

# KANSAS FARMER

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., - - TOPEKA, KANSAS

E. B. COWGILL.....President  
J. B. MCAPPE.....Vice President  
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KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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Kansans are all congratulating themselves and each other on account of the perfect conditions for making a great crop of corn. Abundance of rain and warm weather during the last week of July have always been followed by full crops in November. The "beef steer and his sister" and all other farm animals are rejoicing, likewise the farmer, the merchant and other good citizens.

Why should anybody who owns a nice farm in Kansas want to sell it? For a safe, remunerative investment and a pleasant home where can rural Kansas be excelled?

Better homes; more conveniences; more books, magazines, and papers; better support of the minister, the Sunday School, the grange; better schools; more young people to go to college; better roads; more sociability; advancement along all lines are some of the things seen in the crops of 1905 in Kansas.

A correspondent inquires whether the game law "applies to anything hav-

ment in thirty-six of the best agricultural and live-stock papers of the United States. It is a matter of pride to the KANSAS FARMER to note that it stands at the head of the list with the largest amount of business for the lowest cost. Mr. Field writes as follows: "I enclose copy of the tabulation of results of my advertising for the past season. Please note that you are it. Long may you wave." In making up this tabulation each paper is charged with the cost of answering and following up inquiries in addition to the amount paid it for advertising. The KANSAS FARMER cost was 15 per cent of the orders, while the highest one in the list was 286 per cent. The KANSAS

"Natural meeting place of the breeder and his buyer. Biggest premiums in the West. Seventeen general departments, interesting men, women and children. Twenty-eight regular and three special passenger trains daily. Come and see our \$1,000 races. One-half fare on all railroads. For premium list address A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson, Kans."

The premium list has the following trite statements about the fair:

"A fair is a business proposition.

"A fair is an educational institution.

"It is a builder of wealth in its community.

"It is designed to show productions of all kinds.

"It demonstrates what is done.

"It inspires visitors to strive to equal and then excel.

"It causes investigation as to how things are produced.

"It tends to promote ambition to produce better things.

"It shows that the best may just as well be produced.

"It demonstrates that the best brings the most money.

"It shows better results can be secured by less work.

"It proves that premiums are not earned simply by long hours of toil.

"It shows that well-directed energy wins.

"It makes one love his home and country more.

"It teaches the futility of complaint and the utility of sunshine.

"It is an annual meeting of old friends.

"It is incidentally a place of amusement.

"It is the best object lesson for the children occurring.

"It is promoted for all, to benefit all, to entertain all, and to educate all. There are none too big or too little to remain outside the gates.

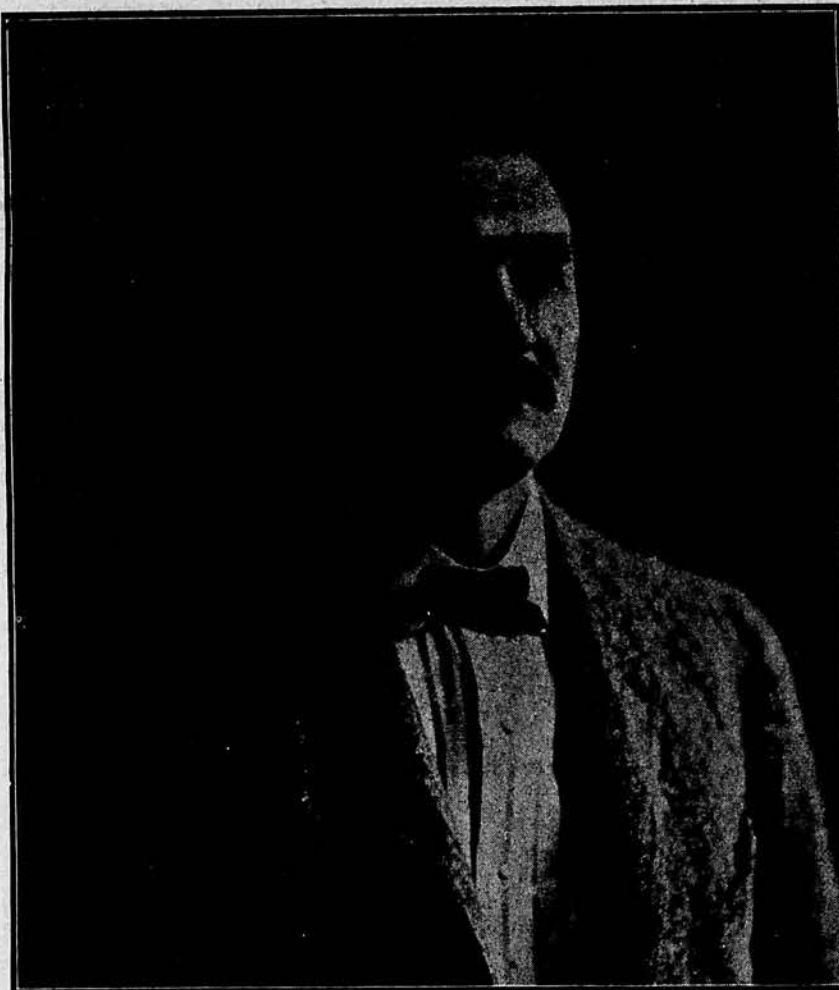
"Its cost is one wise expenditure once each year."

### BARN PLANS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Have you any barn plans? I want to build a barn this fall and would like all the information I can get. I think I would like to build a hay barn 24 feet wide and as long as I would need for stabling on both sides. Would 24 feet high be too high for the hay part? Would it be best to have the roof over hay and stable all together? What is the best material to cover roof and sides with—steel roofing and siding or shingles and lumber, and which would be cheapest considering durability?

Ford County. D. G. CURTIS.

There has been a good deal of change in the general plans of barns since the days when the Pennsylvania bank-barn with the overhang for protection of cattle and hogs was thought to be a paragon of excellence. The modern conception as to barns is well illustrated by the structure recently erected by Mr. C. B. Merriam on his Alysedale farm near Topeka. Heavy timbers are not used. The center is used for hay. Around this the stables and sheds are arranged. Mr. Merriam's barn measures 100 by 72 feet and is capable of storing 175 tons of (Continued on page 798.)



A. L. SPONSLE, Secretary Central Kansas Fair Association, which will hold the Hutchinson State Fair, September 18-23, 1905.

ing four legs." This law was published in full July 13, on page 727 of the KANSAS FARMER. It makes no reference to four-footed animals.

The Review of Reviews Book Co., 13 Astor Place, New York, publishes a magazine called the "Country Calendar." Specimens from its pages show that it is fully up to the summit level established for the other publications of that company.

### THE KANSAS FARMER AND THE BIG ADVERTISERS.

Henry Field, the big seedsman of Shenandoah, Iowa, has lately compiled a tabulated statement of results obtained through his keyed advertise-

FARMER is the cheapest and best as will be shown by the full tabulated statement made by Mr. Field, which will be published by him shortly.

The land-buyer who desires to become possessed of Kansas real estate will have to bring a large wallet.

### THE HUTCHINSON STATE FAIR.

We present this week a splendid illustration of A. L. Sponsler, secretary and chief executive officer of the Central Kansas Fair Association, who has sent us the premium list of the Kansas State Fair to be held at Hutchinson, September 18-23, 1905. Very liberal prizes are offered for live stock of all kinds and the announcement says:



## Agriculture

### Saving Alfalfa Seed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to gain information regarding the saving of alfalfa for seed, and shall appreciate very much your answers to the following questions:

1. What condition of soil, weather, etc., do you consider most favorable to the development of alfalfa seed? What conditions unfavorable?
2. What relation do bees and other insects have to the development of alfalfa seed?
3. Which crop of alfalfa is best to save for seed, and why?
4. Can you tell when alfalfa is likely to make a good crop of seed? How early in the growth of the crop can this be ascertained?
5. At what stage in the maturity of alfalfa should the crop be harvested for seed?
6. Describe the methods of harvesting and caring for the seed crop.
7. When is the best time to thrash, and what kind of a thrasher is best to use, an ordinary thrashing separator or an alfalfa-huller?
8. How should the seed be stored, and when marketed?
9. Give any other general information bearing on this subject which you may consider essential for the successful growing and saving of the alfalfa seed.

If readers of the KANSAS FARMER who have had experience in saving alfalfa for seed will write me direct answering the above questions by number, and give name and address I will consider it a valuable favor. Address, A. M. TENEYOK, Professor of Agriculture, K. S. A. C. Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.

### Cow-peas in Barley-Stubble.

We desire to sow cow-peas on barley stubble for hay. Please inform us how to set a corn-planter to drill one-half bushel per acre and also state if they require any cultivation. How is the crop harvested? A. J. JAMES.

Nemaha County.

I am not able to inform you how to set a corn-planter so as to plant one-half bushel of cow-peas per acre. We have no corn-planter (provided the rows are planted three or three and one-half feet apart) which has plates which will plant as much as a half bushel of cow-peas per acre. With the John Deere planter we had filed out the notches of a sixteen-celled plate, and using this plate, we are able to plant about one-third of a bushel of corn and cow-peas mixed, using the highest gear for dropping, and planting in rows three and one-half feet apart.

You can plant cow-peas nicely with a disk grain-drill, by stopping up part of the feed-cups, and setting the drill to sow about two bushels of wheat per acre. This will drop the peas thickly enough. The rows may be made three feet apart. Cow-peas planted at this date (July 20) will hardly mature seed. One of the earliest varieties which we have grown at this station is the New Era. In 1903 it required about 105 days to mature these peas; it will require 120 days to mature Whip-poor-will cow-peas, the variety commonly grown in this State.

Planted as late as July 25 cow-peas will make a crop of forage, or they may be used for fall pasture. I would not advise to plant in rows with the purpose of cultivating when the peas are sown in the stubble; rather plant in close drills six to twelve inches apart, having prepared the ground by disking and harrowing previous to seeding. Sow with the disk drill, as described above, planting the peas at the rate of about a bushel to the acre. This will require that the drill be set to sow about a bushel and a half of wheat per acre. Planted in this way the peas will grow upright and will not vine so much, and the crop may be readily cut with the mower, while, if

the peas are planted in drill rows the vines will lie close to the ground, making it necessary to use a bean harvester in order to harvest the crop.

Possibly with dry weather prevailing, you will be able to secure a larger growth and more profitable crop by planting in rows and cultivating. During the past two seasons, however, we have been quite successful in planting cow-peas in grain stubble early in July, by the method which I have described above. Last season the peas made a good start, standing about twelve inches high, and beginning to blossom, when plowed under September 15.

We sowed cow-peas in wheat-stubble several weeks ago. The peas are now nicely started. The method which we adopted this year was to run the drill immediately after the binder, in this way we were not required to move any bundles and the peas had the advantage of having the most favorable conditions for starting and the longest period for growth.

In my judgment it is now rather late in the season to plant cow-peas in grain-stubble, with the idea of producing a profitable forage crop. If the peas are intended as a catch-crop for pasture or green manure it is still advisable to plant them in the barley-stubble, as you have suggested.

A. M. TENEYOK.

### Late-Sown Bromus Inermis.

Please let me know whether Bromus inermis is a good grass to sow in the fall for pasture the next season, and whether it will do on upland; also whether it will spread over the land that is farmed. W. LIGHTHILL.

Rice County.

Bromus inermis may be sown early in the fall, about September 1, on a well prepared seedbed. I would not advise to sow if the fall is dry or the soil is in an unfavorable condition. If the grass makes a good stand and a good start, it will furnish considerable pasture the succeeding season, but it should not be pastured too closely. Bromus inermis is well adapted to upland soil, compared with other grasses which may be grown in your part of the State. It will do better on bottom land, the same as will other grasses, but it is one of the best upland and light-soil grasses which may be successfully grown in Central Kansas.

There is no danger of the grass spreading over the land, and it is not difficult to destroy the grass when the sod is broken. By breaking in the fall and disking, we were able to practically subdue the grass and grow a large crop of corn on the field the succeeding season (1904). The present season the land was seeded with small grain and there was scarcely a sign of the Bromus inermis.

I have sent to you a copy of Press Bulletin No. 129, giving information regarding this grass. A. M. TENEYOK.

### Fertilizing Wheat Land.

I am thinking of fertilizing some land on which I intend to plant wheat this fall, and would like information regarding the best kind of fertilizer to use and the best method of applying the same. C. A. JAMES.

Douglas County.

I am unable to advise you as to what to use as a fertilizer on your land for growing wheat. Probably if this land has been farmed to wheat for a long time it is lacking in nitrogen, and an application of sodium nitrate would give an increase in the crop, or other nitrogen fertilizers might be used. On the upland soil of the station farm grains appear to be benefited by applications of phosphate fertilizers, such as bone meal or acid phosphate. As to what fertilizers you should use and how much will depend upon the condition of the soil and also upon the strength of the fertilizer; probably 75 pounds of nitrate of soda would be a sufficient application; a little larger amount of acid phosphate might be used, and a still larger amount of bone meal. If some of the slaughter-house fertilizers were used to supply the nitrogen, such as dried blood, and slaughter-house refuse, probably a cou-



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ple of hundred pounds per acre might be profitably applied.

For information regarding the use of fertilizers, I refer you to No. 90, Volume 23, Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending June, 1904. This pamphlet also contains a list of the fertilizer companies licensed to sell commercial fertilizers in this State, with the names and composition of the brands of fertilizers which they offer for sale.

As a rule, I do not advise the use of chemical fertilizers in growing ordinary crops, but rather advise the use of barnyard manure and the introduction of legumes and grasses into the rotation in order to maintain and increase the fertility of the land at a small expense. The cheapest way to apply nitrogen is to grow cow-peas, soy-beans, alfalfa or clover. Usually the mineral elements of plant-food in the soil are sufficient in amount, and only require development, which is secured by crop rotation and good tillage. The humus and nitrogen of the soil are most apt to be depleted, and these can be supplied by growing grasses and legumes.

A. M. TENEYOK.

### Crab-Grass in Alfalfa.

Will you please prescribe for me? Crab-grass is so thick in my last-fall-sown alfalfa that I fear it will damage the plants. As I believe it is not advisable to disk alfalfa this young, I wish to know if you can recommend some practice that will at least check the crab-grass. Will harrowing with a sharp-toothed harrow be the best I can do under the circumstances? There is a fine stand of alfalfa and the second crop is just off, both crops yielding something over one ton each to the acre, and I wish to destroy the crab-grass without injury to the alfalfa.

I have a piece of alfalfa from fall sowing of 1903. This year the second crop was cut ten days ago and the third crop is well started. Would it be advisable to disk at this stage of the plant's growth? J. C. MOHLER.

Your plan of harrowing the alfalfa with a sharp-tooth harrow will probably tear out some of the crab-grass and

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will not injure the alfalfa. The fall-seeded alfalfa, however, may be disked without injuring it much; in fact, if the crab-grass threatens to smother the alfalfa plants it will probably be advisable to disk and then use the harrow rather than to use the harrow alone. I would advise to set the disk harrow rather straight and weight it, making it cut a couple of inches deep, cross-disk and then follow with the straight-tooth harrow in order to tear out the crab-grass and leave a surface mulch of mellow soil. Possibly the ground may be too dry and hard to accomplish much with the disk harrow; also this cultivation should be given almost immediately after cutting, before the alfalfa has started much again. If the plants start too much and the soil conditions are not favorable to cultivate after the second cutting, the plan suggested above may be put into practice immediately after cutting the third crop.

If the field is cultivated and the crab-grass kept from seeding, you may be able to largely check the growth of the weeds, and it may be advisable to cut the next cutting early in order to keep the crab-grass from seeding.

I would not advise to disk the old field after the alfalfa has started much. Better wait until the third crop is taken off, and then disk immediately, following much the same plan as described above. It appears that when the disking follows close after the cutting there is little check in the growth of the alfalfa, but when cultivated after the plants have made considerable start there is more tendency to check the growth and injure the plants.

