and nature? Preliminary to another case, that of Mr. B. C. Hall, of Snowville, Va., ten doctors using, drugs, medicine and surgery, tried to cure this hopeless invalid suffering from disease long considered incurable. They failed one after the other. The man was on the verge of death. A piece of bone, nearly an inch long, had been cut from his skull above the eye. His agonies were terrible, and the doctors advised another operation as the only chance of saving his life. But Dr. Hadley took the case, said sawing or cutting into a man's head was not necessary, put Mr. Hall under his treatment, and remarkable as it may seem in the face of former failures, the man rose from his bed and walked about, his life saved and his health and strength restored most marvelously. Yet these are only random instances selected from among hundreds where Dr. Hadley's almost miraculous power has made the bonds of disease fall away as if they were broken chains and changed the miserable victims of life sapping illness into strong and happy men and women.

Naturally the announcement that a man of such wonderful ability to heal; a man who probably has had more patients than any other doctor in this city, will hereafter give services and home treatment free to all who ask, is the most sensational and far reaching in its effects, since it gives every one throughout the country, the poor as well as the rich, an equal opportunity to be cured by availing themselves of the transcendant skill, long experience, wonderful power and proven ability to heal of this world famous scientist. And it is the more remarkable and fortunate in view of the undoubted fact that there is no disease he may not cure.

To confirm the facts as stated, an interview was sought with Dr. Hadley at his offices on Madison Avenue, during which the great pathologist said:

"Yes, your information is correct, and I am willing to repeat and prove the statements that I have made. I am just as ready to cure paralysis, heart disease or other organic weakness, deafness, consumption, Bright's disease, cancer, tumor, or any of the diseases usually pronounced incurable, as I am to cure rheumatism, stomach trouble, blood disorders, catarrh, or any other ill that human flesh is heir to. I can banish pain, renew the vital energy, restore strength to organs broken down by disease, age or accident, and make health and happiness take the place of illness and sorrow."

"Then you must have made some new and wonderful discovery unknown to medical science?"

"I have. I have discovered the secret of life. I now know and understand the cause of disease, how it may be prevented and cured."

"And then these miracles of healing are due to this discovery?"

"Yes. 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 experiment, I find that I have the power to cure my patients without their coming to see me or my going to them. But you are mistaken in calling these cures 'miracles.' At least they are not miracles in the same way as those spoken of in the Bible. They may seem just as wonderful and beyond understanding, but they are in truth simply scientific phenomena that demonstrate the great power over disease that has been given to me to use for my fellow men."

"It is said that you have abandoned your private practice and will devote yourself entirely to this new line of work."

"Yes, that is true. But I intend to go on curing any one who is ill of any disease they may have just as long as I am able. Rich and poor now makes no difference in my accepting patients. I have become convinced that as a Christian it is my duty to the Great Healer, who gave me this power, to use it to help the sick and afflicted, wherever they may be, whoever they are and whatever their circumstances. All that any one needs in order to command my services is to say that he or she is in the grasp of the demon disease. All that any who who is ill from any cause, and who wants to be cured, has to do is to write me a letter addressing Wallace Hadley, M. D., office 276C, No. 2255 Broadway, New York, telling me the disease they suffer from most, their principal symptoms, age and sex, and I am ready and anxious to serve them and send them a course of home treatment, absolutely free of charge."

"Do you really mean that any one who is sick can write to you to be cured, without paying you any money?"

"Exactly. I mean just that. Any one. I am not a millionaire, and I appreciate the expense it will mean to me to do this but I would not have given up my private practice if I was not financially able to give freely of my service to all who stand in need of it. And, anyway, it is not a question of money, but of my duty to humanity as I see it."

"But how about those at a distance; can you cure them, too?"

"I have already told you that distance makes no difference. I can cure those thousands of miles away just as quickly and just as surely as those who call at my office. And I am especially anxious to cure those cases where both doctors and drugs have failed. I do not care what other men may say or what they failed to do, or why. I do not care how seriously chronic or long-standing the disease may be. Indeed, I prefer these hopeless cases, since they give me an opportunity to demonstrate beyond doubt that there is no disease I may not cure."

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, apricot and nectarine, plum, cherry, 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 Stock Interest

Gossip About Stock.

Volume 61 of the American Shorthorn Herd Book is at hand. It is gotten up in the usual handsome style and contains pedigrees of bulls from 225614 to 231405 inclusive, and the pedigrees of 7329 females. This volume is ready for general distribution to non-members for $2.30, postpaid. Address John W. Groves, Secretary, Stockyards, Chicago.

O. E. Matson, the big Galloway breeder of Turley, Mo., reports the recent sale of a fine bull to W. T. Henderson, Alpine, Texas. His cattle are all doing nicely and his sales have been good. This hardy, quick-maturing breed of beef cattle is quite popular in the West and is rapidly becoming more so. Mr. Matson advertises in the Kansas Farmer.

Our readers who have been inquiring for Shorthorns of milking families should see or white N. Manrose, Ottawa, Kans., He can supply some bulls from families that are unusually good milkers. Mr. Manrose brought his foundation stock from Illinois about three years ago, and from a Scotch-topped Purdy-bred bull is producing heifers that at 2 years old furnish more milk than their calves can take care of and at the same time are well adapted to produce high-class beef animals.

Notice the change of Glenwood herd advertisement in this issue. Mr. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans., has a few choice young Scotch-topped bulls that are ready for light service, and are priced very reasonably considering their breeding and individuality. Do not put off writing him in regard to them as they will surely not last long. Better visit his herd at once and make a personal inspection. You will be pleased with their excellent character. The writer has had no more pleasure from visiting any herd this spring than during the time spent in studying the true beef character of the Glenwood Shorthorns.

That veteran breeder, D. P. Norton, Dunlap, Morris County, Kansas, is now offering young heifers and young bulls at positively a sacrifice price. It is certainly the breeder's opportunity, and as long as Mr. Norton is willing to make the sacrifice breeders should hustle to get some of the very choice things he now advertises for sale. Every animal that he is offering is well worth double the money at prevailing prices. As showing something of the volume of business Mr. Norton has done since 1896 his books show he has sold up to January 1 of this year $21,290 worth of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. If interested in the purchase of some animals of superb breeding, call and make him a visit or write him for particulars.

The Silver Creek Herd of Shorthorns and Durocs are in excellent condition. In fact the best crop of calves and pigs ever had at this establishment, which is always noted for the high class of stock it produces, is now on the place. Mr. J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., is the owner and he now offers the trade some young cows and heifers bred to the Imp. Missie bull, Aylesbury Duke, and to the pure Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle. He also has a choice lot of bull calves sired by these and other bulls. In the Duroc-Jerseys he can supply pigs of either sex sired by May Boy, first prize winner at the American Royal, Missouri State Fair, and the World's Fair. The pigs are out of dams of up-to-date breeding and are of show-yard quality. He also has a few gilts bred to May Boy for fall litters. The crop of pigs numbers 104 saved from 13 sows. This is an excellent record. Among the number are the produce of a bred gilt bought in April, 1904, from which Mr. Stodder has sold $102.50 worth of pigs and yet has 52 of her descendents on the place. This shows how rapidly a fine herd could be produced from the smallest possible beginnings. Mr. Stodder especially requests contemplating purchasers of pure-bred cattle or hogs to visit his herd and we can assure all such that they will receive the most courteous treatment and will go away with the feeling that they have been royally and profitably entertained. If it is impossible to visit the herd, a letter to Mr. Stodder will bring full information in regard to the stock on hand and for sale.