A. M. TENEYCK.

#### Yields at the Experiment Station.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Farm Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College finished thrashing small grains July 17. All grains yielded well, and the wheat especially was of excellent quality, several loads delivered at the Manhattan mill averaged sixty-one pounds per bushel. The largest producing crop of grain harvested was the winter barley. The following are some of the varieties of different kinds of grain which gave the largest yields:

Record No.	Winter Variety	Yield per acre, bushels.
Grains:	of grain	
570....	Turkey wheat	47.8
387....	Fultz wheat	45.1
382....	Kharkov wheat	44.1
380....	Turkey wheat	43.9
377....	Zimmerman wheat	43.7
585....	Mull wheat	43.6
368....	Bearded flie wheat	43.5
369....	Minnesota No. 529 wheat	42.9
375....	Winter macaroni wheat	42.8
368....	Malakoff wheat	42.6
376....	Monster rye	38.7
386....	Semi-winter barley	31.6
361....	Tennessee winter barley	30.1
586....	Winter Tuff oats	46.6
109....	Winter emmer	45.6
Spring Grains:		
15....	Macaroni wheat	18.7
680....	Early Java wheat	14.0
95....	Common Six-rowed barley	47.8
579....	U. S. No. 7969 barley	47.8
44....	Mansury barley	45.2
687....	Six-rowed Ellis barley	43.2
195....	Bonzanza barley	43.0
42....	Texas red oats	71.6
2....	Sixty-day oats	60.7
665....	Kherson oats	59.9
24....	Emmer	36.1

The college has seed of the following varieties of grains for sale: Zimmerman, Red, Malakoff, Turkey No. 380, and Defiance winter wheats; Tennessee and Semi-winter barley; Sixty-day and Kherson oats; Bonanza, common six-rowed, and Mansury barley; and common spring emmer. The varieties of winter emmer and winter macaroni wheat have not yet been increased so that we can sell seed. A comparison of yields of the winter varieties of barley, emmer, and macaroni wheat with the yields of the spring varieties of these grains is greatly in favor of the winter varieties.

A. M. TENEYCK.  
Superintendent.

#### Millet.

What is the best kind of millet to sow at this time of year, and will it mature all right with favorable conditions?

E. P. WILLIAMS.

Linn County.

The Common, Siberian, and Hunga-

rian millets are the earliest maturing varieties; perhaps the Siberian is to be preferred. If your land is in good condition to sprout the seed and start the crop, there is yet sufficient time to produce a crop of hay from millet, but hardly time to produce a crop of seed. At this station, in 1903, Siberian, Hungarian, and Common millet sown May 16, matured seed in eighty-four days. Later-sown millet will mature in a shorter interval, but I should not expect to mature late-sown millet in less than eighty days; this would bring the date of maturity about October 10, if the crop were planted July 20. At this station the average date for frost is October 5. Of course it is possible that in a favorable season millet planted at the date mentioned may mature seed before frost; it is more likely, however, that the millet will fail to grow well on account of soil and weather conditions, and that the crop will be a partial or total failure.

Your question on feeding hogs I have referred to Professor Kinzer, of the animal husbandry department.

A. M. TENEYCK.

#### Macaroni Wheat.

Myself and brother are considerably interested in the subject of durum or macaroni wheat, and think we may want to get some seed. Would be pleased to have whatever information you can give us on the subject, and if you can, please let us know where we can buy from three to ten bushels of pure and clean seed, and the probable cost.

ELI GOOD.

Marion County.

We have been growing the durum wheat here during the past three seasons. In comparison with other varieties of spring wheat it is a superior yielder. In 1903 it yielded about twice as much as the best varieties of ordinary spring wheat, and in 1904 the yield of the durum was several bushels per acre more than that of the common spring wheat. The present crop gave a yield of 18.7 bushels per acre of durum wheat and 14 bushels per acre of the next best yielding variety of spring wheat. Although it is true that the durum wheat has yielded better than other varieties of spring wheat, yet the yield of the durum spring wheat has been far inferior each year to the yield of the best producing varieties of winter wheat. In 1903 the durum wheat yielded only about half as much as the best winter wheat, and in 1904 the comparative yield was even more favorable to the winter wheat; while with the present crop, the best producing winter wheat in the regular variety trial gave a yield of 47.8 bushels per acre, as opposed to 18.7 bushels per acre, the largest yield of the spring durum wheat.

The durum or macaroni wheat is really a spring wheat, and no true winter varieties have yet been developed. We are working with this wheat with the purpose of producing a winter variety, and we have one variety which has stood two winters. Only a few plants survived in 1904, but in 1905 the winter macaroni wheat stood well and gave an excellent yield, 42.8 bushels per acre. Two other varieties of spring macaroni were seeded last fall and stood the winter well. The Kubanka yielded 34.44 bushels per acre, while the other winter variety (seed received from the Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa), yielded 31.94 bushels per acre. We have only a small quantity of each of these varieties of durum wheat which have stood the winter, and we do not care to dispose of any of the first variety mentioned. We could spare a bushel or so of each of the other varieties named. We can also supply you with two or three bushels of the spring macaroni wheat—the 18-bushel crop. If your purpose is to try fall-seeding, however, I think it advisable for you to sow seed of one of the varieties which we have succeeded in wintering.

In the fall of 1903 we first tried the seeding of durum wheat, sowing several varieties, all of which winter-killed except one variety—No. 375, which we have named "winter maca-

roni." A few plants of this survived, from which we secured seed to produce our present crop. We now have about 3 bushels of this particular winter macaroni.

You can secure any amount of the spring macaroni wheat from Kansas seedsmen. It is my judgment, however that there is little value in this wheat as a spring wheat for growing in Kansas. The results secured at this station have been duplicated at McPherson, and also at Hays.

Following is a list of the highest yielding winter grains grown at this station this season:

#### YIELD OF WINTER GRAINS, CROP OF 1905.

WHEAT.		
No.	Variety.	Seed—where from.
384....	Theiss	.....Ft. Hays Branch Expr. Station.
383....	Malakoff	.....Ratekin Seed Co., Shenandoah, Ia.
378....	Red winter	.....Bot. Dept. Kans. State Agri. College.
365....	Turkey	.....Nebraska Expr. Sta., Lincoln, Neb.
373....	Defiance	.....Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Ia.
368....	Bearded flie	.....Nebraska Expr. Sta.
369....	Minnesota No. 529	.....Minnesota Expr. Sta., St. Anthony Park.
576....	Welsenburg	.....U. S. Expr. Sta., McPherson, Kans.
578....	Ghirka	.....U. S. McPherson Expr. Sta.
570....	Turkey	.....U. S. McPherson Expr. Sta.
573....	Kharkov	.....U. S. McPherson Expr. Sta.
574....	Crimean	.....Hays Branch Expr. Sta.
380....	Turkey	.....U. S. McPherson Expr. Sta.
577....	Currell	.....F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.
367....	Fultz	.....Fielding & Sons, Manhattan, Kans.
377....	Zimmerman	.....A. B. Mull, Iola, Kans.
585....	Mull	.....U. S. McPherson Expr. Sta.
575....	Kubanka (spring wheat fall seeded)	.....U. S. McPherson Expr. Sta.
587....	Macaroni (spring wheat fall seeded)	.....Iowa Seed Co.
375....	Winter macaroni	.....Farm Dept. K. S. A. C. (bred from spring macaroni grown two years in succession).

#### OTHER GRAINS.

584....	Winter Ivanof rye	.....Bureau of Plant Ind. U. S. Dept. Agri., Washington, D. C.
376....	Monster rye	.....Iowa Seed Co.
360....	Union winter barley	.....Tennessee Expr. Sta., Knoxville, Tenn.
361....	Tenn. winter barley	.....Tennessee Expr. Sta.
568....	Tenn. winter barley*	.....U. S. McPherson Expr. Sta.
386....	Semi-winter barley	.....Ft. Hays Branch Expr. Sta.
586....	Winter turf oats	.....F. Barteldes & Co.
109....	Winter emmer (spring emmer alfalfa seeded, 45 lb. per bu.)	.....Farm Dept. K. S. A. C. (bred from sprin emmer).

\*Seed of these varieties for sale at \$1.50 per bushel for wheat, and \$1.25 per bushel for barley—f. o. b. Manhattan—not including sacks. The above yields were secured on 1-10 acre plots, grown side by side in the same field.

In the larger increase plots the yield of wheat was even better than in the small test plots. Several varieties in plots of an acre, more or less, yielded as follows:

Variety.	Area of plot.	Yield per acre, bushels.
Malakoff	.....0.774	46.10
Defiance	.....1.613	44.13
Red winter	.....1.168	42.64
Kharkov	.....0.389	50.99
Zimmerman	.....1.000	29.15

The large increase plots of winter barley yielded as follows:

No.	Size of plot; acres.	Yield per acre; bushels.
568	Tennessee winter.....2.378	66.70
386	Semi-winter.....0.264	60.29

The 2.64 acres yielded 174.4 bushels of barley.

A. M. TENEYCK.

#### When to Cut Alfalfa for Seed.

Can you tell me how I may know when alfalfa seed is ready to harvest? I have a field that I let go to seed and it appears to be very full of seed, but having had no experience whatever, and not noticing anything in the KANSAS FARMER on this subject, I am at a loss to know when to cut and how to care for the crop.

A large portion of the leaves have already dropped, and some of the pods are brown, while most of them are green as yet.

L. R. TAYLOR.

Shawnee County.

My experience in growing and harvesting alfalfa for seed is rather limited. I may be able, however, to give you some suggestions that will help you in taking care of your crop.

Alfalfa should be cut for seed when the larger portion of the pods have turned brown. Allow the crop to cure in the windrow and shock. When fully cured, in a dry fall, the alfalfa may be thrashed from the field; it is preferable, however, as a rule, to put the crop in the stack, protecting the stack from rain with a cover of wild hay, boards, or canvas. Thrash the alfalfa in the fall when the weather has become cool. It is not advisable, as a rule, to thrash immediately after stacking, rather the alfalfa should be allowed to pass through the sweat or tough stage which shortly succeeds stacking.

The ordinary grain thrasher is often used to thrash alfalfa, but it is pre-

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ferable to use a clover, or alfalfa-huller—a good huller will save more seed than a grain thrasher. Care should be taken not to stack the alfalfa green or thrash it when it is green or wet, since when in such condition the seed will not all thrash out and if the seed is stored damp it is apt to heat and spoil. The seed may also be injured if the alfalfa heats in the stack.

The old self-rake reaper is a good implement to harvest the alfalfa seed-crop, but these machines are largely passing out of use. A mower with a buncher or a windrow attachment may be used with advantage, or the alfalfa may be cut with the mower without attachments, but care should be taken not to cut in the driest portions of the day. Or, if the alfalfa is cut when dry and brittle, it will often pay to move the swath out of the way of the horses and machine before making the next round. The ordinary way is simply to cut alfalfa for seed as it is usually cut for hay, raking into windrows quickly after cutting, or when the dew is on, allowing it to cure in the windrow or placing in small shocks. It will not do to allow the alfalfa to remain wet any length of time in the windrow or shock, and as stated above, the sooner the crop can be put into the stack, when fully cured, the better.

A. M. TENEYCK.

#### A New Plan For Curing Alfalfa.

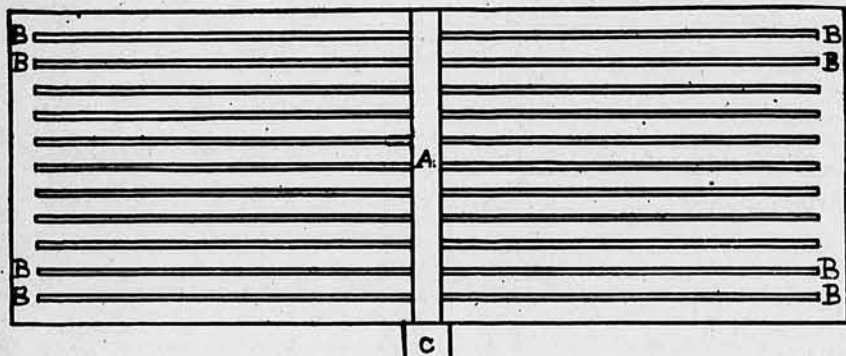
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Horace Greeley, in one of his famous lectures on agriculture, stated that before we could satisfactorily cure our hay we would have to contrive some way to kiln-dry it. Knowing the vicissitudes of the weather and the large amounts of hay that were annually destroyed, this statement of Mr. Greeley's made a great impression on my mind and set me to thinking whether kiln-drying was a possibility. Of course hay can be dried in a kiln, but considering its bulk, the price, and the cost of fuel, it soon became evident to my mind that drying hay indoors was out of the question.

Year after year as I saw the damaged hay, Greeley's statement would come back to my mind. After thinking it over again, I came to the conclusion that hay must be dried by the



sun and take its chances with the rains. But since the introduction of alfalfa and the discovery of its immense value and the great difficulty of curing it, Greeley's statement would echo and reecho in my ears. A few days ago I hit upon an idea that, I think, solves the problem, and I hasten to write it out for publication.

We will suppose that we have 160 acres of alfalfa. We will proceed to build a barn near the center of this quarter-section large enough to hold one cutting from the crop. A barn twenty-four feet by sixty-four feet and sixteen feet high, would be about the right size. I would have the framework of this barn all on the outside and have the inside clear of braces, joists and beams, would use stock-boards, sixteen feet long, one foot wide, and seven-eighths of an inch thick for siding, and would nail it up and down on the inside of the framework, then nail half-inch battens over the cracks and put on a shingle roof.



On the ground across the center of the barn we build a tube, as shown by A in figure, about two feet wide and two feet high. The frame of this tube can be made of two-by-four scantling and covered with common flooring. Now take tiling or any other kind of piping but tiling is preferred. This tiling is laid from sixteen inches to two feet apart all over the ground in the building, all connecting with the central tube as shown in the figure B B. This tube and tiling are for the purpose of conveying air to all parts of the building under the hay.

We now establish a blast fan at one side of the building at (C), connecting it with the tube in the building. Along the comb of the roof are attached the usual ropes and machinery for hoisting hay with power.

I believe now we have given a complete description of our building. It will be necessary to get some kind of power to run the air machine, a five- or six-horse power gasoline engine will be the best. This engine should be put on wheels so that it can be moved from place to place to run the blast fan, hoist the hay into the barn or run the hay press.

We are now ready to commence cutting hay, and as fast as it is cut it is raked up with a hay-loading rake, hauled to the barn and with the engine is hoisted into the barn. When the entire crop is cut and put into the barn we put a thermometer here and there into the hay on top of the mow. When the temperature gets above 150° F. attach the gasoline engine to the fan and set it in motion; this fills the tube and tiling with air, forcing the air into the tiling and through the joints into the hay above. This air is gradually driven through the hay upwards. Keep this up until the temperature of the hay begins to lower, then let up, keeping the temperature in the hay as near 150° F. as possible. This forcing of air through the hay will gradually carry off the moisture and keep the temperature from getting high enough to injure the hay.

Just how long it will take the hay to dry I am not able to say, but I feel sure that it can be cured, baled, and sent to market in time to have the barn ready for the next crop.

Thousands of tons of apples are kiln-dried each year and 150° F. is considered the right temperature to be kept during the process of drying. But it takes hundreds and hundreds of tons of coal to dry these apples, while in our process for drying hay, the hay itself furnishes the heat. We only utilize and regulate this heat.

Now let us look at the cost. The best method now in use for curing alfalfa is to cut it down, let it wilt, then put it in cocks containing about one hundred pounds, cover it with a piece of domestic about one yard square with rock or brick tied to each corner. Then in four or five days, when properly cured, put into the mow or stack. This process requires a great deal of extra handling and much of the work must be done by hand. With our new process the least possible amount of handling is done and is nearly all done with machinery so that the cost of putting up the hay is unquestionably in favor of this new process.

Now we come to the most important part, the quality of the product. It is not necessary to point out the damaged condition of a very large percentage of the hay cured by the old process. By this new process of ours every spear and every leaf is taken up and immediately conveyed to the barn and there cured under a regu-

feet, costing probably another \$100. Thus we have a plant costing \$500, but it is more than covered by the extra price of the first year's crop of hay.

The gasoline engine need hardly be counted in the cost of this plant as it is performing the duties of a team in hoisting hay, running the baler and blast fan.

F. WELLHOUSE.

Topeka, Kans.

[The above suggestions by Judge Wellhouse are well worth considering. If he were speaking of apples, his brethren, the orchardists, would need no assurance of the practicability of his ideas. But he has been a general farmer as well as fruit-grower and has been uniformly successful in applying the plans worked out in his mind.—EDITOR.]



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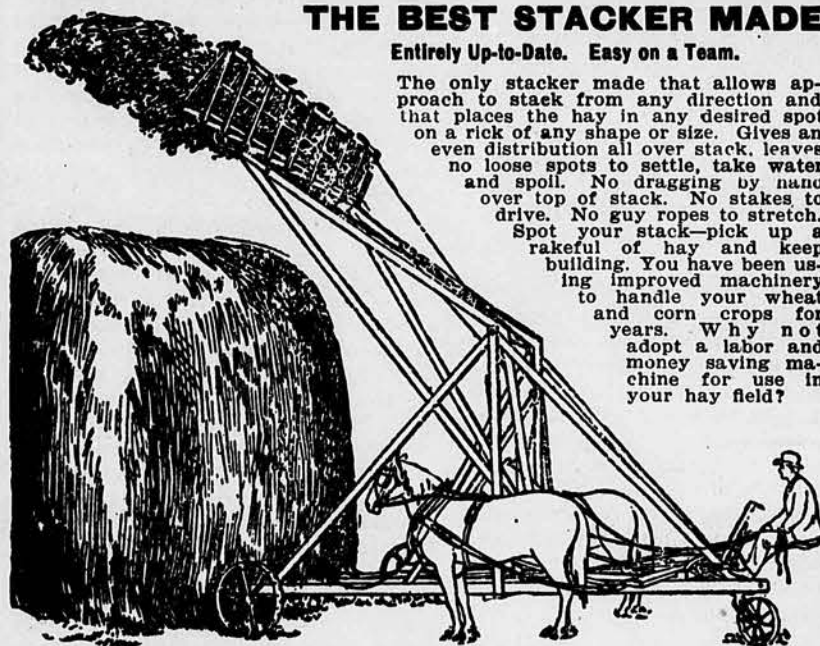
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## Horticulture

### Keeping Quality of Apples.

F. H. HALL, IN DESERT FARMER.

Apple storage has become one of the most important features of the fruit industry. The demand for apples has increased greatly, and to meet the demand large areas have been devoted to orchards in sections where conditions do not favor ease in holding or length of keeping. The necessity of disposing of this fruit quickly tends to overstock the market in the fall and early winter and frequently to reduce prices far below the limit of profitable handling. Accordingly the ability to hold part of the crop until the perishable surplus has been disposed of often means higher prices, easier sales and better accommodation to the public. Consumers are also gradually but surely learning discrimination and demanding not only good apples but an ample supply of them throughout nearly the entire year. It is possible, by some system of storage, to avoid the glutted markets and to hold the crops with little loss for sale late in the season, and make good profits from the practice; but like all farm and orchard operations of the present time, apple-storage must receive careful attention to insure success. The grower or buyer must learn what varieties are suitable for storage, what conditions must be provided to secure the best and most economical management of the stored fruit, and at what time and under what conditions the different varieties must be put on the market. Apples are exceedingly variable in length of keeping: Early Harvests often become too ripe and mealy for choice eating while still upon the tree; while Schodack, in ordinary storage, may keep well until midsummer of the next year. They also vary in behavior in storage, some varieties scalding, shrinking, while others, after six months' keeping, come out smooth, bright, fragrant and crisp. These variations in behavior are to a great extent varietal characteristics; yet the same variety grown upon sand or upon clay, grown in the North or in the South, grown in a wet season or a dry one, may show very striking differences. The problem of selecting varieties and storing them properly, is, therefore, a complex one, and requires careful study.

### WHAT TEMPERATURE TO USE.

Ice storage has several disadvantages, and storage houses employing that system are no longer built for commercial purposes. With ice, the temperature can not be held as low as with chemical refrigeration; so that warm fruit requires longer to cool off when first stored and therefore ripens more before reaching the point of slow change. The space required for ice also lessens by nearly one-third the storage capacity of the building. Different warehouse men hold apples at slightly different temperatures, but the range is only 5 or 6 degrees. From 32 to 34 degrees is the favorite temperature with most storage men; and many of them hold all varieties as near as possible to some selected temperature within these limits. Others vary the temperature according to the variety and may store some varieties in rooms as low as 31 degrees or as high as 35 degrees. The tendency is toward the lower temperatures.

If any general rule for these variations exist, among practices widely different, it is that long-keeping varieties that go down slowly are held at lower temperatures, while early-ripening varieties and those that go down quickly are held one or two degrees higher. The early may be held for a longer time at a low temperature, but go down much more rapidly when taken from such storage than when held at the higher temperature. Some fruit like the Twenty Ounce can not be held as low as 32 degrees since it freezes at a higher temperature than other apples, like the Baldwin. Very large fruit does not keep as well as smaller specimens of the same variety, hence some storagemen put large ap-

ples of a variety at 33 degrees while the ordinary crop is held at 32 degrees.

### CONDITIONS AFFECTING KEEPING.

Many conditions aside from varietal characteristics influence the keeping quality of apples, among which are the soil of the orchard, whether it be in sod or cultivated, weather of growing season, especially of latter part of it, presence or absence of fungi, degree of coloration of fruit, size, ripeness, manner of handling, and kind of storage.

Baldwins grown on sandy or gravelly soil ripen earlier, must be picked earlier and have a higher color than those grown on clay, but they do not keep so well. Apples grown in sod attain a higher color and keep longer than those grown under clean culture. Ordinarily, apples keep better when the season has been dry rather than wet, and when the month of October has been cool rather than warm. The character of the weather has much to do with the next factor, presence of fungi, for a warm, moist season is favorable to nearly all the fungous diseases of the apple; and a scabby apple or one infected with any of the rots is a very poor investment for the storageman. Indeed, only prime fruit ordinarily should be stored; for No. 2 fruit not only yields small profit from storage but it hurts the sale of No. 1 fruit. Overgrown specimens do not keep so well as fruit of ordinary size. Well-colored fruit usually keeps best, but it should not be allowed to remain on the tree so long for the sake of color that it suffers in firmness. For cold storage, fruit should not be so ripe or highly colored as is best for ordinary storage. Greenings are said to hold best in cold storage when the bloom will rub off, leaving the skin smooth and shiny; and the same rule applies less markedly to Baldwins.

Methods of harvesting, packing and handling in transportation have the greatest influence in keeping quality. Haulers of apples sometimes roll barrels of fruit, allowing them to strike against other barrels. This rough handling may bruise the fruit almost to the middle of the barrel. But some varieties are more easily injured by rough handling than are others. Northern Spy is one of the easiest to bruise and barrels are often found to go down in storage early on this account. Tolman Sweet and Yellow Bellflower are very sensitive to rough handling.

Most storagemen believe that apples should go into storage as soon as picked. Others believe that with some varieties it may be well to allow the fruit to lie on straw on the ground for two or three weeks to secure higher color. If any disease be present, the sooner fruit be put into refrigeration the better.

With varieties that ripen very unevenly, like McIntosh, Oldenburg and Fall Pippin it is probably best to make two or three pickings, so that fruit of fairly uniform ripeness may be stored.

### VARIETAL DIFFERENCE.

It is impossible to give in any brief way the differences which mark varieties, so that topic is not discussed here; but in Bulletin No. 248 of the N. Y. Station, notes on each of 165 varieties stored are given which include, in separate paragraphs under each variety, the results of the tests of keeping quality in the U. S. Department of Agriculture cold-storage test at Buffalo, and a summary of the experience of cold-storage men. In the notes on station tests are given the seasons in which each variety was tested, the number of fruits stored, their average life for the seasons tested and the mean date of deterioration of the last fruit of the variety.

### Horticulture at the Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As superintendent of the horticultural department at the coming State Fair at Topeka, Kans., September 11-16, 1905, appointed by the executive board of that association, I am fully assured by the many letters of inquiry received from over the State, and that my services along that line may be satisfactory and profitable to the horticultural

interest of the State, and that it may be of interest to mention a few important matters that may not be fully understood by those representing this branch of industry in the State.

First, the association has given a space of about 4,000 square feet in the west wing of the exposition hall, located near the north entrance to the fair grounds for Kansas fruit exhibits alone, and this space will be installed with tables, shelves, and decorative arches along the center making this department attractive, neat, and effective. Second, the premium list in this department includes the leading varieties of fruits that thrive in the State, hence should meet the approval of every horticulturist of the State. The premium list gives liberal awards not only for general displays, but for collection entries, specials, and for best and largest collection of fruit correctly named and labeled, open to any county society or one or more individuals of a county, fruit all grown in the county from which entry is made: First premium, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25. It is the sincere desire of the association to make this an old-time exhibit, one that will speak for itself; therefore it is desired that every fruit-grower of the State, large or small, bring or send in a display and so assist Kansas to rank with other States. Make your entries early so that ample provision may be made. Premium lists will be sent to any so desiring. S. M. Crow, Superintendent, 119 West 6th Ave., Topeka, Kans.

### The Crocodile.

The following is a Chicago boy's composition on "The Crocodile:" "The crocodile is a large animal that inhabits the Nile and loves to go on the sandy beach to bask in the sunshine and lay eggs. It looks some like a dashund only there is more of it at the ends and it is bigger. There was a crocodile once that, escaped from a circus. It roamed over the country, seeking in vain for pigs and small children to devour, and died of starvation in great anguish. You can ride on the back of a crocodile, but it is more comfortable to use a saddle. It is usually quiet, but is terrible when roused. We all ought to be thankful we are not a crocodile."

### Eskimo Candy.

Did you ever taste a bit of tallow, children? If you have, I am sure you do not consider it a great delicacy, yet reindeer tallow is the Eskimo children's candy, and I suppose they are quite satisfied. This "candy" is put up in bright red packages made out of the feet of a waterfowl. The women cut off the red feet of this bird, which is called the dovekie, draw out the bones, blow up the skins, so as to make pouches, which they fill with reindeer tallow for their little folk.

None of the food that the Eskimos eat seems very inviting to us; but they are extremely fond of it, and are very apt to overeat. It is said by explorers who have gone into Greenland, that it is no uncommon sight to see an Eskimo man who has eaten an enormous meal of raw, frozen flesh, eating blubber until he can scarcely move.

### Sense of Smell in Birds.

A study of the habits of flesh-eating birds shows that if they possess the sense of smell at all it is not sufficiently acute to enable them to use it in finding food.

All observers are agreed that when a carcass is hidden, by never so slight a screen, it is safe from the attacks of vultures and other carrion-seekers; but the most remarkable proof of the ineffectiveness of the sense (if it exist at all) is afforded by experiences which Dr. Guillemard was good enough to relate to me. Many times it has happened, he tells me, that, having shot a wild beast or other game, which was too heavy to carry home, he has disemboweled it and hidden the carcass in the hole of an "ant bear."

On returning with natives to carry it to camp he has found a circle of vultures standing round the spot where the offal has been thrown, completely unaware of the carcass within a few



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yards of their beaks. Of observations proving the possession of the sense I know none, unless we are willing to accept as evidence the belief, which is very general among fanciers, that birds are attracted to the smell of anise, and the similar belief of gamekeepers in some parts of the country that they are attracted by valerian. It is said that pigeons may be prevented from deserting the dove-cote by smearing their boxes with oil of anise. Poachers are supposed to lure hen pheasants from a wood by anointing gateposts with tincture of valerian.—Nature.

### When Giraffes Have Hard Work.

Those persons who on a hot summer day have envied the giraffe his long neck because a cooling draught "would last so long" when he swallowed it have probably never stopped to think that it was a more practical use and that in the giraffe make-up the animal's neck is sometimes matched against its legs. One of the most comical sights in any zoological garden is afforded by watching giraffes browse on the grass beneath their feet. Bracing their long legs awkwardly apart, not unlike a boy unused to stilts, the animals eagerly strain to get hold of the grass and when it is very short they have a hard time. When two or more of them happen to stand together in this awkward position, their long legs criss-crossing each other, they look extremely odd. One woman voiced the sentiment of most of those who see the animals when she said recently, after looking at them: "My, but I wouldn't try to pick up a \$1,000 note if I were a giraffe."

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### PATENTS.

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## Exports of Meat Animals and Their Products.

T. W. TOMLINSON, BEFORE THE TEXAS CATTLE-RAISERS' ASSOCIATION.

To-day we raise more meat products than we consume. Our surplus may have been induced by the export demand, or it may be simply the result of the development of our natural productive resources along the lines of least resistance, and the exports the consequent effect of our efforts to force an outlet for that which we can not use. Probably both causes contributed to the present situation. At all events, our exports, with occasional fluctuations, have substantially kept pace with the growth of our surplus. Half a century ago the exports of our meat products were of little importance; last year we exported approximately 20 per cent of the meat products and meat animals we produced. If our surplus continues to grow as in the past, we must in the future find a foreign market for a larger volume of these products; and, on the other hand, should our exports of these products remain stationary, or decrease, a radical readjustment of conditions in the live-stock industry of this country would be imperative.

Although more real than apparent, it is nevertheless true, in practice as well as in theory, that the price of the surplus part is the most forceful factor in establishing the value of the whole. So long, therefore, as we have a surplus of meat products, the live-stock industry should be keenly alive to the benefits arising from an extension of our markets, and should make a united effort to remedy any unfair and unreasonable restrictions imposed by foreign countries.

In order that you may clearly understand the present situation, I will briefly sketch the condition of our export trade in live stock and its products.

## VOLUME OF EXPORTS.

Our exports of live cattle did not reach any appreciable volume until early in the seventies. Since then they have steadily increased, both in number and value per head; and during last year, which was the record, about 600,000 head were exported, valued at \$41,500,000. Of this number 388,000 head, valued at \$36,000,000, and averaging per head \$98, went to the United Kingdom. On basis of value, our exports of live cattle to the United Kingdom represented 88 per cent of the total value of all cattle exported, while the number of head was only 65 per cent of the total number exported. The United Kingdom is the only important market where our beef cattle are admitted free of duty. In France the import duty on a 1,300-pound steer is almost \$35; in Belgium, \$5.65; in Spain, \$5.44; in Germany, \$13, and an inspection charge in addition; and in Austria-Hungary, Switzerland; and nearly all other continental nations, the duty is about the same as in Germany.

Last year we exported 11,000 beef cattle to Belgium, valued at \$1,030,000, or \$94 per head. Our shipment of live cattle to Belgium is of very recent origin; it commenced in 1901, when the total value was \$23,000. In 1902 it was \$82,000; and in 1903, \$1,250,000. While our exports of live cattle to Belgium last year show a slight decrease compared with the previous year, still they are of sufficient volume to conspicuously indicate that our beef cattle are now needed on the continent, and this tardy recognition of them is of great significance. This is the first instance in the history of the United States where a continental country has taken beef cattle in any one year to the value of over \$1,000,000.

West Indies and Bermuda took 163,000 head of our cattle last year, an increase over the previous year of 66,000 head, and representing 27 per cent of the total number of head exported. These cattle were valued, according to the Government figures, at \$2,776,000, an average per head of \$17. The bulk of them were raised in Texas, and 96,000 were exported from your own fair port, Galveston. These exports, which were mostly of young, she stock, intended to restore the depleted herds of

those countries, have shown a gratifying increase in the past eight years. For a while Mexico supplied the largest percentage of the imports of those countries, but in recent years we have taken the lead. In the nature of things this is but a temporary movement, and can not be expected to long continue in such volume.

Our shipments of cattle to Canada, 27,500 head, and to Mexico, 7,400 head, both show increases over the average of recent years, and are in striking contrast to the imports from those countries of seven or eight years ago, when we received over 300,000 head of cattle annually.

Of sheep we exported last year 338,000, valued at \$2,173,000, of which number the United Kingdom received 248,000, or 73 per cent. While these exports have been exceeded several times in previous years, yet they are higher than the average for the past decade.

The gratifying increase in our exports of live cattle has not been followed by similar increases in exports of fresh beef or other beef products. During 1904 this country exported fresh beef valued at \$24,100,000; salted beef, \$3,000,000; canned beef, \$5,200,000; tallow, \$3,000,000; and oleo oil, \$12,000,000—a total of \$47,300,000. These are decreases from recent years, and are the smallest annual exports of these products since 1898. However, these decreases are almost compensated for by the increase in the exports of beef cattle; and although the total of both these items for 1904 falls short of the exports of the same articles in 1901 by almost \$5,000,000, still it is above the average of recent years.

Our exports of hog products last year were valued at \$110,000,000, a marked decrease from the average of recent years for all classes of provisions, except lard and sausage casings. Notwithstanding this decrease, our exports of hog products exceeded the combined value of the exports of cattle and the products of beef animals, by \$21,300,000.

According to the Government figures, the exports of all meat and meat products (not including live animals), during the six years preceding 1904, averaged \$177,000,000. Last year they amounted to \$160,000,000, or \$17,000,000 less than the average, and \$36,000,000 less than the high total of 1901.

The conclusion seems warranted that the export trade in meat products, which has been gradually expanding for many years, has about reached its limit under present conditions. Our only free market is the United Kingdom. The governments of Continental Europe and other countries, with but few exceptions as to certain commodities, impose duties and restrictions on our live-stock and meat products, many of which are substantially prohibitive.

## THE ENGLISH MARKET.

The United Kingdom is our greatest market. Of the total value of our exports of fresh beef, in 1904, the United Kingdom received 99.5 per cent; canned beef, 71 per cent; tallow, 50 per cent; bacon, 84 per cent; hams, 89 per cent; cured pork, 64 per cent; lard, 37 per cent; live cattle, 88 per cent; sheep, 82 per cent; and of the grand total of our exports of live-stock and meat products, the United Kingdom received 66 per cent.

However, we have no monopoly in furnishing the meat products for this great free market. In 1903, the United Kingdom imported meat animals and their meat products to the value of \$270,000,000; and of this the United States supplied approximately \$132,000,000, or less than one-half. If we exclude the imports of live cattle and sheep, we find that of the total number of pounds of meat products imported by the United Kingdom during 1903, the United States furnished 41 per cent.