In a recent letter from James McLaughlin of McLaughlin, Bros, Columbus, Kansas City and St. Paul, who is now in Paris, France, he says:

"President Loubet came to the show this afternoon. After seeing all the horses he sent for me and in a very nice speech advanced my grade and gave me the Cross of Officer of Merite Agricole. He did not decorate any other civilian and from the telegrams and letters of congratulation that I have been receiving, everybody must think that it is a great honor. It shows at least that everybody appreciates the fact that we buy the best horses.

"Nobody ever made such a clean sweep as we have made at this greatest of all French shows. There were over eight hundred horses here."

The very next day he wrote:

"This morning the Government officials met me and said that for some years we had been buying practically all of the best Percheron horses in France. For the good of the breed, they requested me to let them have two of the horses that I had bought, for one of their most important stations in Perche. I let them have the fourth- and sixth-prize-winning 3-year-olds at a price higher than the Government ever paid for two draft stallions in France.

"They wrote a very nice letter thanking me. We can certainly use this to a very good effect in advertising the fact that we have the very best horses. The Government officials never made any such request from any other American buyer and it is proof conclusive that in their opinion we have all the best horses.

"I reserved the first-, second-, and third-prize-winners for ourselves as well as the first-prize-winners in the other classes."

The Shawnee Breeders' Association Sales.

Already the breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Shawnee and adjacent counties are fitting their cattle for the second semi-annual sale of these cattle by the Shawnee Breeders' Association. Some of the best herds in the State will contribute to the fall sale which will be held some time in November at Topeka State Fair grounds.

Arrangements have also been made for the holding of a Poland-China sale and one of Duroc Jerseys. Negotiations are now pending whereby it is expected to hold a sale of Galloway cattle this fall. The plans of the Association include sales of all classes of pure-bred stock including horses, at such times as the members may desire them. The Association has established a reputation for square dealing that means much for its future. Every animal that is led into the ring will be sold and no by-bidding or other dishonest methods will be permitted. Breeders of pure-bred stock who desire to sell in the Association sales can have that privilege by becoming members. Send your name and one dollar to Secretary I. D. Graham, Topeka, Kans.

Officers of the Plainville Breeders' Association.

President, Wm. Mellott, Plainville; vice president, A. W. Hall, Plainville; secretary-treasurer, S. R. Tucker, Codell; executive board, N. F. Shaw, Plainville; E. A. Kramer, Plainville; C. S. Gaunt, Natoma.

Those of our readers who are interested in the subject of good, ready-to-lay roofing will do well to write to the manufacturers of AMATITE for a free sample which they are advertising.

The sample is not large, but will give a very good idea of what you may expect, before investing your money.

This new roofing material seems to have all the qualifications necessary for a good, durable Ready Roofing at little cost.

AMATITE is guaranteed to be rain-, wind- and weather-proof, and a most excellent fire retardent.

The manufacturers are not of the largest and most reputable concerns in the country, and any claim of theirs can be relied upon.

We suggest writing to-day for the sample to any office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Allegheny, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Phialdelphia, Cleveland, Minneapolis, New Orleans, St. Louis.

CROPS ARE SURE

UNDER IRRIGATION

We have personally examined over 20,000 acres of irrigable lands in Idaho and Oregon that offer exceptional opportunities to the young farmer, the older farmer with a grown-up family and the investor generally. Farms are moderate in price now but are advancing rapidly as the country settles up, in some instances doubling in value in less than one year.

THE EARLY BIRD GETS THE WORM

The young farmer can buy a cheap (raw land) farm and grow with the country. The older man can buy a nice home near town, telephone, R. F. D., etc., and still find unimproved land for his boys within a few miles. The investor can buy land for $60 per acre that will rent for $8 to $10 per acre cash. But these opportunities are passing and one must act quickly.

Our Next Excursion Party July 25, 1905

From Concordia, Kansas. Write us for particulars. We can get you cheapest railroad rate and we drive you over our lands free of charge.

Our Standing Is Indicated by the Following Endorsements

This is to certify that we are personally acquainted with Beecher & Beecher and know them to be honest, reliable men who can be depended 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.

COME AND SEE

BEECHER & BEECHER, BELLEVILLE, KANS P. O. BOX F

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 $5 a day selling our Separators. Send name today Address,

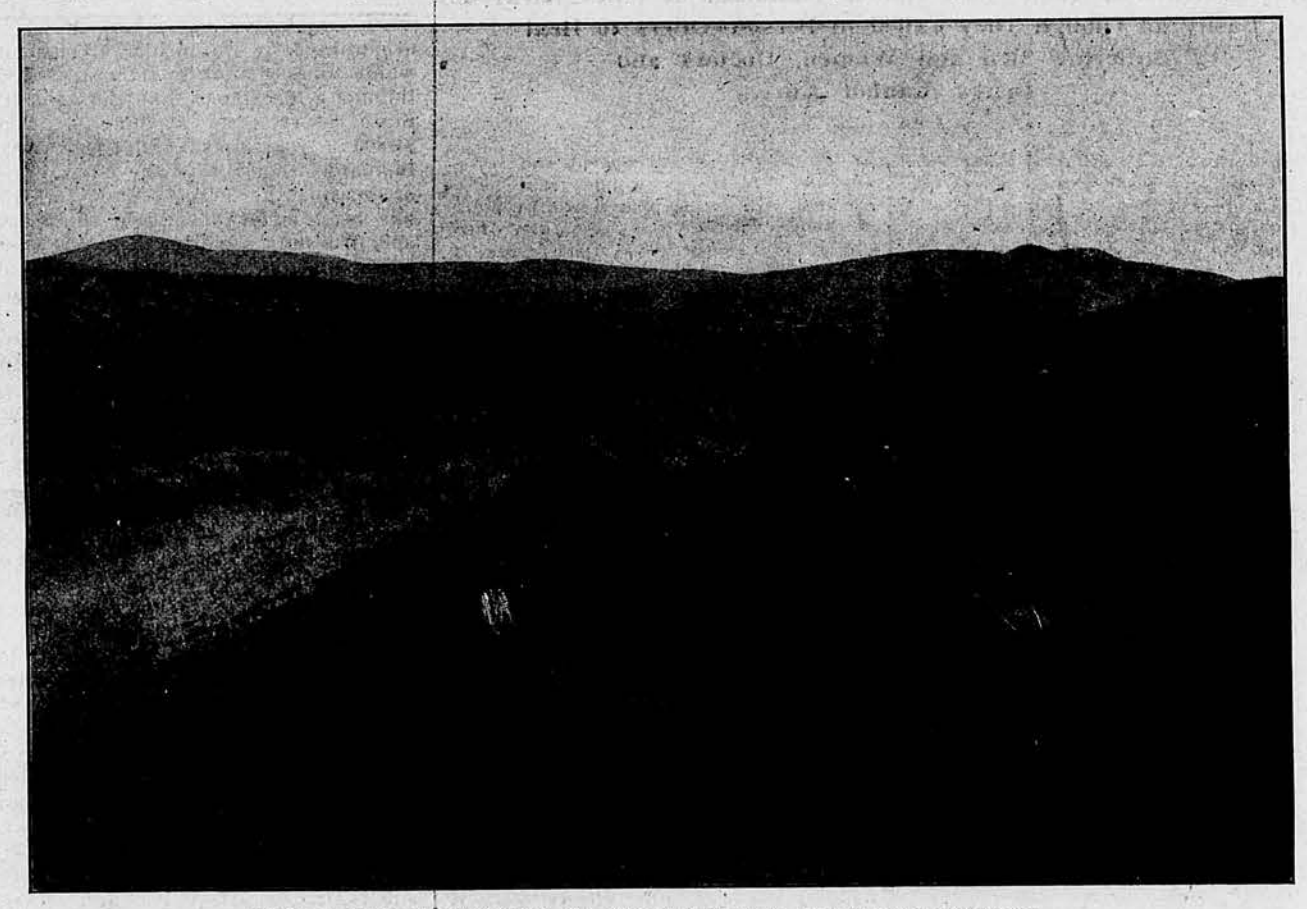
THE MERCANTILE SYNDICATE, Dept. 72 Kansas City, Mo.