During that year we supplied the largest percentage of the imports of cattle and fresh beef, and both sold at a higher price than those from Canada or Argentina. The United Kingdom imports about \$40,000,000 worth of fresh mutton annually. New Zealand furnishes the bulk of it; Argentina is

next in importance; while the United States supplies less than 1 per cent. The Argentina sheep bring a higher price than ours. In the last seven years the exports of fresh beef from Argentina to the United Kingdom have increased from less than \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Denmark and Canada are shipping to England an increasing proportion of the bacon, and the product from Denmark commands a higher price than that from the United States.

Last year our shipments of meat animals and products to the United Kingdom were substantially the same as in the previous year, but that is the only important European country to which there was not a material decline.

## THE CONTINENTAL MARKETS.

Our foreign trade in meat products to Continental Europe is in a deplorable state. Last year we exported to Germany meat products valued approximately at \$17,600,000, a decrease from the preceding year of 22 per cent; to the Netherlands, \$12,800,000, a decrease of 6 per cent; to Belgium, \$4,200,000, a decrease of 19 per cent; to France, \$860,000, a decrease of 47 per cent. These exports average less than for recent years, and every indication points to a further shrinkage unless present conditions are altered.

The reason for our decreasing exports to continental countries is plain. Their duties have been advanced, inspection and other fees have doubled, sanitary restrictions have multiplied, and every barrier that ingenuity can suggest has been erected to curtail the sale of our meat products.

In Germany, the import duty on bacon is equivalent in our money to 2.2 cents per pound; on other pork products and fresh meat, 1.8 cents; on lard and oleo oil, 1.1 cents; on meat extracts and bouillon, 2.2 cents; and on canned meats, 6.5 cents per pound. These duties have been in effect for the past twenty years. In 1900 the Agrarian party in Germany passed a new inspection law, which went into effect in 1903, and which provides (in addition to the duties above named), a charge for general inspection, another charge for chemical inspection, and in the case of hog products a further charge for inspection for trichina. These extra charges will average on hog products from 1½ to 2½ cents per pound. Germany also prohibits the importation of any piece of meat of less than nine pounds in weight; and on fresh carcasses they have various unnecessary and annoying restrictions, all calculated to discourage imports. The effect is plainly noticeable in the increased prices for meat products in Germany, which are higher to-day than for twenty-five years, and are causing bitter complaint on the part of the manufacturing element in that country.

## INCREASED RESTRICTIONS.

Not satisfied with the present almost prohibitive duties and regulations, Germany has also passed a law, to take effect in February, 1906, provided satisfactory reciprocal treaties are not negotiated before then, increasing the duties on fresh and prepared meats from this country about threefold, and on lard and its compounds, oleo, etc., about 25 per cent. These new duties will absolutely prevent our shipping any meat products to Germany.

France is an agricultural country, somewhat like our own. Still, under the French tariff law of 1892, we were able to sell that country for many years about four million dollars worth of meat products annually. In 1903, France enacted a new tariff law making the import duty on all beef and pork products, fresh or salted, from this country, 4.4 cents per pound; and on lard 1.3 cents per pound. These duties, on most of our meat products, are double those previously in force, and the effect was immediately reflected in our exports to France, which amounted last year to only \$860,000 or about one-fifth of the average of previous years.

The duties of Germany and France serve as fair examples of the import tariffs of other nations. Some have higher and others lower schedules, but none are nominal, and all have a potent influence on the volume of our export trade in these products.

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A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure  
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe cases. Removes all Bunches or Blotches from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OIL FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blinding. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
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Send 10c for a whole year's trial subscription to the best hog paper in the world. Free sample.  
SWINE BREEDER, Lincoln, Neb.

## PRIZE WINNING O. I. C. SWINE

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 Ulna, Silver Mina and others. Headquarters for Boars and Gilts. Write me.

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## PINK EYE CURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

Sure relief for Pink Eye, foreign irritating substances, clears the eyes of Horses and Cattle when quite milky. Sent prepaid for the price, \$1.

Address orders to W. O. THURSTON, Elmdale, Kansas.

## FREE DIP For Hogs, Sheep, Cattle

Send us your name and address and we will send you a sample of DIPOLINE—The One Minute Stock Dip free—enough to convince you that it is the cheapest and best dip made. Send today.  
Marshall Oil Co., Box 14, Marshalltown, Ia.

## FLY-FLEA For Keeping Flies Away From Cattle and Horses

Use FLY-FLEA during the summer time when the flies are so bad and you will save more than the price of it in the grain used to keep your animals healthy. It is easy of application. Can be applied either with sprayer, brush, sponge or rag, and each application will last several days. FLY-FLEA has been sold for several years. Try no other. Price: 75c per gallon; 50c per ½-gallon; 30c per quart; 20c per pint. Manufactured and for sale only by F. A. SNOW, Druggist, 523 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

## Fli-Kil

is a safe, sure, efficient non-offensive remedy for  
Keeping Flies Off Cows, Horses and all Live Stock.

Indispensable 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 60c; ½ gal. 30c; gal. \$1. Trial gallon direct express paid \$1. Don't take a substitute. Particulars free. Address:

Moore Chem. & Mfg. Co., Dr. H. J. Whittier, Pres't. 1501 Genesee Street. Kansas City, Mo.

## Bog Spavin

Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Bog Spavin, Thoroughbred, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is a liniment to bathe the part, not a simple blister. It is a remedy like any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

## Pure Poland-China Hogs.

We have a few fall and winter boars sired by American Royal 81505 A and Onward 97359 A, he by Keep On 61015 A, out of some of our best sows. Also some spring pigs by same boars.

J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS OTTAWA, KANS.

## THE HOOSIER FODDER TIE

Three for 25c at dealers, or postpaid on receipt of price J. E. FAUGHT, Mfr., Columbia City, Ind.



Of all continental countries, the Netherlands and Switzerland impose the lowest duties and least restrictions on imported meat products. However, even Switzerland, in 1902, adopted a new tariff, which is not yet in force, but which will materially increase its duties.

In examining the foreign import tariffs on meat products, I am impressed with the fact that these heavy prohibitive duties and restrictions imposed by some countries are of comparatively recent origin. In other cases, it appears that the imposition of any duty whatever was an entirely new departure from the previous custom. They all portend further retaliatory action on their part which will destroy our foreign trade in meat products, unless this Nation makes some reasonable concessions. Ostensibly, these foreign duties are said to be imposed to protect kindred industries at home, and the inspection fees and other restrictions for sanitary reasons; but in reality, they are a protest against our duties on certain manufactured articles which they would like to sell us in exchange for our food products, and which in all reason we must graciously permit them to sell, at least to some extent, if we expect pay for our own products. Can we honestly blame them for retaliating? Were we not the shining exponent of these devices of exclusion they are now so skillfully applying against us? The live-stock and agricultural industry of this country is now paying the price for the special privileges accorded to certain of our manufacturing industries. In order to permit some manufacturing concerns to sell their goods at a round price at home, and probably at a less price abroad, you are being barred out of many foreign markets where your products are needed and where they could be sold at a fair profit. The most vicious class legislation could hardly impose greater hardships upon you.

#### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Our National prosperity has its foundation in our unrivalled agricultural resources and their development. There has been nothing artificial about this development. No favors were necessary to promote it; simply the utilization of a fertile soil and favoring climate. We raise 80 per cent of the corn-crop of the world. Consequently we are in a position to produce better live stock, and at relatively less expense, than any other country. That being so, it is elementary economics to exert our energies towards disposing of those commodities we can produce with the least expenditure of labor, in exchange for other commodities which we can not produce, and for such other articles as some nations excel us in manufacturing. We must expect competition in the markets of the world. Why not meet it with articles that cost us the least and conversely yield us the greatest profit? In a word, is it not time to stop trying to make water run up hill?

There is another matter, generally called the balance of trade, which has a momentous bearing on the question of future exports of our meat products. From 1790 to 1897 the excess of our exports over imports was \$353,000,000. During the succeeding seven years, ending last December, the excess was \$3,700,000,000, or ten times greater than during the previous 107 years. These figures spell great changes in our commerce with the world. In the earlier years of our National life our imports exceeded our exports. Such is the history of all new countries. With our development came the increase in our exports and the reversal of former conditions; and now our exports have grown so rapidly that the present stupendous balance of trade should cause grave apprehension. It is axiomatic that the advantages of trade must be mutual. If we do not desire to pose as universal philanthropists, we must buy as much as we sell. We can not forever go on exporting more than we import. Indeed, the tide must turn within not many years. The inexorable laws of barter and exchange will compel a change in our international trade, either by greater imports or less exports. If the latter, how will

it affect you? Will it mean a decline in our export trade in meat products?

Time forbids a further discussion of this most interesting question of our exports. It is a matter of great concern to you. The remedy lies in a radical revision of our international tariff relations. You have been silent, and others have secured benefits at your expense. Your voice has not been heard in the discussions of tariffs or reciprocal relations. The only private parties who have expended any money or time in endeavoring to extend our foreign trade in meat products, have been the packers. But their efforts alone can not correct an evil involving so many diverse factors; they need your cooperation. The men with the paramount interest should now be heard, and your attitude should be proclaimed in no uncertain way. Wrongs of this character can not be corrected by mere academic presentation of your grievances. You must make it a personal affair to see that your law-makers understand your views and appreciate the importance of immediate action.

Germany is asking for a rearrangement of tariff schedules. Other nations stand ready to meet us more than half way, and yet our proposed reciprocity treaties are held up at Washington, at the instance of a few local manufacturers whose importance in relation to the general welfare of this Nation is insignificant compared with that of the live-stock industry.

Mr. President, your association has been a pioneer in defense of the rights of stockmen. You have unwaveringly stood for all that is fair and just in your relations with others. May I hope that this question will appeal as

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strongly to you as to me, and that your splendid organization will cooperate with all other interests towards correcting an evil that seriously threatens the continued prosperity of this giant Republic.

If prosperity teaches us to be humble and charitable, it has done the best thing it can do for us.—Josh Billings.

If farm owners would but adopt systems of bookkeeping it would add millions of dollars every year to the profits of our farms by eliminating the growing of crops that do not pay and allowing them to be grown by the men that are so situated as to make a profit in their production. The farmer is as much a business man as the citizen that handles dry goods and groceries, and he can not get away from the ne-

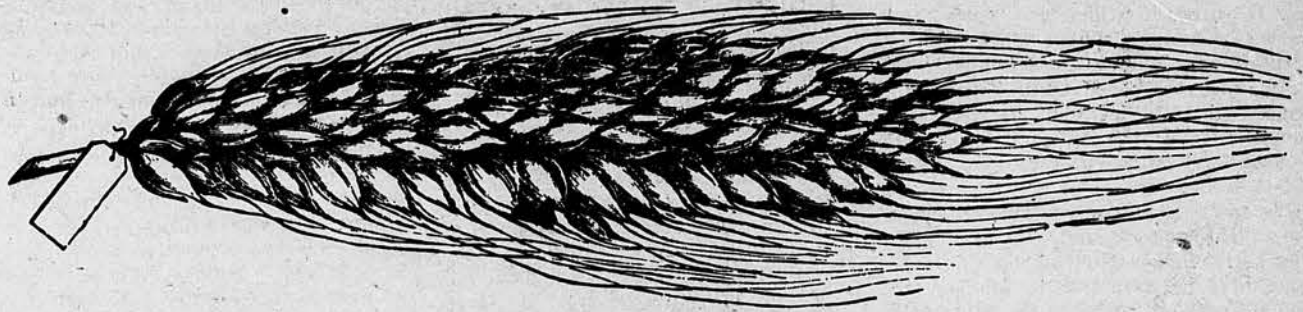
cessity of using the methods that have been found to be absolutely necessary in the carrying on of every other kind of commercial enterprise, if he would be largely successful.—Farmers' Review.

"Don't you think," asked Mrs. Oldcastle, "that everybody is affected more or less by environment?" "Yes," replied Mrs. Packenham, "if they're foolish enough to take such things, but I always turn down my glass and never touch it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

#### Summer Tourist Rates Via Chicago Great Western Railway.

To points in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. One way fare plus \$2.00 for round trip. Tickets on sale daily to Sept. 30th. Final return limit Oct. 31st. For further information apply any Great Western Agent or G. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Ratekins' New "Malakoff," a Russian Seed Wheat That is a Great Yielder.



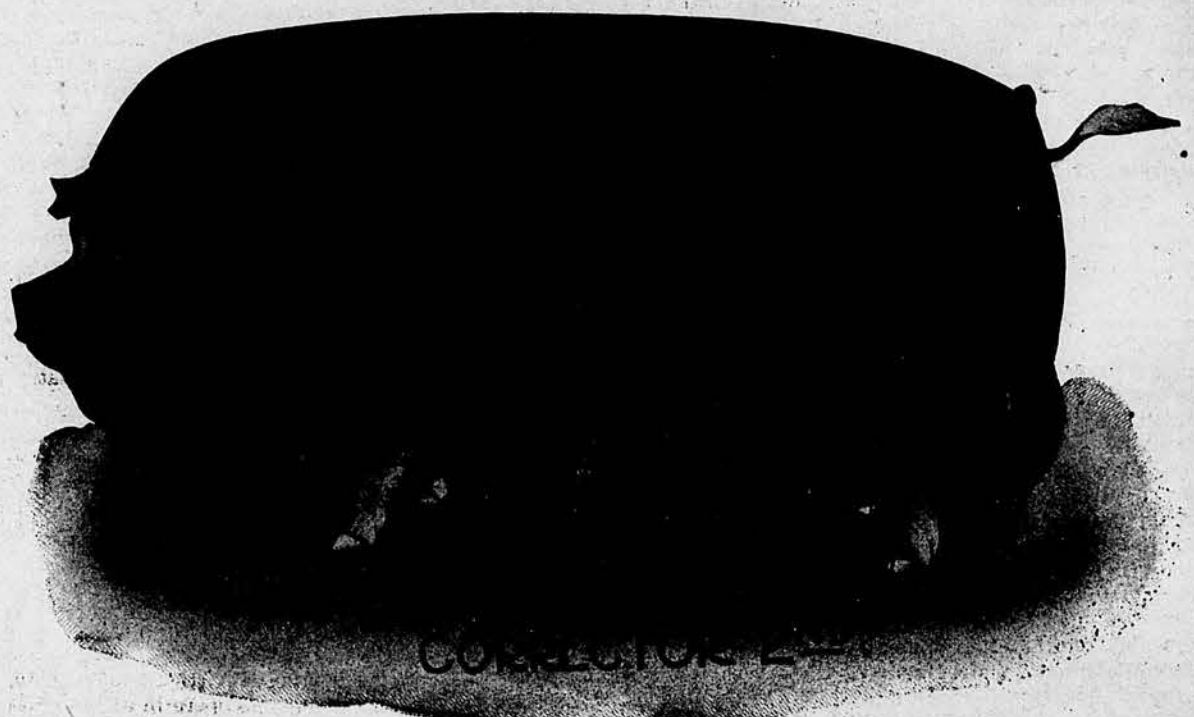
From Sample Head of Malakoff Wheat.

PRODUCES 10 TO 30 BUSHEL PER ACRE AND REQUIRES LESS SEED.

In another place in this paper will be found the seed wheat advertisement of the Ratekins' Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa, in which they advertise their new crop seed grown from stock imported by them three or four years ago, directly from Russia and known as the "Malakoff" which has proven the most wonderful and best variety of winter wheat ever before introduced into this country. It has been quite generally tried and tested at most of the leading agricultural experimental stations, and uniformly every-

where has made a record standing at the head of all the best varieties grown or tested there. In addition to this, hundreds of customers of this old reliable seed house write them about the enormous yields obtained from this famous variety of new wheat, many claiming a yield of ten, twenty, and as high as thirty bushels more per acre than from their best common sorts. At present prices and large yields reported from everywhere it is evident on every hand that winter wheat growing is very profitable and we advise all our readers intending to sow winter wheat this

fall to write the Ratekin Seed House at once for their seed wheat catalog, which gives full descriptions concerning their new "Malakoff" winter wheat. It will pay you well for your trouble. The Ratekins' also grow the Turkish Red winter wheat, Mammoth Winter White Rye and make close prices on thoroughbred re-cleaned graded varieties. The cost of seed is but a small item as compared with results when you can easily add 50 to 100 per cent to your crop by sowing genuine pure imported stock seed. Write them today, addressing Ratekins' Seed House, Shenandoah, Ia.



Corrector Second, senior champion Poland-china boar at World's Fair, sire of the great, Darkness litter in Oakwood. Farm sale August 15, 1905. See advertisement.



## The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### My Neighbor.

My neighbor met me on the street,  
She dropped a word of greeting gay,  
Her look so bright, her tone so sweet,  
I stepped to music all that day.

The cares that tugged at heart and brain,  
The work too heavy for my hand,  
The ceaseless underbeat of pain,  
The tasks I could not understand.

Grew lighter as I walked along  
With air and step of liberty,  
Freed by the sudden lift of song,  
That filled the world with cheer for me.

Yet was this all? A woman wise,  
Her life enriched by many a year,  
Had faced me with her brave, true eyes,  
Passed on, and said, "Good morning,  
dear!"

—Margaret E. Sangster.

### Gibraltar.

ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

Of the very many articles for sale by street vendors, there was only one which particularly attracted my attention and desire for sample. Across the way, over in Spain, the farmers grow the finest strawberries I ever saw or ate. These were arranged in quart boxes made of woven grass. They look like huge, wild strawberries, but taste better than any I ever ate in America, and the cost per box was six pence (12½ cents).

After getting settled at our hotel, we drove around to see the "sights." Of course, on this point of rocks one can not drive very far in any direction. First, we went to see Europa Point, the farthest point of land out in the Mediterranean Sea. As the traveler leaves the city in this direction, he first ascends gradually toward the sea. We first notice the Governor's palace, which in fact is a very ordinary building, and in Kansas might not receive much attention. Beyond the Governor's palace are rows and rows of barracks, where soldiers sleep at night, and then come the hospitals, which are really beautiful to see, and are delightfully located. Beyond the hospitals are the officers' quarters, pleasantly located, and looking right out over the sea.

We were permitted to drive on three sides of the rock, but on the side where the larger part of the fortifications are, no stranger is allowed to go. We wanted to go to the Monkey's Cave (and there are lots of monkeys in Gibraltar), but were stopped by a sentry, just a few hundred yards from it, and he informed us that there was a hospital camp there where some soldiers afflicted with smallpox were located. That may have been only an excuse, but still we did not go further.

We proceeded to view the galleries which completely honeycombed the huge rock of Gibraltar. Before we could proceed, however, we had to register at the office of the military secretary, where we were given a fine specimen of "Tommy Atkins" for a guide, and we started to climb up the rock. The galleries are long tunnels, with many openings, bristling with huge cannon. Some are so large that they have a small train of cars for carrying provisions and ammunition; but these are not shown to every traveler. The views from these openings over the ocean are extremely grand and really delightful. The average traveler is shown only the disused galleries on the north side toward Spain; but our party were favored, for some reason, and saw several modern "up-to-date" ones.

The ones toward Spain are of no particular use, for the rock is so precipitous that it would be impossible for an attack by enemy to do any damage. The view, however, stretches across the "neutral ground" to the little Spanish village of Linea, which is framed in the background by pretty mountains. Directly at the base of the rock—on this side—are the practice grounds of the army, and the cemetery, which appears like a small city in itself, laid out in streets and squares, with beautiful trees and flowers.

The galleries are much larger than I had supposed, the most of them be-

ing 20 feet wide, and one hall is a large space 50 by 35 feet square. At every gun there is a huge tank with "250 gallons" marked on it. This contains drinking water for the soldiers during a siege. The rock is stored with provisions enough to last a large army several years, but this part one can not inspect.

Emperor William was here about six weeks ago, and our guard said he was one of the guides detailed as a "guard of honor," to escort the gentleman around. He was shown about half of what we are permitted to see. "He was a very dangerous man," so our guide said, and they did not want him to see much, so they let him see one or two galleries, which had the end blocked up with carts and working implements, and they then told "Willie" they were so sorry, but as the galleries were being repaired, they could not go any further. I said, "Well, was not that a joke!" merely as an exclamation. Our slow English guide, very much surprised, said, "Oh, no, miss, there was no joke, but a real occurrence." However, such is the English head, it takes exclamations literally.

The view of the "neutral ground" is interesting. On the border of the English possessions guard houses are placed at intervals of one hundred feet, facing Spain. Opposite are the Spanish guards in their little boxes. "The burnt-up, black-eyed, thin, ill-fed, but picturesque child of the sun, mounting guard lazily in front of the fair-haired, blue-eyed, and prosaic son of fog and rain."

Coming down from the rock galleries, and looking over the huge fortress rock, one can see cannon in every conceivable place. The "Neutral Ground" belonging to England is all undermined, and can be submerged instantly, at the first sign of attack from the land side, leaving the rock an impregnable island, bristling with cannon mouths.

Gibraltar, of course, being English, is an "open port." So everything in the merchandising line comes in without duty. In the stores things are exceedingly cheap—cheaper than in any country I have ever traveled. The best shops are kept by the Indians; that is, the people from India. They have all the beautiful silks, brasses, laces, drawn-work, etc. These are principally made in Malaga and Southern Spain. There are 42 Hindus, or Indians in "Gib," and almost as many Indian shops. We spent several hours reveling among the silks, and making bargains. One Hindu said to me, "We sell so cheap for we have no Moorish wives to keep, and a few pence gain is enough." They are very interesting to deal with, for they look so dignified and quiet, one hates at first, to "bargain" with them, for it seems an insult. You offer them one-half of their original price, and they will look up at you, with their black, liquid eyes, so sadly that you feel that you are robbing them, and at last they will say, "Just because it is you, Miss, I will let you have it for that." Then you feel so sorry, for they look as though you had taken their last cent. When you return to the hotel the proprietor tells you that "you have paid about twice too much." Then you feel very angry, for you had been so satisfied in thinking you had made a fine bargain.

Sleeping in Gib is almost impossible for it is so noisy. The soldiers drink so much that about midnight the streets are avenues of bedlam, so we were satisfied to say adieu to old Gib and leave for Africa.

At an institution for training the infantile mind they were singing "America." I thought that one of the young pupils was hardly repeating the sentiment of the patriotic hymn, so I listened intently and this is what I heard:

"Land of the pills inside!"

Wasn't this enough to make the Pilgrim Fathers turn in their graves?—Ex.

Every man must make his own reputation; the world are only endorsers, "without recourse."—Josh Billings.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

(Copyright, Davis W. Clark.)

Third Quarter. Lesson VI. 2 Chronicles xxxiv, 1-13, August 6, 1905.

### Josiah's Good Reign.

The pendulum of national life in Judah swung often to heathenism and stayed there inveterately. Some powerful personality must needs rise to neutralize the magnetism before the chosen people could return to even the semblance of the pure faith. Such a condition now maintained. There were horses and chariots dedicated to the chief of the planets, and priests were burning incense to all the host of heaven. Sexual force also was deified, and phallic signs and symbols were displayed. Idolatry was dominant in Church and State. As the northern kingdom was practically blotted out, and the places of the exiles taken by pagan foreigners, the whole of Palestine was to all intents submerged by the polluting streams from heathen fountains.

It was the hand of a young man that was to loosen the pendulum of national life from the magnet of heathenism. It proved an uncommonly skillful hand as well as a resolute and strong one.

Josiah exhaled the fragrance of a pure spirit above the lascivious putrescence of his times. He donned the purple at eight years, and straightway gave himself to God. History is silent about the influences which immediately surrounded him. But as his father is known to have been a contemptible weakling, it is supposed that this is another instance in which the hand that rocked the cradle ruled the world. Aside from this there were few advantages in the boy's environment. There was no Bible, for the Book of the Law was lost. There was no regular public worship of Jehovah. It had been two hundred years since any repair had been put upon the temple. It was practically in ruins and the ritual suspended.

Yet in the darkness of the hour the rare and radiant flame of the pure theistic faith shone out, and that not with an intermittent or waning luster, but with an ever-augmenting radiance. The young king was not simply negatively good; he was positively aggressive against evil. He was not only pious, he was powerful. The record is significant. At eight years he began to reign, and at the same time seek after the God of his fathers. When he had reigned twelve years he began to purge Judah. He thought that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well. He also gave personal attention to the work. It was done in his presence. Down came the high places, with their altars. The images, both carved and molten, were pulverized and strewn upon the graves of those who had worshipped them in sign of the impotence of that worship. One other object lesson was given. It was made necessary by the crudity of the age. Graves of the priests of Baal were opened and their bodies burned upon the very altars at which they had officiated. The young reforming king carried his havoc of heathenism even into the almost forsaken northern kingdom. In the ruins of the chief cities of four of the tribes, at least, he did that which he had done in Judah. Only when his program was finished did he return to his own capitol.

Six years later, as a natural consummation, he undertook the great task of repairing the temple—the money and material having been collected in the interval, and all the plans matured. He showed great and practical wisdom in associating the public officials with himself. All should see and know that this was a national undertaking and not a private enterprise of the king. The narrative indicates an orderly method of procedure, and the overseers are honored by having their names entered in the sacred record. "And the men did the work faithfully."

Josiah shares the laurel with Hezekiah. These two kings of Judah, among all of them, were in all respects worthy successors of David, their father. It is a very simple, but under all the circumstances, a very expres-

sive notation. "They did right. They turned neither to right nor left."

### Key and Analysis.

1. Attraction of heathenism to Israel. Dominant in this epoch.
2. Achievement of a young man. Youthful king, Josiah, counteracts the influence of heathenism. His personality and life story.
3. Destructive effort—altars, images, groves, etc.
4. Constructive effort—repair of the temple.

### The Teacher's Lantern.

An American professor signalized his departure to take the chair in Oxford to which he had been invited by the extravagant assertion, that men over sixty did nothing comparatively, and that the world's work that was worth while was mostly done by men under forty.

The spectacular pronouncement has had the ridicule it deserved, but it has, at the same time, served to call attention to the fact that youth should be encouraged to do, and not be too long retarded in processes of preparation. George Eliot's caution against being worn out on the way to great ideas needs to be heeded.

A long catalogue is that which records the achievements of young men and women. A few examples only are here given: Mozart filled all the world with unearthly melody before he was thirty-five, and Raphael gave us all his glowing canvases before he reached that age. Luther was thirty-four when he nailed his theses on the church door. William Cullen Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis" when he was nineteen. Garfield was a college professor at twenty-six. Edison became the wizard before thirty-five. Summerfield preached all his sermons before he was twenty-seven. Wm. Nichols Crouch composed his serenade, "Kathleen Mavourneen," at nineteen. The author of "Die Wacht am Rhein" was twenty-one when he wrote it.

Every boy and girl is an heir-apparent to a kingdom. It is not a realm of gold lace and empty functions, but a kingdom of character and service. Clear vision of this—careful preparation for it—courageous entrance upon it is the only genuine royalty.

There is a subtle meaning in the original Hebrew word translated "destroyed"—"the houses which the kings of Judah destroyed"—literally "destroyed by neglect." They did not need to raise iconoclastic hands against the sacred building. All that was necessary was to leave it alone. To cease repairs. It costs as much as would build a small cathedral every year to keep St. Peter's in Rome in repair. And other things besides buildings can be "destroyed by neglect."

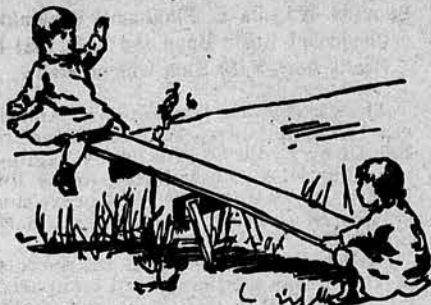
The vacuum must be filled. When Josiah had emptied the land of paganism he filled it with theism and restored the worship of Jehovah. It is not enough to destroy evil. One must go on to construct good.

### Ways of the Bluebird.

The sweet disposition and gentle, lovable ways of the bluebird are evident even in captivity. In the summer of 1898 I had the pleasure of carefully studying the habits of old and young in that condition. The old birds were kept in a large bird room with several other varieties of American birds. The bluebirds were models of good behavior, not only among their own kind, but in their relations with other birds. The young birds were kept in cages, and with a moderate amount of care and attention became very tame. It was amusing to see them, about the usual feeding time, arrange themselves on a particular perch. Each bird in order of precedence would take the food from a stick, and if one was purposely omitted there was no fluttering of wings or selfish attempt to obtain the morsel as it was offered to the next bird.—St. Nicholas.



## For the Little Ones



### A Song of Ups and Downs.

Seesaw!—Up to the sky,  
Now I am mounting high, so high!  
Seesaw!—Away we go,  
Now I am sinking low, so low!

What does it matter, up or down?  
Let fate be kind or let fortune frown,  
We'll take what comes with a smiling  
face,  
And so do our best in whichever place.

The world spins round, and naught  
stands still;  
Here is a valley—there a hill;  
Life is a mixture of joy and sorrow,  
What's down to-day may be up to-mor-  
row.

Then—seesaw!—you and I;  
If one is low, well, the other's high!  
We'll laugh together, happen what may,  
We know it will all come right some day.

### How the Tulip Was Saved.

BY ANNA BURNHAM BRYANT.

"Thim b'ys!" began Maggie wrathfully. Maggie was always in trouble with "thim b'ys." This week it was the tulip bed. It had just come into bloom—a splendid color-spot in the green grass—and all the children in the big schoolhouse across the way seemed to be making love to it. Morning by morning as Maggie's mistress came out on the side porch to see how many tulips had bloomed over night, or were about to bloom, she caught her breath in a little gasp of dismay and disappointment, for some little sneak thief had been watching too and had run away with them.

Perhaps you think "sneak thief" isn't a pretty word. Well, it isn't a pretty thing for a person to be either. I shall not change it.

"Only one left!" said Mrs. Sawyer in a low, grieved voice that morning. "That isn't quite bloomed out—I suppose they didn't think it was worth taking. It's right in the middle of the bed. I remember I set out a special rare kind just there. I do hope it will be left long enough for us all to get one look at it. Keep a good watch, won't you, Maggie? If only I hadn't put the bed away round here at the side, so!"

"The only thing that's safe from thim b'ys," said Maggie, "is the nose on your face, an' that's because it's right under your two eyes. Anythin' else they'll watch their chance to lay hands on."

"Well, you watch. Don't let them get this one if you can help it. I'm afraid they'll get it, though," she added sadly, looking back once over her shoulder, as she left the porch to go in to breakfast.

"It'll be over me dead body, thin," said Maggie, valiantly. "It's swappin' I am the day, and my hands will be full of brooms and dusters and many a thing to throw, and I'll kape wan eye on the toolups, if I have to make me-self cross-eyed."

"You'll make a good watchdog, Maggie!" laughed Mr. Sawyer, catching the last sentence as the dining-room door stood open. "I expect to see that tulip in all its glory when I come home to-night."

"Watchdog, is it?" said Maggie to herself, delightedly. "Dog, was he sayin'? And where now was me wits a-strayin' that I've never thought of a dog before? And where would ye be finding a better dog on annybody's four feet than Pilot? An' him a-walkin' around the house from morning to night an' fairly askin' for wurruk! We do be wanderin' in our minds, the two us, me and the Missus."

"I shall have to be out till dinner, Maggie," Mrs. Sawyer came to the door to say. "Listen for the doorbell and look out for the tulip!"

The doorbell was at the front of the house and the tulip bed at the back or side back. Even Maggie was not cross-eyed enough to look after both at the same moment. As she came back from taking two cards for the little hall tray she caught a glimpse of sly, creeping figures going swiftly around the corner of the porch.

"Scat!" she cried, throwing up a window, and they "scattered."

"Pilot Sawyer!" she called commandingly to the splendid fellow stretched along the graveled walk. The dog blinked at her a moment. He was not used to being spoken to in that tone by the housemaid.

"Pilot! Pilot, dear!"

Ah, that was better. That was the tone that sometimes meant a nice, fat chicken bone. His tail thumped understandingly.

"Do ye see that tulip bed, darlint, with the wan little teeny-weeny flower in it? That's the pride av the heart and the light av the eyes to the Missus. Do ye see ut?"

Pilot's tail said, "Certainly!"

"An' will ye gyard it for me the day? Take care of it? See that none o' the little blaggards across the road do be getting it? Will ye watch, Pilot?"

"Yes! yes!" pouted Pilot, eagerly. He knew the sound of "watch."

"Come with me," said Maggie, going out and coaxing him to follow her where the bed lay. "Take care of it, Pilot! All around and around," she explained to him around the green edged circle. "Don't let wan o' thim b'ys set foot on it! And the bit red flower in the middle," she said, earnestly, leaning over and touching it to show him the precious thing to be guarded, "take care of it, Pilot, take care, take care!"

Pilot gave her a quiet look of understanding like any soldier who has received his orders, and began pacing round like a patrolman. Maggie gave one satisfied glance and drew a long breath of relief as she went in to her housework.

"That business is settled!" she said to herself, and set about getting dinner with an easy mind. There were a good many dishes to prepare, and the desert was troublesome. Mrs. Sawyer returned before it was quite ready, and came out to see if all was going well. It was within a few moments of the dinner hour.

"How's the tulip?" asked Mr. Sawyer, laughingly. The tulips had become a kind of sorrowful joke by this time.

"Oh, yes, Maggie! I dare say that has hindered you—heading off those boys all day. Were you able to do it?"

"The toolup's all right!" responded Maggie proudly. "I set the dog on it!"

"Set the—O, yes, set the dog to watch."

"I did thot!" said Maggie, still proudly. "'Twas all but bloomin'."

"Let's have a look at it! I hadn't thought of that way of saving the tulip."