Hay Fever and Asthma

Cured to Stay Cured

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptons never return. No medicines needed afterward. 21 years success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. Book L Free. Very interesting.

Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.



UNCLE SAM PREPARING TO IRRIGATE THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

TYPICAL SCENE OF CATTLE GRAZING IN MORTON COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA.

The Perfection Seed Cleaner.

A good seed cleaner is a thing universally desired by farmers and aspired to by the inventors. Years of work have resulted in numerous machines designed for this work which have proved more or less affective. The latest and best one that the writer has seen is called the Perfection and is manufactured by the Lewis-Tuttle Manufacturing Co., of Topeka. It is thoroughly adapted to its purpose of separating seeds of different kinds from each other as well as of separating dirt and dust of all kinds from the seeds. A machine which will distinguish between wheat and rye, or between clover and millet seed may be said to be fairly effective and this the Perfection will do. The use of such a machine on the farm is profitable in two ways. In the first place it reduces the amount of seed necessary by at least one-fifth, and as the seed thus cleansed is all good seed, it will increase the yield at least 20 per cent. The Perfection as now manufactured is not an expensive machine and will easily pay for itself in a short time. It is advertised on page 745 and a letter addressed to the company will bring full information and prices.

Training Colts.

Perhaps you have trained colts with great success for 20 years. Do you think a Chicago bookkeeper can do it as well as you can? Probably not. The man who is most successful in any kind of work is usually the man who makes a specialty of that particular thing. In the matter of shaving soap, the J. B. Williams Co., Gastonbury, Conn., have made a specialty for nearly three-quarters of a century, and naturally understand making shaving soap better than any one else in the world. Common laundry or toilet soaps are not fit for shaving purposes. They make the face sore and irritated. If you want to try the "only soap fit for the face," write the J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., for a free sample. Their offer appears in another column.

A Kafir-Corn Harvester.

Kafir-corn is one of the great crops of Kansas. It is a profitable crop when properly saved and it may be easily saved if the proper precautions and machinery are used. The handsome advertisement of Eagle Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., which appears on page ... will attract the attention of our readers as representing the best thing that has been devised for its purpose. It is only necessary to write a card to this company in order to get full information with prices for this new machine. A good machine will readily pay for itself. A poor one should not be on the farm.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

As showing the quality of the Dipolene manufactured and sold by the Marshall Oil Co., of Marshalltown, Iowa, and the esteem in which it is held by those who have used it, we take the liberty of publishing the following letters, which are self-explanatory:

"Mr. G. H. Ruth.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your recent letter I would say in regard to Dipolene, it is all that you claim for it. I had an ailing heifer and I did not know what was the matter with her. She seemed to scale all over and to have scabs on her head and ears, and the hair came off in patches. I examined her closely and found her to be lousy, for one thing. So I got the large sample of Dopolene and mixed it as directed and gave her two or three good washings and you ought to see her now. She is like another cow. Her new coat is coming in and the scabs and scales have all disappeared and she is slick as a mole.

"I also used it on some pigs that were mangy and it has completely cured them. I can highly recommend dipolene to be all, and more than you claim for it. I remain, Yours truly,

"JOHN D. EARNEST,

"R. F. D. No. 2. Monroeville, N. J."

"Marshall Oil Company.

"Dear Sirs:—I dipped my sheep day before yesterday and I looked at them this morning. I found lots of dead ticks but not a live one. The dip is all right. I am well pleased with it and the work that it did. It is the best that I ever used.

"Yours truly,

"S. SWEARINGEN,

"Route I. Hornivk, Iowa.

The Markets

Kansas City Grain Market.

Offerings of wheat were the largest so far this season. Railroads reported 578 cars received. There was a fairly good general demand, though trade was slow to start off. Prices were 3@4c lower for hard wheat. Soft wheat prices were only about ½c lower. The soft wheat commanded a premium over the hard. Last week it was at a discount of several cents. The railroads reported 578 cars of wheat received, compared with 108 cars a week ago and 16 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Hard wheat—No. 1, 1 car 82, 9 cars 81c, 19 cars yellow 80c. No. 2 hard, 1 car Turkey 83½c, 7 cars Turkey 82c, 10 cars Turkey 81½c, 17 cars Turkey 81c, 7 cars 80½c, 56 cars yellow 80c, 54 cars yellow 79½c, 2 cars yellow 79¼c, 8 cars yellow 79c. No. 3 hard, 1 car old 82½c, 1 car Turkey 81½c, 2 cars Turkey 81c, 1 car Turkey 80½c, 8 cars 80c, 8 cars 79c, 3 cars 78½c. 23 cars 78c, 9 cars 77c. No. 4 hard, 1 car 77½c, 4 cars 77c, 1 car 76c, 4 cars 75c, 1 car 74c. No grade hard, 1 car 75c. Soft wheat—No. 2 red, 3 cars 83c, 13 cars 82½c, 13 cars 82c. No. 3 red, 4 cars 82c, 4 cars 81½c, 3 cars 81c, 4 cars 80c, 2 cars 79c. No. 4 red, 1 car 80½c, 2 cars 80c, 1 car 78c ,1 car 76c, 3 cars 75c. No. 2 mixed wheat, 3 cars 82½c, 2 cars 82c, 1 car 81½c, 1 car 80c, 1 car 79½c. No. 3 mixed, 1 car 78½c, 5 cars 77½c. No. 4 mixed, 1 car 70c. No. 3 macaroni wheat, nominally 65@70c.