"What's the matter!" asked Mr. Sawyer, as his wife came back with a queer look on her face, and sat down to the table without speaking.

"She did as she said—she set the dog on it!"

"What?"

"Come and look!" she laughed, getting up once more, and hand in hand they stood in the doorway and looked over at the flowerpot. There was Pilot, faithfully on guard, proudly erect, exactly in the middle of the tulip bed!—Congregationalist.

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## The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### Trust.

[The following poem was a favorite of Miss Willard, and was repeated to her every night when she was tired and found it difficult to sleep:]

Since thy Father's arms sustain thee  
Peaceful be;  
When a chastening hand restrains thee  
It is He.  
Know His love in full completeness  
Fills the measure of thy weakness;  
If He wound thy spirit sore,  
Trust Him more.

Without murmur, uncomplaining,  
In His hand  
Lay whatever things thou canst not  
Understand.  
If the world thy folly spurneth,  
From thy faith in pity turneth,  
Peace thy inmost soul shall fill,  
Lying still.

Like an infant, if thou thinkest  
Thou canst stand  
Childlike, proudly pushing back  
The proffered hand,  
Courage soon is changed to fear  
Strength doth feel less appear;  
In His love if thou abide  
He will guide.

Fearest sometimes that thy Father  
Hath forgot?  
When the clouds around thee gather  
Doubt Him not.  
Always hath the daylight broken,  
Always hath He comfort spoken,  
Better hath He been for years  
Than thy fears.

Therefore whatso'er betideth  
Night or day,  
Know His love for thee provideth  
Good always.  
Crowns of sorrow gladly take,  
Grateful wear it for His sake,  
Sweetly bending to His will  
Lying still.

To His own thy Savior giveth  
Daily strength,  
To each troubled soul that liveth  
Peace at length.  
Weakest lambs have largest share  
Of the tender Shepherd's care,  
Ask Him not then when or how  
Only bow.

### The Mental Aspect of Housekeeping.

FRIEDE E. MARTY, MERRIAM, KANS.

Some one has said, "Keep house in order to live comfortably; don't live in order to keep house." The advance of society depends upon the personal health, sanity and happiness of its members, whose best growth depends upon quiet, comfortable home with peace, order and beauty. Upon the housekeeper rests the responsibility of providing such conditions, together with good, wholesome, nourishing food. While thus occupied with domestic affairs the state of the housekeeper's mind either retards or promotes the progress of her work.

Innumerable theories have been advanced as regards methods and management of household duties, but none of us can select one particular plan and execute our tasks according to its specific guidance. Each housekeeper is compelled to outline a system of work according to her own environments. There can be, however, a course prescribed that will meet the needs of the majority and give the housekeeper some idea of how to obtain the best results from the least expenditure of time, money and energy.

Occasionally our minds are impressed with the primitive housekeeper of colonial days. When not busily engaged otherwise she sat contented at her spinning-wheel or with some fine needlework in hand, always happy, while diligently performing the duties of both mistress and maid. Her conveniences were totally lacking as compared with the modern twentieth-century home. Her thought of future existence, so dependent upon failure or success of her homemaking must have made her life a sacrificing and strenuous one. However, through all of the hardships she remained hearty, noble, cheerful and persevering, unlike the fragile, easily fatigued, and languid woman of later years.

The mental aspect of domestic affairs at the present time should certainly be a bright one. The modern home well equipped with all of the necessary conveniences that abbreviate and make lighter the duties of every-day life. Her college education is one of the greatest factors in securing ease, enjoyment and comfort in the home for herself as well as for others. The last is all-important in

housekeeping. Comfort of all who live in the house goes before every other thing. To ensure it, order, punctuality and cleanliness are necessary, but if the order or cleanliness are obtrusive, comfort is impossible.

### ORDER AND SYSTEM.

One has said, "The ideal housewife is the one who, without seeming to give heed to the wheels of household machinery, has it in such perfect running order that it seems to go of itself." She plans her work with forethought, contrivance, system, and arrangement; and thus condenses it until she can make few steps count for many. Such an one is forming a habit, the practical effects of which she little realizes. James says, "Habit simplifies our movements, makes them accurate, diminishes fatigue and diminishes the conscious attention with which our acts are performed."

The occupations that form the foundation of every housekeeper's tasks are cooking, cleaning and sewing. It is undoubtedly true that unless tact and skill are used in managing such needful operations, life will hardly be worth living. Each day will present the ever-perplexing question, "When will I ever accomplish all there is to be done?" To obviate this frequent difficulty she should so arrange her work that each day will have its regular extras. Of course, no one can invent cast-iron rules and demand that they must be obeyed. At the same time, the regular routine of work should not be capriciously changed. If this suggestion of system is observed, the mind naturally will become more buoyant and care-free, and in turn the body, whose condition is so intimately connected with the mind, will be better able to promote the welfare of the home.

### ANOTHER REQUISITE.

In this connection we may consider the effects of a good disposition in the housekeeper. There is nothing which has a more abiding influence on the happiness of a family than the maintenance of equable and cheerful temper and tones. A woman who is habitually gentle, sympathizing and full of life, carries an atmosphere about with her which is gratifying and inspiring to all around her.

She must expect to meet with difficulties, to have her plans interfered with; but the really successful one will face such collisions with a cheerful, quiet spirit, remembering that often the habits of various members differ so widely that it is impossible for one to avoid disturbing another's plans. Occasionally when one's arrangements are seriously interfered with it is almost impossible not to feel some irritation, but it is possible for us to refrain from unpleasant tones. We will find, through experience, that perfect silence for the time being will undoubtedly bring the greatest success.

### ECONOMY.

Household economy should be one of the essential considerations for the housekeeper. How many instances we can recall where the lack of thrift and comfort can be traced back to the woman of the house who has disregard for economy. In the kitchen alone there can be wasted a small fortune. Provisions are often purchased with no idea of needed quantity or quality; no account is kept, and after providing lavishly, the material is used and wasted. The housekeeper should make a decided effort to provide substantial fare in the kitchen and then see that food is economically handled and that everything is utilized if possible, instead of being carelessly discarded.

She will be able to exercise economy if she will give some attention to the dietetic value of the food provided. Health and hence prosperity depends upon this observance; then why should it not be worthy of her attention? Study along this line will enable her to provide nourishing food. She will know what and how much food to give in order to obtain the best results, while at the same time she is saving her time and strength as well as unnecessary expense.

By such economy the home surroundings are far more pleasant in many respects. The woman of the home will feel that she is responsible for a share in promoting a comfortable situation. Her husband will enjoy the confidence and respect he has for her when he observes her untiring interest and economy in financial affairs. Both will have a greater influence over those in their care. Habits whose impressions will last throughout life, will be formed in younger life and children will grow up with a better appreciation of the necessities of life. Too many children are ignorant as to how money is obtained, hence they develop dispositions to be dissatisfied, luxury-loving and conceited, while at the same time their parents are probably in moderate circumstances.

Housekeeping to-day is, as a rule, considered as a more respectable kind of labor than it was some years ago. Then it was looked upon as an irksome, never-ending task, full of drudgery and somewhat degrading for a woman in good society. Since schools have been established with well-equipped departments for domestic science, the old idea of housekeeping has been gradually changing. The woman of to-day takes a bright view. With her educated mind she knows how to use and save the body, as an uneducated mind cannot. She has actually learned to do and enjoy her work until it has become a cheerful task, and one which she prefers to do herself, if her health permits, instead of shifting it to a servant's care.

### HOSPITALITY.

In the home should be found simple and genuine hospitality, and the woman of the home is the one who is supposed to observe and maintain this necessary quality. Many people advise the custom of having "a day at home," when all visitors are expected to call on that specified day or not at all. It seems to me this is too much of a mechanical position to take. If true friends are really valued as they should be, there will be a freedom to meet and mingle, in free companionship, now more, now less, in which as character develops we will slowly find our own lives enriched and strengthened.

### RECREATION.

Frequent recreation and rest from household cares means a great deal to the housekeeper, both mentally and physically. Her mind is more or less on a strain during the time she is occupied about the house. While she may not feel particularly fatigued, she should realize the importance of rest and let nothing of small consequence interfere with this necessity. The strain on her nervous system, will, as we say, "keep her up" for a time, but sooner or later she will realize what a few leisure hours meant to her.

During such recreation she should eliminate from her mind all cares concerning her work and spend the time doing something which she thoroughly enjoys. When her tasks are again resumed she will accomplish more, gain

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Please inform us through your columns as to who is the author of the saying "An honest man is the noblest work of God," as there has arisen in our vicinity the inquiry and our neighbor says none of us are old enough to remember. A READER.

The line is from Pope's Essay on Man.

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Chautau Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).  
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[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

#### Summer Outing.

ALICE ELIZABETH WELLS, PRINCETON, KANS.

Home again from two weeks' camping at the Chautauqua Assembly in Forest Park, Ottawa, Kans. A good time? Surely! For weeks, our party, increased from two to eight ladies—ranging in age from twelve years to fifty-five—had been planning for this event. Saturday found trunks packed with clothing, bedding and dishes; with friends from Alaska, Illinois and Western Kansas gathered here, all ready for an early Monday morning start. Sunday the floods came, the rain descended and beat upon our plans, but they fell not; for they were built upon the Chautauqua spirit, "Never be discouraged." A telephone message Monday morning brought word, "The river is out of its banks, the tabernacle under, and water still rising, but come on." Suiting action to word, with baskets, buckets, and shoe-boxes, packed with butter, eggs, canned fruit, salad-dressing, bread, cookies, etc., we boarded the train and landed in Ottawa at four p. m. What a sight met our gaze! Lakes galore, islands, too, and on one of these latter, our tent of five rooms awaited occupancy. Seventy-five tents had been removed during the night from low to higher ground—all but the back eleven rows of seats in the tabernacle were submerged, and consternation reigned. Only for a little, however, for nothing can withstand the optimism of the management of this Chautauqua. And when Secretary Nussbaum announced, "The sun will be shining to-morrow morning, and our program will be carried out to the letter," all fell in line, and settled for the season. With rented cots, chairs, stove, refrigerator, and a rag carpet covering the floor, we soon were "at home." Didn't that first supper (and all succeeding meals) taste good under the big walnut and sycamore trees, up and down which squirrels scampered at will, and birds twittered above? Not a chigoe or mosquito to bother, though flies and big bugs kept us company from start to finish. And now for the program—the best ever!

This first night, a mile walk over the city to the opera house was necessary, but words of greeting from officials and department leaders and the drama "Heiress Abroad," by home talent, fully recompensed for extra exertion. Back to our tents—following advice of head policeman—we undressed for sleep, though black clouds, rolling thunder, and vivid flashes of lightning threatened another downpour. The policeman promised to keep awake and warn us in time for flight, should it be necessary. Rest we must have, for one gets very tired at a Western Chautauqua. Water was over a part

of our windbreak, and its came, and moable to provide a sheltered skies. Pending winds for such waters a platform was laid over the tops of submerged seats for speakers, orchestra, band, and piano. Boats with listeners moored at anchor close by, while crowds came and went with umbrellas, macintoshes, and rubber boots, for showers were of daily occurrence. About the third day the waters receded, and shale was shipped in by the car-load and scattered through aisles and between seats; seats were scrubbed and all effects of the deluge magically vanished.

Days followed one another in quick succession filled to the brim with good things overlapping each other. Lectures, political, literary, religious, and scientific—by ministers, philosophers, politicians, cartoonists, artists, and philanthropists.

Men and women—yes, and boys and girls—helped fill every moment with entertainment, while Gormly's Band gave nightly concerts to the gathering multitudes.

We heard the old, old story, newly told by Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, the greatest preacher in the world, who came clear across the Atlantic and this far across the continent to tell us "All the world is dying for a little bit of love," illustrated so pitifully that his audience were moved from tears to laughter, again and again. Bless the dear man! London is thousands of miles nearer since hearing his voice and seeing his British face.

We learned from Dr. Sliff what he and the "blessed women" have accomplished at Washington, D. C., to make Mormonism unpopular. We listened to Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts' daily expound ideas relative to civic reform; to Dr. Colledges' morning lectures on literature—which always proved feasts for the soul, to our own Mrs. McCarter, Mrs. Booker, and Mrs. Diggs, each excelling in her own position. Then, there were two lectures by Prof. Woodland on "Ether Waves," "Wireless Telegraphy, and Radium," that made us all wiser—and yet convinced us there is much, very much, yet to learn. But dear, dear! I can't begin to enumerate the riches of this Chautauqua. Our one need was greater capacity and powers of endurance. But then, there was the blessed hammock, and the rockers, and cots to which one could repair when worn out or filled up, and rest long enough to let the good things soak in; then off to tabernacle, Prentiss Hall, Willard Hall, or Assembly Hall, to absorb a little more. Lawson, Folk, Hoch, Jerome, and Lafollette, each drew crowds, of course; and were listened to with interest. But the soul of the Chautauqua is in its department work, including boys' and girls' clubs, women's councils, W. C. T. U. and C. L. S. C. work.

What have we gained? A broader outlook, a greater love for our simple homes, a much increased interest in the world's work, and more reverence for the love and power of God our Father. What does it cost? One's transportation, gate fee (\$1.50), and as much or little as one chooses to spend. A schedule of our expenses may be helpful: Tent, \$10; stove, 50 cents; refrigerator, \$1; chairs, 90 cents; table, 75 cents; cots, \$2; utensils, 50 cents; total, \$15.65, which divided among eight, makes less than \$2 apiece. I say nothing of board, for one can live as cheaply at Forest Park as at home. The "butcher, baker and candlestick-maker," ice man and launderer, come around daily for orders. Add to the \$2, \$1.50 for season ticket, and your railroad fare, and you have a fair estimate of necessary expenses.

#### The Prentiss Reading Club.

MRS. S. Q. ADAMS.

At the meeting held June 15, the Prentiss Reading Club adjourned for the summer months. The club has done satisfactory work during the past season on the Chautauqua course, and feels that the year has been a very profitable one. A Sunday School has been organized at the schoolhouse which the club is "mothering," and which we hope will accom-



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plish much good. We are planning to raise money during the summer months to paper the schoolhouse, and we will give it a thorough cleaning before school opens in the autumn.

One afternoon recently the club was invited to meet with the Outlook Club of Cawker City, to listen to the report of Mrs. Grace Snyder, their delegate to the State Federation meeting. The meeting was a delightful one.

## Miscellany

**European Nations Adopt J. G. Blaine's Reciprocity Policy—So Should the United States in the Interest of Better Markets.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Important changes have taken, or are about to take place in the tariff systems of nearly all the Continental Nations of Europe which have adopted, or have under contemplation the adoption of, high protective tariff duties on imports. Besides this very marked increase in tariff duties adopted by European countries, most of these Nations have adopted a dual-tariff system, under which they apply a maximum or general tariff on ordinary imports, and minimum, separate, or conventional tariff duties to those Nations which make reciprocal concessions in their rates of duty, the difference in the two rates of duty, of the maximum and the minimum tariff respectively, running from 15 to 75 per cent.

The result of these new tariff systems adopted by the countries of Europe will be most disastrous upon the export trade of the United States. In addition to the high and prohibitive rates of duty imposed upon imports from the United States, our products will meet with the severe competition of other Nations to whom the minimum tariff rates are conceded.

The very serious situation that confronts the export trade of the United States to Europe will be realized when it is considered that our total exports to Europe during the fiscal year 1904 exceeded the sum of one billion fifty-seven million dollars, which was more than two-thirds of our total exports. The United Kingdom, which receives more than half of these exports to Europe, under its present tariff system will offer no barriers to our trade unless the agitation conducted by Mr. Chamberlain should be successful. Germany (after the United Kingdom our best customer), which receives \$215,000,000 of our exports, France \$65,000,000, Italy \$35,000,000, and Switzerland, Russia, Austro-Hungary, and minor countries of the continent, will bar many of our exports through the imposition of these high rates of duty.

Our principal articles of export to the continent of Europe are the following:

Wheat.	Potatoes.
Barley.	Sausages.
Malt.	Butter.
Dried apples,	Canned salmon.
pears, apricots,	Oleomargarine.
peaches and	Horses.
prunes.	Lumber, rough.
Fresh apples.	Machine tools.
Salted meats.	Electric lighting
Fresh and canned	and power ap-
beef.	paratus.
Eggs.	Motor cars and
Cows and oxen.	motor bicycles.
Cotton.	Typewriters.
Shoes.	Oats.
Leather.	Wheat flour.

Electrical machinery.  
Telephones.  
Railways and street cars.  
Machinery of various kinds.  
Agricultural implements.  
Rye.  
Corn.

Hops.  
Lard.  
Cheese.  
Tobacco.  
Wood alcohol.  
Hogs.  
Sewing machines.  
Telegraph instruments.  
Naval stores.  
Petroleum, oils.

All of these articles will be seriously affected by the proposed tariff changes in most of these Continental Countries.