Corn sold slowly, generally at steady prices. Receipts were fairly large, 90 cars. The railroads reported 90 cars of corn received, compared with 49 cars a week ago and 9 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Mixed corn—No. 2, 2 cars yellow 53½c, 7 cars 52½c, 5 cars 52½c; No. 3, 3 cars yellow 52½c, 2 cars 52½c, 2 cars 52c; No. 4, 1 car 50c; no grade, 1 car 49c. White corn—No. 2, 8 cars 53½c; No. 3, 3 cars 52½c, 1 car 53c.

Prices for oats were about ½c lower. Offerings were moderate. The railroads reported 19 cars of oats received, compared with 13 cars a week ago and 5 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Mixed oats—No. 2, 4 cars old 31c, 1 car new 29½c, 1 car new 29c; No. 3, 2 cars old 31c, 3 cars new 29c, 1 car new 28¾c, 1 car new 28½c; No. 4, 1 car naw 28½c, 5 cars new 27c; no grade, 1 car new 26c; No. 3, 1 car new 29c; No. 4, 1 car new 28½c. White oats—No. 2, 4 cars old 33½c; No. 3, nominally 32@33c.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 65@68c.

Timothy—Nominally $2.60 per 100 lbs.

Flaxseed—Nominally $1.16.

Bran—1 car 64c, 2 bulkhead cars 64c.

Shorts—2 bulkhead cars 72c.

Millet—Nominally $1@1.05 per cwt.

Red clover and alfalfa—9@11.50 per 100 lbs.

Cane seed—Nominally $1@1.05.

Kafir-corn—Nominally 80@86c cwt.

Linseed cake—Car lots, $27 per ton; ton lots, 28; per 1,000 lbs, $15; small quantities, $1.60 per cwt. Bulk oil cake, car lots, $26 per ton.

Castor beans—$1.35 per bushel in car lots.

Barley—No. 3, 1 car 38½c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday, July 17, 1905.

Receipts of cattle on the local market show a material increase the past week over those of the former week. With the increase in supply, came a wide range in quality, from the lowest classes of steers and she stuff to toppy kinds. The increase was mostly on the quarantine side and range offerings in the native division. Prices have declined 15@25c, showing the entire advance of the former week wiped out. Fancy heavy beeves were scarce and values were not fairly tested. The top was $5.65, while offerings were plentiful at $5@5.50. Plain half-fat kinds were not wanted. Mixed steers and heifers sold about steady with the range during the preceding week. Stockers and feeders were dull at 10@15c lower prices. Veal calves strong. Western grades are beginning to come, but the quality is poor. Following the liberal supply of last week close to 16,000 cattle were in the pens to-day. A few over 8,000 were in the quarantine division. The quality was only fair to good, including a large per cent of plain Western cows that brought $2@2.50. Fat steers were scarce, only a few bringing above $5. Native heifers brought $4@5. The market averaged 10@15c lower and closed with a number still unsold. Good cows brought $3.25@4.30, veal calves $5@5.50. Good, choice light weight stockers were in demand but other kinds were not wanted. A large number were plain Western grades.

Prices of hogs reached the high point of the year to-day, being 2½@5c above last Saturday. The top was $5.75, and the bulk of sales $5.67½@5.75. The quality is generally good, though in spots some thin grassers and rough mixed grades were offered. Light weights butcher hogs were in best demand.

After a gain of 15@25c in the sheep division, prices were 10@15c lower to-day. Spring lambs bring $7@7.50, Western sheep $5@5.50, yearlings $5.50@5.75 and ewes $4.65. The demand on nearly all classes is expected to remain strong with moderate receipts. J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., July 17, 1905.

Receipts of cattle at the five leading markets aggregated 60,000 as against 48,300 last Monday and was the largest number of cattle in sight at the five points for Monday since November 8, 1904. Local receipts were almost double the number received last Monday, and the largest Monday receipts since November 9, 1903. The proportion of good to choice native fed steers was rather small considering the number on sale, and the fact kept the market from breaking as much on this class as on others. Offerings were generally fat and of good quality, and there was quite a sprinkling of choice heavy steers. In view of the nominal offerings, competition was a little more keen than on the grassy natives, quarantines and the native range steers, and prices were around 10c lower on the best qualities, while others were 10@15c lower. Choice ripe heavy steers suffered the least, and some good, thick-fleshed heavy steers were somewhat neglected and suffered to the full extent of the decline, together with the good light and fair to medium weight steers showing grass. The trade for natives had more life than grassers, and there was a comparative early clearance. The showing of native cows was not very large to-day and there was a great scarcity of good to choice fed cows and heifers. The few offered in this line were weak to 10c lower, while the fair to good grassers were 10@25c lower and common kinds 15@25c lower. There was a strong demand prevailing at the lower level of values, and the only slowness was where sellers were not disposed to make the concessions asked. Bulls were in very light supply, trading was dull and around 10@15c lower for the few on sale. Native veals were in light supply and the market was active and steady to strong, the strength being shown on the most desirable offerings. Receipts of stock and feeding cattle were the largest in more than a month, the supply being composed largely of yearlings and twos and stock cows and heifers. Feeding steers were rather scarce and generally of too light weight to be especially attractive to buyers. Regular dealers all made a very good clearance at the close of last week, and took up the feeders readily at prices fully steady with last week's low level. Light weight offerings did not show much activity, but there was a fair movement at about steady prices. The trade in stock cows and heifers was fairly active and unchanged, but the trade was quiet in stock bulls, which were in small supply. The market closed quite quiet on steer stuff with final sales around 10c lower. The largest showing of the year was on sale to-day in the range cattle, native division, and offerings were generally sold in line with natives. Steers were around 10@15c lower and best cows met with about the same decline, but the common to fair grass cows, which formed a large proportion of the supply were off 15@25c. Veals were in good demand and steady to strong. Stock steers were rather quiet around steady prices. The supply on the southern side to-day was quite large and inasmuch as values here for the past two weeks have been altogether too high as compared with competing points, buyers took occasion to get into line by taking off 15c for the better class of offerings and common to fair qualities were 15@25c lower. A few cows early sold a shade lower, and veals ruled about steady.

Receipts of hogs continue to run very light, and prices continue to gradually work upward. Prices to-day range from $5.60@5.72½, with the bulk selling at $5.65@5.70. The extreme range of prices are comparatively narrower than last week, with light and light mixed continuing to sell at a premium over the medium and heavy, as buyers still show a preference for the nice quality offerings weighing around 200 lbs. The general conditions are of a bullish nature, $6 hogs are freely predicted in some quarters, but this is contingent upon receipts running light. Heavy receipts would no doubt force prices to a lower level, and as present values are very profitable, holders in the country should not keep back anything that is ready for market. The demand here is very strong, and calls for double the number arriving.

The severe break in sheep and lambs last week was followed to-day by another break of 25c on lambs and sheep would no doubt have sold lower had any been offered. Arizona lambs to-day, 66 lbs., average sold at $7.10; Arizona wethers fetched $5.50.

The demand is very broad and packers are considerably disappointed in the light receipts. WARRICK.

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—One 5-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 133692 and out of the finest breeding—mixed Bates, Booth and Cruickshank. Price, $40 each if taken soon. Address D. P. Norton, Dunlap, Morris County, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—10 Registered Galloway bulls, cheap. J. A. Darrow, Route 3, Miltonvale, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—A 2-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. P. Myers, Hayesville, Kans.

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

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. If you are looking for a good home where you can send your children to city school, this is it. Price, $4,200. A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

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; 160 acres, 5-room house, all smooth, $3,200; 160 acres, 50 acres cultivated, balance pasture, partly rough, $2,000. We have all sizes cheap. Try us at Florence, Minneapolis or Salina, Kans. Garrison & Studebaker.

FOR SALE—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 tress, 2 acres grapes, 1 acre blackberries, 50 cherry trees and other fruit in smaller quantities, 10 acres alfalfa, 8 acres clover and timothy, 25 acres tame grass, pastured, 2 acres Kaw bottom in potatoes, 15 acres corn, 5 acres in cane and millet, enough timber for fuel and posts. The above is a very pretty and picturesque place on rural free delivery and telephone; cannot be 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.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

200 ACRE WELL IMPROVED FARM for $3,200, 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 devided. Price, $15 per acre. Call on or address the owner, Box 192, Wakeeney, Kans.

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

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

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

FARM LOANS

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, Ks.

I CAN SELL YOUR FARM, RANCH OR BUSINESS, no matter where located.

Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day, describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.
A. P. TONE WILSON, JR.,
Real Estate Specialist,
413 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans

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 $1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35c; best seller; 200 per cent profit. Write today for terms. F. R. Greene, 115 Lake St., Chicago

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Patent right for preserving eggs. No. 1 testimonials from government experimental stations and others. They are dipped in a solution that seals them, no air can penetrate. Does not color; leaves no taste nor odor; you cannot tell them from fresh eggs. Family rights, $1.00; counties, $5.00; states, $50.00. N. Dobbins, Shawnee, Okla.

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, Hallowell, 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. Crampton, 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 incumbrances to do house work in a family of three. R J. Linscott, Holton, Kans.

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

Stray List

Week Enging July 13.

Montgomery County—Samuel McMurtry, Clerk

PONY—Taken up by J. C. Wyrich, in Louisburg tp., June 12, 1905, one sorrel pony mare, blind in left eye, branded on left shoulder and bar X on left hip; valued at $20.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending July 18, 1905, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The first of the week was quite cool, the temperature ranging some ten degrees below normal, but the last days of the week were much warmer, the temperature ranging five degrees above normal. Good rains occurred in some of the northwestern counties, in the extreme northeastern counties, in Linn, Bourbon and Cherokee counties and in the central southern counties, with scattered showers over the rest of the State.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Corn has made very good growth and is in fine condition; it is silking and tasseling, except in the northern counties, and now gives promise of a good crop. Roasting ears are being marketed in Jefferson County. Wheat and oat harvests are over and thrashing and stacking are progressing; wheat is yielding fair crops of good quality; oats are yielding well in some counties, not so well in others. The second crop of alfalfa is generally in the stack and is a good crop, but rainy weather in Jefferson has retarded cutting. The third crop of alfalfa is making a good growth in the southern and central counties. Tame hay has been cut in Bourbon, and is being cut in Brown, Marshall and Shawnee; it is a good crop in Marshall, but light in the other Counties. Prairie haying is progressing in the central and southern counties and is being baled in Woodson and Chautauqua; it is also being marketed in Chautauqua. Clover was damaged by rain in Jefferson. Pastures are good. Flax is all cut in Bourbon, but ground was too wet in Douglas to finish. Apples are growing well and generally indicate a good crop. Harvest apples are ripe and of good quality. Grapes are growing well in Shawnee. Plowing for fall sowing is progressing in Crawford County with the ground in fine condition.

Anderson.—Wheat thrashing progressing well and yield is good; wheat in bottom lands much the better and has good quality; oats very good; timothy being harvested.

Atchison.—Wheat crop unusually good; most of it harvested; corn making good growth and promises good yield; some wheat and corn damaged by flooding.

Bourbon.—Wheat, oats, flax and tame hay all cut and thrashing making good progress; corn all laid by and in good condition; flax and oats not giving good results; quality of wheat is good and yield fair.

Brown.—Wheat thrashing in progress and yield is good; tame hay being cut; corn in fine condition.

Chase.—Corn tasseling and in good condition; good crop of apples; all crops doing well.

Chautauqua.—Corn has made good growth and rainfall has been ample; hay crop very good and much of it baled; third crop of alfalfa doing well.

Cherokee.—Too much cloudy weather and rain for thrashing and haying; corn where cultivated looks well; many fields needing cultivation; earliest corn now silking and tasseling; poor crop of apples.

Coffey.—Harvesting of late crops in progress; wheat and oats being thrashed.

Crawford.—All crops making good growth; wheat thrashing and haying in progress; flag being cut, with average yield; plowing for wheat begun and ground in good condition; very good prospect for corn.

Doniphan.—Wheat all cut and yield is fair; oats have good quality; good prospects for corn.

Douglas.—Wheat thrashing in progress but frequent rains have caused much delay; flag not all cut yet on account of soft fields; corn doing well.

Elk.—Crops needing rain, especially corn; no damage has been caused by the dry weather thus far.

Franklin.—Haying making good progress; crops doing well.

Greenwood.—Corn looking well; wheat and oats being thrashed; alfalfa making good growth; corn beginning to need rain.

Jefferson.—Small grain in shocks damaged somewhat by rains; second crop of alfalfa, timothy and clover hay also suffered much damage; corn making very good growth; roasting ears in market; good crop of cabbages; blackberries ripe.

Linn.—Prospect for corn very good.

Lyon.—Yield and quality of wheat good; corn making fine growth; alfalfa doing well.

Marshall.—Wheather condition favorable for thrashing and haying; second crop of alfalfa in stack in fine condition; corn doing well; wheat thrashing in progress and yield and quality of grain good; good crop of tame hay; pastures good; harvest apples ripe and have good quality.

Morris.—Corn making rapid growth; haying commenced but crop is light; Kafir-corn and cane good; cattle doing well.

Pottawatomie.—Favorable weather for securing ripe and harvested crops and laying by corn; corn crop is late but prospects are good; second crop of alfalfa secured.

Riley.—Wheat thrashing and stacking progressing well; corn making rapid growth; sweet potatoes not injured by web worm and promise well; large yield of corn expected.