The new tariff system of the Empire of Germany, which goes into effect during the first half of the year 1906, not only doubles many of the rates of duty upon our chief articles of export, but also by the reciprocal treaties entered into by Germany with a number of European Nations will place us at a still greater disadvantage.

The same condition will shortly meet us in Austro-Hungary, where the proposed new tariff is expected shortly to be adopted. As an instance of the disastrous effect of these new high tariff rates of duty upon the exports from the United States, it is sufficient to mention the article of cottonseed-oil the duty upon which will be quadrupled, which will destroy our cottonseed-oil export trade to the country.

Russia raised her rates of duty on our exports by from 50 per cent to 100 per cent in 1901 in retaliation for the countervailing duty imposed by the United States on Russia sugar and has now adopted a maximum tariff which increases these retaliatory rates of duty, and which will no doubt entirely check our export trade with that country. Our total exports to Russia in 1904 were \$31,200,000 as against imports of \$2,200,000.

The Republic of France after the passage of the McKinley Act, adopted a high protective maximum tariff and a minimum tariff with the result that during the last six years our exports to France have shown no increase except in a few limited articles on which France gave the United States reductions in duties in exchange for certain reductions granted by the United States under Section 3 of the Dingley Act, and it is noteworthy that our exports to France covered by this reciprocal agreement have increased from 1898 to 1903 by 46 per cent.

Italy granted us reductions under her minimum tariff on a limited number of exports with the same result as in the case of France, namely, that our exports of the few articles on which Italy grants us her minimum rates have shown a very large increase, whereas our exports of such articles as are subject to the maximum rates have not increased materially.

In Switzerland, which Republic has always been a good customer of the United States, we shall be subjected to the maximum rates of duty under the new Swiss tariff shortly to be put in force.

The Merchants' Association of New York, after carefully considering the conditions with which our trade is threatened, have adopted the subjoined resolutions which we commend to your serious consideration.

It appears to us that the time has now come when the United States should adopt a policy of reciprocal trade agreements, in accordance with the last words of ex-President McKinley, for the purpose of preserving and extending our export trade and gaining more outlets for our growing agricultural and manufacturing products.



With this end in view we seek to establish reciprocal trade relations not only with the countries of Europe, but also with our immediate neighbors on the north and on the south.

The most striking illustration of the benefits that follow the cultivation of better trade relations by reciprocal tariff reductions can be witnessed in the extraordinary growth of our exports to the Island of Cuba which, it is estimated by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, will during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, reach the total of \$38,000,000, showing a very large increase as compared with the previous fiscal year, and a much larger increase as compared with the fiscal year immediately antedating the reciprocity convention with Cuba. The fact also is significant that, whereas our imports from Cuba have increased 33 per cent, our exports to Cuba have gained 80 per cent since reciprocity was adopted.

The business interests of the United States should take prompt and active steps, both collectively through their trade organizations and individually, to impress upon the President of the United States and his advisors the important necessity that exists for the negotiation of reciprocity treaties with our neighbors and our principal customers abroad, and to urge upon Senators and Representatives in Congress that such reciprocity treaties should promptly be ratified, in order to preserve our present trade and enlarge it. When once lost or taken from us it cannot be recovered except with great difficulty.

We trust that we may count upon your cooperation in this movement and would ask you to inform The Merchants' Association of New York of any action that you take. We would also ask you to forward copies to us of any letters that you may send to, or receive from, public officials whom you address on the subject.

Your very truly,

COMMITTEE ON RECIPROCITY TREATIES,  
THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF  
NEW YORK.

By JOHN C. EAMES,  
Chairman.

MESSRS. JOHN C. EAMES, GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, EDWARD D. PAGE, DANIEL P. MORSE, E. H. OUTERBRIDGE,  
Committee on Reciprocity Treaties.

The following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of The Merchants' Association of New York at their meeting on June 8, 1905:

"WHEREAS, The principal Nations of Continental Europe, following the example of the United States, have adopted or are about to adopt high tariff rates of duty on many products of the soil and of manufacture, the imposition of which on the products of the United States cannot fail to most injuriously affect the welfare of the varied interests of this country; and

"WHEREAS, These European countries have also adopted or have in contemplation a system of preferential tariff rates of duty to be accorded to those Nations that are willing to offer similar reciprocal reductions in their rates of duty which would enable countries so favored to underbid our products in European markets: now, therefore, be it

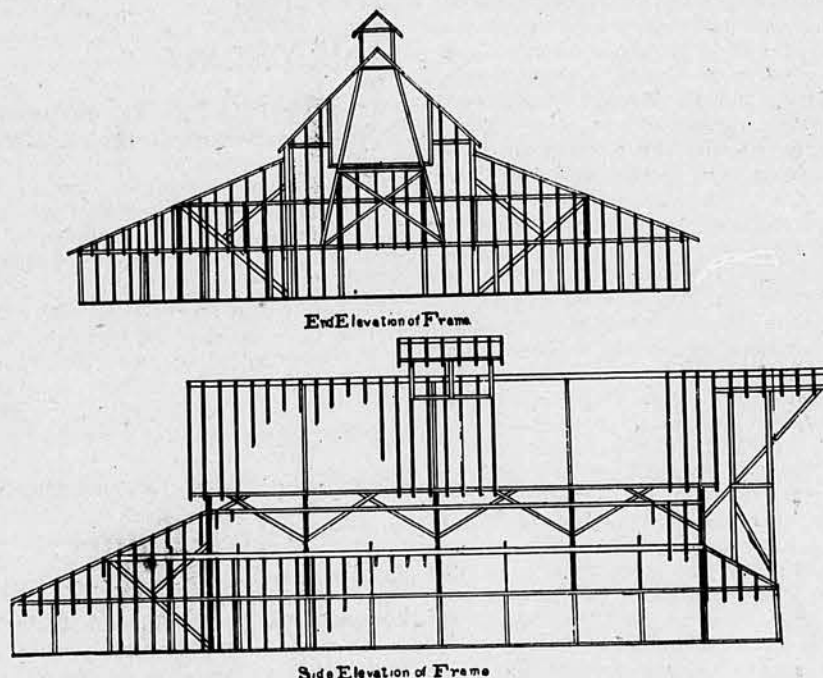
"RESOLVED, That The Merchants' Association of New York heartily favors the conclusion of reciprocal treaties of commerce between the United States and these European countries by which an enlarged trade and extended markets for our products may be secured; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That a committee of five be appointed by the President, which committee shall urge upon the Government of the United States, and upon the Congress of the United States, the importance of the adoption of such reciprocity treaties, and shall place itself in communication with all commercial and agricultural associations or bodies throughout the United States for the purpose of soliciting their cooperation in securing the conclusion and ratification of such commercial treaties of reciprocity."

## BARN PLANS.

(Continued from page 787.)

hay. The central portion is 22 feet high to the "square." The frame, as will be seen from the drawing, is composed entirely of light timbers, nothing above two inches thick being used, while a very large part of these are 2 by 4's.



FRAME OF C. B. MERRIAM'S NEW BARN.

If more desirable, a portion of the space surrounding the hay may be devoted to corn cribs and granaries.

Mr. Merriam suggests that if he were building again he would make such changes as would admit of driving a load of hay under cover at the place where the hay is taken into the barn.

The cheapest durable roof is made with shingles. If these are dipped in thin paint their durability is about doubled. Mr. Merriam experimented with some of the cheaper roofs but soon learned that shingles are best. The lesson cost him nearly \$200. The sides may be boarded "up and down" or with drop siding.

A very helpful book is "Barn Plans and Outbuildings," published by the Orange Judd Company, New York, price \$1. This book will be sent postpaid to any subscriber for the KANSAS FARMER for 75 cents sent to this office.

## THE NITRO-CULTURE SCANDAL.

That humans are very weak is shown by frequently recurring examples. But a few days ago it was found that one of the statistical experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture had been guilty of selling to speculators advance information of what would be shown by forthcoming reports of the acreage and condition of the cotton crop. It has since transpired that this expert was guilty also of falsifying reports. The Department of Agriculture has just published a correction of the estimate of acreage of cotton in which a board appointed for the purpose of investigating the latest cotton report "finds upon careful consideration of the reports of all classes of correspondents and agents, that the acreage planted in cotton this year, including the entire season, should have been estimated at 85.1 per cent of that planted last year, equivalent to a reduction in planted acreage as compared with last year of 14.9 per cent (instead of 11.4 per cent), or 4,731,000 acres, the estimate of the total acreage planted this year being 26,999,000 acres."

Scarcely had the cotton scandal reached the public when in another branch of the Department of Agriculture another weak brother was found, through the instrumentality of an agricultural paper, the National Stockman and Farmer, of Pittsburg, Pa. This disclosure is with reference to the Nitro-cultures, discovered and exploited by the Department. After the discovery of practical methods of producing these valuable cultures and after showing that they cost the Government but a few cents for enough to apply to an acre of ground, it was suddenly announced that those who desired sup-

plies should be pleasant in the woman of the town. It turns out that the wife of the eminent scientist who first developed the cultures is a stockholder in this manufacturing company and that a large block of the stock and a salary of \$5,000 per year were hung up where the eminent scientist could view them. The sci-

entist is no longer in the employ of the Government.

The disclosures have caused doubt as to the candor of the representations of the value of the cultures. The KANSAS FARMER is able to say, from the results of experiments at Topeka, tried by Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon, that there has probably been no exaggeration of the efficiency of the cultures.

## A TRIUMPH OF LAW.

Everybody expected that the Governor of Missouri would triumph in the contest with the race-track gamblers even though he had to use the police force of the city of St. Louis to enforce the law beyond the city limits. The race-track managers brought suit for large damages; they threatened injunctions and to arrest the policemen. The authority of the Governor to use the city police beyond the limits of their city seems to be another of Governor Folk's remarkable discoveries in maintaining the supremacy of the law. He has now protected the police against interference with his orders by means of an order from Justice Marshall of the Missouri Supreme Court. The Judge held, in issuing the writ, that the Governor could send the metropolitan police of St. Louis into any county of the State to suppress out-lawry, and that, when they were so sent by the Governor, they were superior to local officers and could not be arrested in the discharge of their duties.

This is excellent doctrine. Under it a Chief Executive is not powerless to perform his sworn duty.

The conditions presented were anomalous. The local officers of St. Louis County had conspired with the gamblers to defeat the execution of the law. The order of the court prohibits these county officials from interfering. The petition for the writ of prohibition sets up the fact that lawlessness existed in St. Louis County; the order of the Governor to the president of the police board; the order of President Stewart to Chief Kleiy; Chief Kleiy's instructions to his men, ordering the raid; that the policemen proceeded to Delmar track, in the discharge of their duty and in obedience to the orders as aforesaid; that the track was closed against them; that they then entered the same by force; that Justice Strobel then issued warrants charging trespass against the petitioners, which warrants the constables were seeking to serve; that the police officers were acting under and by virtue of the charter of the city and laws of the State of Missouri, and that the local officials were seeking and threatening to interfere with them in

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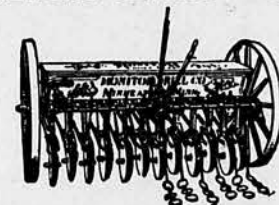
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the discharge of the aforesaid duties. The petition then asked that a rule in prohibition be granted, restraining the said officers of St. Louis County from interfering in any manner whatever with the police in the discharge of their duties when acting under the orders of the Governor. The court granted the writ of prohibition asked.

Possibly the laws of Missouri and the charter of the city of St. Louis confer upon the Governor greater powers than are conferred in other States. If this be true, it is time other States were learning from Missouri the wisdom of placing in the hands of the Chief Executive the power to "see that the laws are executed" as the constitution of every State requires of him. Probably if other Governors were vigilant in seeking methods for the efficient performance of their official duties, they would find the authority. It is not to be supposed that the requirement to enforce the laws does not carry with it the authority to the Chief Executive to do as required.

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### Selection of a Building Site—Location and Construction of Farm Buildings.

MARTIN R. SHULER.

The question of selecting a site for a home on a farm is one which should receive much consideration by a person expecting to build. The reason is evident from the fact that when the site is once selected it will probably always remain unchanged. Many farmers say that they wish they had used more judgment and considered the matter more thoroughly, before they decided to build their homes where they now are located. Perhaps they did not take time to consider the matter properly. In every case it is better to wait longer and study the situation more thoroughly than to act hurriedly and always regret it.

An ideal building site in every respect is seldom found on an ordinary farm, but there are always some locations preferable to others in some particular respects. Just what constitutes an ideal place upon which to build is difficult to describe, as there are so many things to consider, but the most important of these perhaps are the following, ranking in the order named: First, the water supply; second, drainage and elevation of site; third, convenient location in respect to public highway and market; fourth, natural wind-breaks; and fifth, the scenery adjoining, or view of the surrounding country which may be had from the home.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

There is no question but that the water-supply is the most important point to consider; and if absolutely necessary, other advantages must be sacrificed in securing good water. The most perfect of all water-supplies is a large, never-failing spring of good, pure water, and the man who is fortunate enough to have a spring starting on his farm is to be envied. Next to the spring or artesian well comes the ordinary deep dug well, which always furnishes plenty of good water and which can be kept clean and tight.

A well of this kind is preferable as a water-supply to a running creek or stream of any kind, no matter how clean and pure the water may seem, since there is very little danger of disease germs being conveyed from one farm to another. Although there is no more convenient way to water stock than to let them run to a creek, it is well to consider that there is no other way in which disease germs will be carried from farm to farm as readily as through the water. These germs will not only be carried in the surface streams, but may get into wells, if proper drainage is not provided for. It is almost as necessary to have good drainage around the building site and especially around the well, as to have a good water-supply. Nothing will make a place more filthy and unhealthful to live in than poor drainage, and if it is necessary to build on level land, it is important that the ground be graded up about the buildings and well, so that the well will be free from all surface water. Even if the expense does seem great at the time of building it will be a paying investment in the end.

To any one thinking about the subject, it is evident that wherever the home is situated, the highest point near to the buildings should be selected as the place for the well, so as to eliminate any possible chance of surface water finding its way into the drinking water. Many people do not consider this point as they should, before digging the well.

#### LOCATION WITH REGARD TO MARKET.

As to selecting a place to build, near to market and near to the public roads, it depends upon the circumstances in each particular case, which would be best to sacrifice, a little advantage in regard to the building site or the advantage of a nearer market. The choice would also depend upon the distance considered and upon the character of the roads to market.

Many homes could be made more comfortable had a little care been taken in selecting a site behind some

natural windbreak, and it is often advisable to provide a shelter from the cold north winds for such homes, by planting a belt of forest-trees north of the building site. It would not be advisable, however, to sacrifice the beauty of a home entirely in order to get the buildings in a sheltered place. Possibly this would be permissible in the case of buildings for stock, but the house and yard around it ought to be a place of beauty. A southeastern or eastern slope, other advantages being equal, is to be preferred to a slope in any other direction, on account of the bright morning sun and the windbreak which it affords. We all enjoy the morning sun, but its slanting rays during the hottest part of the day are always preferable to the direct rays; in this respect the east slope is most satisfactory, and another point in favor of the east and south slope is the slight protection from the cold north-west wind, which it affords.

Some farmers prefer to build their barns and buildings for stock near embankments, where such places can be found. The greatest danger from this practice where the walls are built against the earth bank, is that the walls of the building may be damp and cold. Also a great amount of heat is conducted away from the building, causing the stable to be damp and cold, which should be avoided. Another danger is that water is always liable to stand at the base of a bank, and may seep out from the bank under the walls of the building, which of course would be objectionable.

#### WINDBREAKS.

The best kind of windbreak is afforded by heavy timber, and trees growing around a home always make it more attractive and homelike. Just how a country home should be situated from the public road is largely a matter of taste, but it is safe to say that many houses are too close to the road to present the best appearance to passers-by. The distance between the house and road should vary with the height of the buildings, but according to the best authorities it is a good plan to make the distance from the road to the house about five times the height of the house.

The appearance of the country home is too often neglected. Probably many are indifferent, thinking that it makes no difference how their home looks to other people. There is no doubt, however, that even a coat of paint on buildings in the country increases the value of the farm upon which they stand several per cent, and not only this farm, but the farms in all directions for several miles. The best class of people always prefer to live in a community where the farmers take pride in keeping their homes neat and clean, and a well-selected building site, pleasing to the eye, always attracts the attention of travelers and adds much to the pleasure of living in a community.

A large, neat, well arranged front yard, full of shade-trees, is certainly a pleasure and a comfort to any one and although it requires a little time and money from year to year to keep it in good condition, it surely will prove a paying investment to those who live most of their lives in the country and who take a pride in their homes.