Shawnee.—Thrashing progressing well; corn mostly laid by and prospect for crop is very good; much of it is tasseling and moisture has been ample; oats in shock; crop of timothy generally light; apples and grapes making very good growth; gardens doing well; pastures and meadows good; cattle doing very well.

Woodson.—Wheat thrashing progressing well and yield is good; prairie haying begun; corn needing rain.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat harvest has been completed except in the northern counties where it is nearly finished. Thrashing is general; the yield of wheat is fair to good, while the quality is good. The oat harvest is well along and though crop is not large the quality is good. Corn has grown well and is clear; it is tasseling as far north as Russell and Ottawa Counties and silking in Marion; it is needing rain in many of the central and southern counties. Grass is good. The second crop of alfalfa is nearly all cut and much of it is in stack, generally it is a good crop. Pastures are very good. Potatoes are not as good as expected in Marion. Forage crops have made good growth but in Pratt are needing rain. Cattle are doing well. Fall plowing has begun in Harper, Ottawa, Reno and Sumner Counties.

Barber.—Wheat thrashing in progress; corn needing rain.

Barton.—Harvesting completed and thrashing out of stock begun; stacks too wet to thrash; second crop of alfalfa nearly all in stack; forage crops making good growth.

Butler.—Prospects for corn very good and with favorable weather conditions crop will be large; alfalfa not doing so well; third crop of alfalfa about ready to cut in many fields; garden products doing well.

Clay.—Harvest completed and some thrashing done; quality of wheat better than expected; quality of oats good but yield will be light as straw was short and injured by rain and wind.

Cloud.—Harvesting nearly over and wheat thrashing in progress; corn doing well; second crop of alfalfa being cut.

Dickinson.—Thrashing of small grains making rapid progress, with quality and yield good; corn and forage crops doing well; pastures abundant; rain would be beneficial to crops.

Edwards.—Yield of wheat fair to good; corn silking and tasseling.

Ellsworth.—Corn and other crops still in fine condition.

Harer.—Wheat thrashing from shocks nearly completed and will commence on stacks next week; corn needing rain in south portion of county and injured slightly by heavy rains in northwest portion; plowing for fall wheat in progress.

Jewell.—Moderate crop of oats harvested this week; corn still making good growth; well advanced and clean; practically all laid by.

Kingman.—Thrashing in progress and results better than expected; corn tasseling and beginning to ear; prospect for corn crop good.

Lincoln.—Thrashing in progress and yield of wheat is fairly good; corn needing rain; pastures good and cattle doing well.

McPherson.—Thrashing from shock progressing well; much wheat being stacked, corn tasseling and looking well; second crop of alfalfa in stack in good condition.

Marion.—Corn doing well; silking and tasseling; thrashing making rapid progress; fair yield of wheat and quality good; oats have good quality and yield; second crop of alfalfa being cut and yield good; crop of early potatoes not so good as expected; pasturage good.

Ottawa.—Wheat thrashing being pushed and yield is fair; corn making good growth and some of it tasseling; second crop of alfalfa good and about all cut; pastures good and cattle doing well; grass making good growth; plowing for fall wheat begun and ground in fine condition.

Pratt.—Growth of corn and cane checked by dry weather; thrashing in progress and yield fair; pastures doing fairly well.

Reno.—Thrashing still in progress; good yield of wheat and quality very fine; light to fair yield of oats and quality generally good: corn doing well and shooting but would be benefited by rain; plowing for wheat begun; ground becoming somewhat dry.

Republic.—Harvesting nearly completed and stacking begun; small yield of oats; second crop of alfalfa being cut; corn making rapid growth and prospect is good for large crop, except in fields that were injured by recent floods

Russell.—Weather hot and dry; corn needing rain, but making good growth; harvest completed, and thrashing making good progress; quality of wheat good but yield only fair; second and third cutting of alfalfa in stack.

Saline.—Yield of wheat good except in districts in which crop was injured by hail.

Sedgwick.—Field of oats only fair; quality of wheat generally very good; yield disappointing in some localities with good returns; corn very promising; grasses doing very well.

Sumner.—Wheat in shock about all thrashed but results are only fair; corn crop will be light; weather too dry for good growth of alfalfa; plowing for fall wheat begun.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is nearly over and much of the wheat is now in stack. Thrashing shock wheat is progressing, yield is generally fair to good, quality, with some exceptions, good. Oats and barley harvest continue. Corn has grown rapidly and is now tasseling but it begins to need rain. Pastures are fine, and cattle are in good condition. Potatoes are ripening, but are not up to standard in Ness and Norton Counties. Forage crops are needing rain. Haying has begun on the river bottoms in the southern counties.

Decatur.—Harvesting well advanced and wheat nearly all in stack or shock; some barley cut and oats almost ready; corn making rapid growth although still somewhat backward.

Finney.—Thrashing in progress and yield of wheat good; quality very fine; rain would be beneficial to crops.

Lane.—Thrashing wheat out of stack begun; yield good and quality fair; flies have been troublesome to stock.

Morton.—Wheat harvest making good progress; hay cutting begun on river bottoms; weather somewhat dry for forage crops.

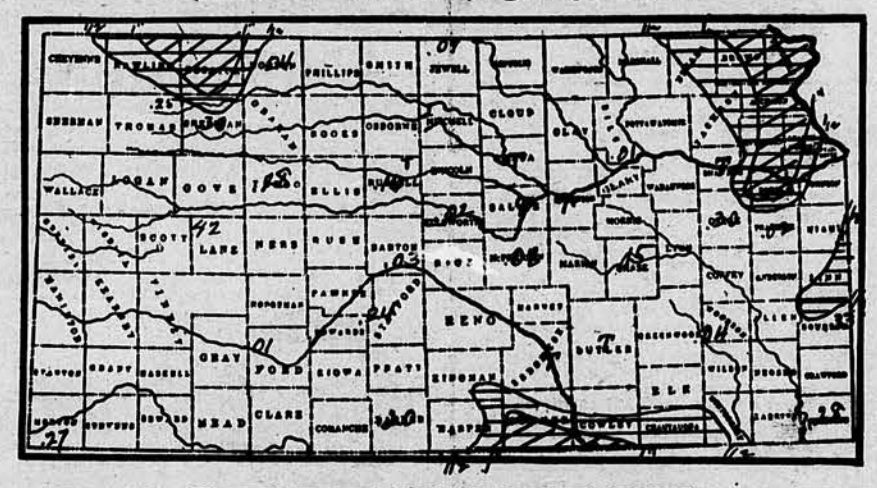
Ness.—Harvest over and thrashing in progress; light yield of wheat and quality not so good; oats generally good; corn tasseling and silking and the crop is making good growth but is needing rain; cane and Kafir-corn firing badly; fall plowing begun; cultivated pastures fine and cattle are fat; potatoes ripening with yield below the average.

Norton.—Good week for harvest and nearly all grain cut and in good condition; thrashing will begin shortly; corn making rapid growth and much laid by, but the crop is backward; potatoes not very good.

Thomas.—Wheat harvest nearly completed and thrashing will begin soon; corn tasseling and doing well; Kafir-corn and cane need rain.

Trego.—Harvest about completed; thrashing commenced and yield is fairly good; corn doing well.

Rainfall for Week Ending July 15, 1905.



SCALE IN INCHES: Less than ½. ½ to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to . Over 3. T, trace.

FIRST STRAWBERRIES $12.50 PER CRATE

Kennewick positively shipped the first ripe strawberries in the Northwest. These were gladly taken in the cities of the Coast and at Spokane and Butte. The price started at $12.50 per crate and up to the last week the average price was $5.02 per crate. Do you realize what it meant to command the markets for two weeks? Do you not see the great advantage in having an irrigated ranch at Kennewick? Here you can earn $2,000 per year on a five-acre tract. Stop working for other people and purchase a small piece of rich land under the Northern Pacific Irrigation Company's Canal. For information write

KENNEWICK LAND CO.,
Kennewick, Yakima County. Washington.

SNAKES

are not found in the **SNAKE RIVER VALLEY**, but here is found the most beautiful tract of agricultural land in the United States, and you **do your raising**, and have no failures of crops, that's irragation. No Cyclones or Blizzards. This country needs **live, wide-awake men**, who wish a new home in the rapidly developing west, and offers cheap land, good church and school facilities, and a chance to make money to those who are willing to work. **St. Anthony**, the County seat of Fremont County, Idaho, is a **bright and growing town** in the very heart of a **rich and growing richer** country, and if you wish reliable information in regard to prices, soil, climate and our prospects; write any of the following firms: First National Bank; C. C. Moore Real Estate Co.; Wm. D. Yager Livery Co.; Murphy & Bartlett, Cafe; Commercial National Bank; C. H. Moon, Farmer; Chas. H. Heritage, Riverside Hotel; Miller Bros., Grain Elevator; Skalet & Shell, General Merchandise; Chas. S. Watson, Druggist; Gray & Ross, Townsites; W. W. Youmans, Harness Store.

A SPLENDID CITY PARK

Smooth, well kept, beautiful, is what the lands of the LOS MOLINOS LAND GRANT will look like to you. Making money, comfort, the joy of living are what you will realize here. Every combination to insure success to the homeseeker. Richest sedimentary soil. A crop for every month in the year. Your winter garden will be a joy—and much profit. No frosts, no heavy winds. Salubrious; equable. Plentiful rainfall and irrigation besides. If you inspect our lands you will locate with us. Send for our free booklet. Write for particulars. It will pay you.

LOS MOLINOS LAND COMPANY
305 Walnut Street, - Red Bluff, Tehama Co., Cal.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

is expending over seven million dollars in building reservoirs and canals to irrigate 870,000 acres of magnificent farming lands around NAMPA, IDAHO, the railroad center of the State which is ample proof of the great fertility of our farm lands.

ONE MILLION BEET-SUGAR FACTORY is securing contracts for raising sugar-beets prior to its erection.

OUR CROPS—five to eight tons alfalfa per acre per year—potatoes three to five hundred bushels—two crops timothy and clover—wheat 30 to 60 bushels, oats 30 to 80 bushels, barley 50 to 60 bushels per acre. All fruits raised to great perfection.

Write or call on any of the following citizens of Nampa, Idaho: R. W. Purdum, Mayor, Mine Owner; C. E. Dewey, Railways, Mines, Hotel Nampa, Development Co.; Walling & Walling, Real Estate; Stoddard Bros., Hardware; Lamson & Estes, Real Estate; Tuttle Mercantile Co.; Langdon Mercantile Co.; Robbins Lumber Co.; Central Lumber Co.; Bank of Nampa; Citizens' State Bank; Grand Hotel; Central Implement Co.; Nampa Hardware & Furniture Co.; W. L. Brandt, Real Estate; Mrs. R. E. Green, Lands; King & Wilterding, Townsites; W. F. Prescott, Lands; Dewep Livery Stables.

Rogue River Valley, Ore.

The world is familiar with the wonderful prices which have been obtained for Oregon apples. The Rogue River Valley is the seat of the best Oregon apple land. It is equally well adapted for all fruits. Bartletts and winter pears are just as profitable as apples. Alfalfa yields four crops annually WITHOUT IRRIGATION. Climate is perfect. Write Secretary of Medford Commercial Club for reliable information, Medford, Ore.

STOP OFF AT SPOKANE

and look over the richest Agricultural and fruit-growing district in the United States when enroute to or from the Lewis & Clark Exposition. See the land of opportunities; the mecca of the farmer and investor. Volcanic ash soil, unequaled for productiveness; $5 to $25 per acre. Unsurpassed climate. But two days of zero weather in past three years. Write for detailed information and free descriptive literature.

Spokane Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash.

WATCH TACOMA GROW

Tacoma is the BEST PLACE on the Pacific Coast to engage in business or manufacturing. It is the leading shipping and manufacturing center. Fine climate, and superior educational advantages. The surrounding country offers splendid opportunities in all lines of farming and particularly in poultry-raising and dairying. Write to the

TACOMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and BOARD OF TRADE, Tacoma, Wash.

$60 Buggy Free

THE MOST ASTONISHING OFFER YOU EVER HEARD OF!!

For advertising purposes we are giving away **FREE** to everybody our strictly "A Grade" $60 Buggy and we pay the freight. Send us 20 cents in stamps or silver to help pay postage, etc., and we will mail you full particulars how to get this buggy free. Cost you not one cent.

Send to-day as this offer may not appear again. Address Dept. A.

OMAHA WESTERN MERCANTILE CO.,
1614 Chicago St., OMAHA, NEB.

THE CHERRY RED HERD Our Durocs are better than ever. Some No. 1 February and March boar pigs; as pretty as can be found in any herd. Also just as fine gilts of same age for sale at low prices, with Keen Champion 34469 to head herd. Also some W. P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauneta, Kas.

Little Joe (who has been visiting in the country)—Grandpa always milks his cows on one side.

Mamma—Which side, dear?

Little Joe—Why, the outside.

Grange Department

"For the good of our order, our country, and mankind."

All communications for this department should be addressed to Mrs. Kittie J. McCracken, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

The Kansas Farmer is the official paper of the Kansas State Grange.

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Grange Notes and Queries.

There are certain seasons when it is difficult to make the lecturer's hour interesting and profitable. The summer season, with its busy harvest days, does not seem favorable to the preparation of things interesting for Grange meetings. Why not devote one meeting to the study of the ritual?

A special team to present the ritualistic work of a certain degree might be organized, or teams to illustrate the several degrees in turn. Those who make special preparation to read portions of the ritual for the instruction of others, will discover new beauty and truth in the teaching it contains.

Many of us—perhaps the majority—are lamentably ignorant concerning the ritual of our order. During the conferring of degrees, too little attention is paid by the old members to the lessons which the ritual is designed to teach. A special program devoted to the work of the ritual will help both old and new members.

Many will then discover that the Grange ritual is full of truth and beauty.

Children's Day should be a strong educational feature of our Grange and should receive more attention than heretofore given it. In all Eastern Granges it was quite generally celebrated, the children participating in the program. We would be pleased to have those granges which observed that day send a report to the KANSAS FARMER Grange Department.

Has Shawnee County made arrangements for summer field meetings? If so, publish dates, etc., in season that all granges so desiring may attend.

Grange Picnic.

The Fourth of July picnic held at Oak Grange Park was a delightful success. The day was an ideal one and the crowd, a majority of whom were grangers, in a jolly, picnic humor. The amusements were numerous and the day closed with a fine display of fireworks. No accidents occurred to mar the perfect enjoyment of the day and all went home, the little folks especially, tired but happy.

If the farmers can do as they are doing in many States, keep up an organization and meet for intellectual and social improvement, they will grow and not retrograde.

Make your grange mean something to your neighborhood. There is something for all to do. Find your place and do your work.

If we are debarred by ignorance from serving the present age, we can make the future sure by looking to our agricultural schools, for the benefit of the youth of our country. The Grange stands for education, and education means progress.

The boys of the country! The Grange owes them its best efforts. They are the future saving manhood of this country. They must know the prime importance of making the best of their early opportunities, that they may realize their need of the training which school and college give, of the discipline which they ought to receive as members of the Grange, and of the character which develops as the result of living clean and wholesome lives with high purposes.—Grange Bulletin.

The Apiary

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

Races of Honey-Bees—Present Honey Season.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The different races of bees that collect and store honey in hives are few in number, and are known under the following names: The German or black, the Ligurian or Italian; other varieties are known as the Cyprians, the Egyptians, the Syrians, and the Carniolians.

The Italians, it is supposed by some, originated from a cross between the black or German and the Egyptian bees, and probably some other race or races. Be this as it may, it is almost universally admitted that the Italians are, taking them all in all, superior at least to the black or German race. Of the Italians, there are the brown three-banded yellow and the five-banded or golden varieties. Just which of the three kinds is best is a matter as yet undecided, though the brown or dark-colored Italians are thought by many to be the hardiest as well as the mildest tempered. While the five-banded are, in the estimation of some, thought to be quite as industrious workers as either of the other kinds, they are thought to be somewhat more inclined to swarm, which is not a desirable feature, as they are quite liable to cast so many swarms as to render them of little value for collecting and storing honey. A strong colony is always best for this purpose.

There are, I believe, some two or three different strains of the black bees. As to which is the best for honey-gathering, has, I think, never been a question of much concern. In addition to the foregoing varieties of bees, it may not be improper to state that in India and the Philippine Islands there are larger honey-bees than any of the kinds named above. But as to their general characteristics in the way of real worth, very little is at present known. I think Professor Benton of the Entomological Department at Washington, has been assigned to the task of an effort to import them to this country, in order that their real worth may be fully tested. But no matter what kind of bees are kept, in order to insure success, it is a matter of the first importance for the bee-keeper to understand the habits of bees in order that their wants may be fully supplied. In this State the scientific bee-keeper is almost sure to be successful, while the negligent and uninformed is likely to meet with failure.

This season has fully demonstrated the need of current knowledge concerning the care of bees. In many parts of the State bees started out well during the fruit-blooming period. But the first crop of alfalfa yielded but very little honey. The result was that in many cases they killed off their drones and ceased to rear brood, so that a rapid depletion of numbers followed whenever the bee-keeper did not learn these facts and feed his bees in order to keep them breeding. I fed my bees during the last month so that at this time (July 11), my bees are strong and are beginning to carry in honey rapidly from the alfalfa-fields, the second crop being now in full bloom—especially that intended for seed. My bees will now pay back for all I have fed them and good profit besides, if the season continues as it now promises.

The bee-keeper, like the stock-breeder, must know the wants of his stock; and if they get out of feed, he must buy more and feed them or loss is sure to follow. Last year I fed my bees nearly 200 pounds of sugar, to carry them until the season opened. They paid me back (9 colonies), 600 pounds of surplus honey and sixteen new swarms, all of which stored sufficient honey to winter them. G. BOHREE.

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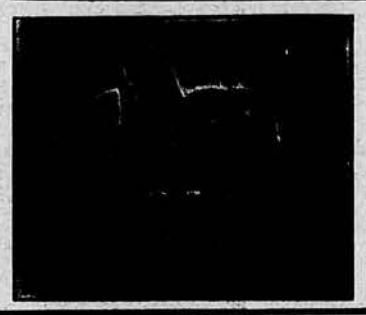

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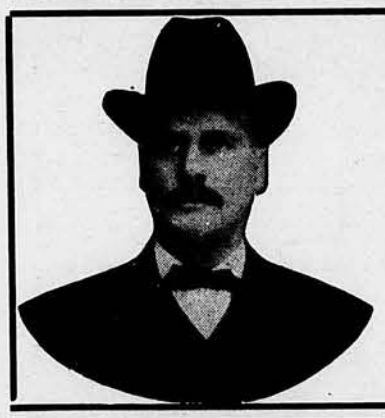

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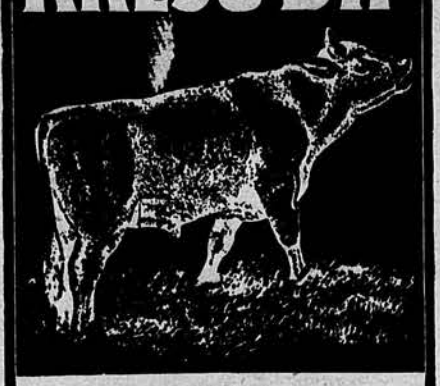

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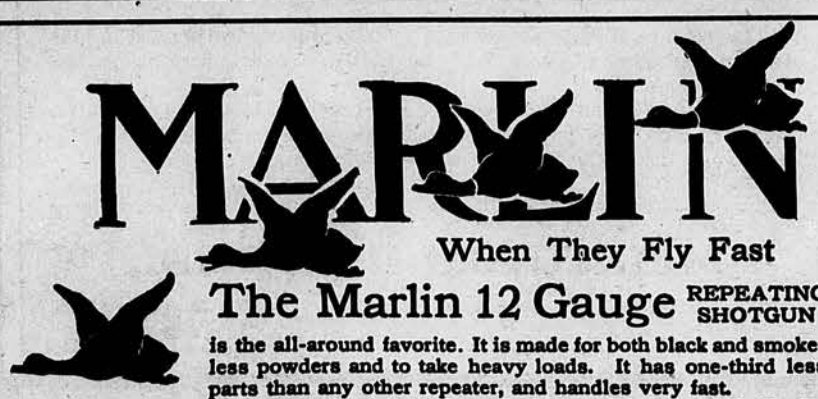

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