In choosing a place to build, it is a good plan to have in mind the arrangement of the buildings which are to be erected, and this arrangement depends upon the tastes of the individual to some extent, but in every case the barn-yard should be far enough from the house to prevent offensive odors from being carried toward the house. In a country where there are prevailing winds part of the year, it may be well to consider the placing of the house and barn according to the direction of the winds. In countries where the south wind blows a great deal, the southeast and east slope of a hill would be especially convenient in this way as the barns could be placed on the same level and at the same time be back or to one side of the house, leaving the space open between the buildings and the road, giving an open view to the house, which should always be sought for.

#### TREES—SHRUBBERY.

There is nothing that has a neater and more attractive appearance than a driveway with trees planted on either side, leading from the road, past the house to the barn. Of course the trees planted in this way along the side of driveways can be in straight rows, but for the arranging of trees in yards, the nearer Nature can be imitated the more pleasing will be the effects. Many people prefer having the shade-trees and shrubs arranged in no definite order, rather than in straight rows, which arrangement gives the lawn an unnatural appearance.

After the building site has been chosen and the location of the buildings decided upon, the next problem is the construction of the buildings; and as there are probably nearly as many different opinions as to the best plans to follow and the best materials to use, as there are buildings, it is difficult to decide without studying the matter thoroughly.

There is no doubt but that there are still many poor foundations laid; much poor material used in building, and much shoddy work done in the construction of farm buildings, although it has been demonstrated many times that it pays to build good substantial buildings. Of course there are times when it is necessary to build cheaply, but if the farm home is to be made a permanent one, any building that is worth building is worth building well.

#### Publisher's Paragraphs.

The show herd to be sold in the Oakwood sale August 19, 1905, is possibly the best herd ever fitted by any firm. The winnings of this establishment at the last World's Fair are fresh in the minds of everybody, and in our judgment this herd is better than the herd of 1904. Besides this magnificent show herd will be included the greatest living brood sow, Darkness, safe in pig to the Senior World's Fair Champion, Corrector Second. The under-a-year-old litter out of this famous sow by above boar is by far the best litter ever raised by this greatest of sows, Lady Louise Second, bred to Darkness, also goes in with eight of her sons and two gilts under a year, out of Darkness.

#### HER DAUGHTERS.

Darkness I Know Second and Darkness I Know Third, by the Trans-Mississippi winner Perfect I Know and Papinta and Runaway Girl by Chief Perfection Second, Early Dawn by Proud Perfection, all will be included; also Perfect Daisy, champion of the Illinois State Fair 1899, Perfect Beauty, Dam of Corrector Second, Delightful Sunshine by Ideal Sunshine and out of Harts Delight with a litter of five choice pigs by Lamplighter, Lady Bonnie by Corrector with seven pigs by Meddler, Irish Rose, Delightful Lady and other sweepstakes-winning sows.

Besides the Darkness and Lady Louise boars by Corrector Second there will be two under a year old by Mischief Maker, one out of Hazel Perfection, champion sow at Kansas City Royal, 1902; the other out of Heyl's Jarvel Fourth. Senator by Mischief Maker and out of Miss Perfect I Know, is in great form to land the ribbons in his class or go to the head of some great herd. A June yearling by Corrector out of Margaret is another worthy son of a worthy sire of great scale, variety and finish weighing now close to the 550 mark. A December brother almost as good, Thistletop, the second under a year old, at St. Louis last year, is included. She has certainly made good as a breeder; her March Beau by Meddler included is the best boar pig you will probably have a chance of bidding on for years to come. Write to Allen T. Oviat for catalogue; it tells all. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer when you write.

#### Keep Your Poultry Busy.

Nowhere does profit show so quickly as in a busy poultry yard, and since keeping poultry busy means keeping in the poultry business, it is necessary to give the proposition serious thought.

One way to keep every chicken in the flock working as if for a grand prize, is to give them Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. This is the poultry tonic that prevents disease, puts lazy hens in the laying class and maintains a high spirit in every individual chick on the place.

Given to young fowls with the daily ration, when feeding for market, it adds greatly to the average weight keeping them immune from diarrhoea, cholera, roup, and indigestion.

Pan-a-ce-a given to laying hens keeps them busy longer, winter or summer, by increasing the vital powers and in many cases actually forcing hens to lay.

Such a profitable adjunct to successful poultry raising as Pan-a-ce-a must be considered and tried by everyone. If your poultry is not up to the busy standard you wish, there is every inducement for you to begin to-day to make them get busy. It all depends on you. Make it a point to secure from your dealer a quantity of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. Use it in the firm conviction that it is going to help. Don't cease your activity in other directions, but be sure and give the Pan-a-ce-a as directed on the package. Remember that it is guaranteed by the makers and will be so guaranteed by the dealer who sells it to you. If you give it according to the directions and it fails in any respect to do as agreed, then the dealer will promptly refund you the money paid.

With this kind of a guarantee and the fact that thousands have successfully

used Pan-a-ce-a for years, there is every inducement for those to try it who have never done so, and to become acquainted with a poultry tonic that never fails to put a flock of chickens on a busy, paying basis, preventing all manner of poultry disease and costing only a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

This should be good news to every poultry keeper large or small in every part of the country, as the makers of Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, take all the risk and positively refund the money paid in case of loss.

#### Logic Vs. Prejudice.

Have you ever noticed how few improvements have been made on farm wagons in the last 25 years as compared with other things used on the farm? Do you know why? Prejudice on the part of the farmer is responsible for it. Yes; let's be honest with each other for a minutes and look the plain facts square in the face. How many farmers have bought and intended to buy a certain make of wagon because they have worn out one or more of the same kind or because father or neighbor has used that kind. Is it not true that in about nine cases out of ten the only thing the farmer looks at when buying a wagon is the name on the bed? Is not that prejudice? Tote fair, now, honest Injun, isn't that just pure prejudice? And is it any wonder, under the circumstances that those making wagons that would sell in this way should continue to make them in the same old fashion? What is the use in spending money, time, and brains to make them better?

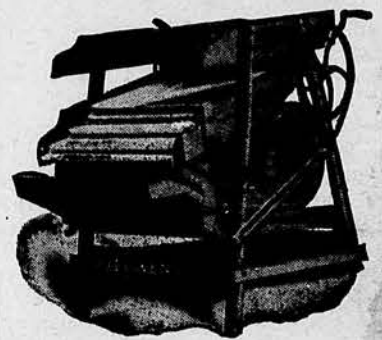
Now mind you we have not the slightest intention of detracting from the good name of any wagon. The man who has made a good, honest, reliable wagon is entitled to full credit for it and deserves the confidence and patronage of wagon users. But this is an age of progress. The man or concern that has spent money, time and energy to make wagons stronger, more durable, lighter running and put numerous practical conveniences on them is certainly entitled to a respectful hearing, and it is probably only fair to your interest to lay prejudice aside long enough to listen to what he has to say and look at what he has to offer. If you are going to buy a new mower, sewing machine, churn, washing machine, or wind-mill you investigate the merits of the various ones on the market and buy the one your judgment tells you is the most modern and best, do you not? You do if you are wide-awake, progressive and getting the most out of your money. Does not the same sort of logic apply to farm wagons, one of the most important and necessary things on every farm?

The trouble with most of us is that in some things we let prejudice blind us to common sense and thus stand in our own light. Let your mind dwell on this subject for a minute and if you want more light cut out the slip at top of page 793 and mail it. You will get big value for your two cent stamp any way.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both by the beauty of the covering.—Dr. Johnson.

The old hope rises, that this sorrow, which at this hour seems more than I can bear, may dwell with me always as greatness from which my life may take its tone.—Ellen Watson.

## IT IS THE SUPERIOR Fanning Mill



Manufactured by the J. L. Owens Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., that is guaranteed to do all we claim for it.

**And We Claim It Will Do More And to Better Satisfaction Than Any Other Make on the Market.**

The Superior Fanning Mill, as it is put on the market today, is the product of money and years spent in study and experimenting. The result is that we sell to the farmer a machine that is superior to anything in its line. Not only in all the new inventions, that we have equipped this machine with and which are protected by our patents, but also in material, construction and practical handiness. A child can operate the Superior; there is no clogging, no breaking, no stopping on account of poor construction; everything is perfect. The Superior is a twentieth century farm implement.

**We Will Sell You This Machine on 30 Days' Trial And We Will Pay the Freight.**

We know its worth and are not afraid to let you be the judge. You want the best for your money? Then all we ask of you is to see and try the Superior before you buy an inferior make. You can buy the machine on time; thus it will pay for itself before you are asked to pay for it. Write today for free illustrated catalogue, full descriptions of all our machines, etc.

**J. L. OWENS CO.,  
DEPT. C. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**



## In the Dairy

### Skim-Milk for Paint-Making.

A use to which skim-milk, sour milk, buttermilk, or even whole sweet milk is often put is paint-making, yet this product of the dairy, says the Scientific American, makes possibly one of the most enduring, preservative, respectable and inexpensive paints for barns and outbuildings. It costs little more than whitewash, provided no great value is attached to the milk, and it is a question whether for all kinds of rough work it does not serve all the purposes and more of the ready-mixed paint, or even prime lead and paint mixed in the best linseed oil.

It should be made as follows, and no more should be mixed than is to be used that day: Stir into one gallon of milk about three pounds of Portland cement and add sufficient Venetian red paint-powder to impart a good color. Any other colored paint-powder may be as well used. The milk will hold the paint in suspension, but the cement being very heavy, will sink to the bottom, so that it becomes necessary to keep the mixture well stirred with a paddle.

Six hours after painting, this paint will be as immovable and unaffected by water as a month-old paint. It is a splendid preservative, and I have known buildings which were painted twenty years ago in this manner, in which the wood was well preserved. Whole milk is better than skim-milk, as it contains more oil and this is the constituent which sets the cement. With the addition of a small quantity of crude carbolic acid it makes a fine disinfectant and is in every way suitable for dairy work.

### Moscow Sour Cream.—What It Is and How It Is Made Told by a Russian Paper.

The Milwaukee Sentinel has a translation which reads as follows: In answer to one of its subscribers, the Molotchnoe Chosialstvo describes the method of making Moscow sour cream. To produce this delicacy there is no need to press the cream, as some suppose, for the thickness can be obtained without pressure, by fixing the screw of the separator cylinder so that the cream will issue thick (4 or 5 pounds of cream per pood—37 pounds of milk), which by the aid of fermentation it turns into sour cream, without residue. The cream from the separator is, in the first place, cooled down to 41° to 44° F., then heated up to 77° to 90° F., when good, newly made sour cream is added, in the proportion of 2 to 5 pounds per pood (37 pounds) of cream to induce fermentation. The cream to be fermented is kept in a warm place in a temperature of 77° to 90° F. During fermentation the cream may be mixed only during the first two hours. To mix it more might prejudicially affect the quality of the sour cream by separating the whey. The cream under these conditions will ripen in from six hours onwards. Great care must be taken to place the vessels containing the cream in a warm place, under the necessary uniform temperature. It is most important to seize the moment when the cream begins to sour—i. e., when it yields a faint sweetish taste—at which moment the souring cream should be taken to the ice room to be cooled. In the cold room, the cream will coagulate still more, and the sour cream is obtained with the normal quantity of lactic acid, which serves as a preservative. It does not do to

either over ferment or insufficiently ferment the cream, for then the sour cream would be too fluid, separating the whey, or else "turned," and therefore unstable. Whilst it is being cooled in the cool room all the cream thickens to a consistent, uniform mass, bright and without clots or irregularities, and possessing a sweet, acid taste. This sour cream is thick and solid; it may be cut with a knife, like butter. The fermentation is effected in wooden or glass vessels; never in metal vessels, which would give it a metallic taste. There is no need whatever, the writer repeats, to press the sour cream, for the whole of the cream is used without any separation of whey, if only the sour cream be prepared normally and not spoiled during the cooling in the cold room, or whilst being put into the vessel for carriage. As in the first, so in the second case, the sour cream must not be mixed. When putting it into boxes or casks, care must be taken to put it in layer on layer. It can be sent away quite safely in wooden boxes lined with parchment. As the sour cream is solid, there is no necessity to add any preservative, unless an exception be made in favor of lactic sugar—one teaspoonful to a box of sour cream (70 to 90 pounds). With a temperature in the cellar of 48° to 55° F., when the casks or cases are put in, the sour cream will keep for three or four months.

### What's the Matter with the Renter?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—When I got married some thirty years ago and started out on my own hook, I did just what thousands of others do every year, or I might say, what they must do. I rented a farm, bought tools, implements and teams on time and started in with a strong heart and arm. After two years of hard work we gathered up the paid-for and partly-paid-for stuff and made a sale, and came out ahead only a few dollars for two years of hard work.

Then I went to railroading and have never farmed since. I have had nearly thirty years in which to figure out why I did not come out better on the farm. I think I have it figured.

The trouble with me then was and with many renters now is that I had my investments in things that were decreasing in value. In most instances I was paying interest on things that were decreasing in value, burning the candle at both ends, as it were. For instance, I was paying interest on money invested in horses, machinery and other things that were becoming less valuable all the time, and it took the proceeds from my labor to keep up the losses.

As many others did then, and do yet, I depended on selling the raw product. The grain and hay were marketed. My live stock consisted of horses principally, and except their feed, all the grain was marketed.

After nearly thirty years of meditation I have come to this conclusion: Renters farm too much land, go in debt too much and do not keep enough profitable stock. Surplus work-horses do not produce, even those that are used, beyond the labor, and are poor investments. A yard full of machinery does not produce beyond a few weeks' use.

If I were going to try it over, I would be a crank on producing. Everything would have to gain in value or add to itself in some way. My team would be brood mares. I would try to shift my little investments towards buying a good cow and more of them as fast as I could. The premises would be adorned with some good brood sows,

and I would help the other half out with the hen business.

Yes, I would have to have a wagon and some implements, that's true, but I would make one wagon do and when I bought implements, I would need them first. After getting these things, I would go to a little more expense and keep them under cover; I would try to make them last ten years instead of three or four.

I have it figured that the renter on the average, has from \$1,000 to \$2,000 tied up in poor investments, and that in most instances it takes his entire earnings to keep up the losses or shrinkage in values. Also that inasmuch as he depends on selling grain for the income, his pay-days are too far apart. He spends what it comes to before he gets it; or in other words, after all, he gets no money to spend as he wishes.

Looking through a combination of "front sights" and "hind sights" my advice to any young man would be to keep his investments in things that produce or increase in value, just as much as it is possible to do so.

I do a manufacturing, mail-order business, and through my correspondence with people in all parts of the country, that are in all professions, object lessons of great value come to my notice. Let me mention two instances. An old man, past 65, lost his companion. He had been renting here and there and dickered around to make both ends meet. His wife had been helping all that an aged person could. After he was alone, their two cows and some hens became company

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prospect of making a living at poultry-raising and renting out the farm. He stated that he had a fifteen-acre orchard that he could retain. I advised him to try it, but to keep some of his best cows and some brood sows. He went ahead and made a sale. The proceeds of the sale cut 60 per cent out of the mortgage. A recent letter from my old friend states that he is out of debt, has eight good cows, a horse, some hogs, and lots of chickens.

I mention these two particular cases for the reason that in both instances, the men were practically worn out with hard work and as a last recourse and as a drowning man grabs at a straw, they accidentally discovered a better way to make some money.

M. M. JOHNSON.

Clay County, Nebraska.

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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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Your cows will not only keep themselves, but will bring you dollars in profits. A postal to us will bring the proofs.

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**MAKE THE LARGEST PROFITS**

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT**  
412 Prompt Deliveries from 18 Distributing Warehouses throughout United States and Canada

**Increase Your Profits**

What's the use of trying to skim cream with a lot of pans or crocks, no end of hard, tedious work and then lose half to fully as much cream as saved? Or perhaps you use one of those tin-can affairs that borrow the name of "Separators" but forget to take along their results. Don't. There's a better way—easier, quicker, far more profitable, absolutely sure and perfectly safe. It's the "U. S." way.

DELMER, MINN., June 6, 1905.  
"I purchased a No. 6 U. S. Separator Feb. 1, 1905, and sold cream the first month to the amount of \$52.52, the product of 8 cows. The month previous to getting the Separator the 8 cows produced me about \$25. This herd of cows is about the average herd, three of them being heifers. I can heartily recommend the U. S. to all who want a first-class Separator.—H. A. DRYER."

110 per cent. increase! Pretty profitable investment, wasn't it? Yet only one of many thousands that prove the "U. S." way the most profitable. Isn't it worth investigating? That costs nothing. Send for Illustrated Catalog No. 550-A, which will tell you all about it and show you how and why the improved

**\$25.00 Cream Separator**

FOR \$25.00 we sell the celebrated **DUNDEE CREAM SEPARATOR**, capacity 500 pounds per hour, 550 pounds capacity per hour for \$25.00; 600 pounds capacity per hour for \$34.00. Guaranteed the equal of separators that retail everywhere at from \$75.00 to \$125.00.

**OUR OFFER.** We will ship a Separator on our 30 days' free trial plan, with the binding understanding and agreement if you do not find by comparison, test and use that it will skim closer, skim colder milk, skim easier, run lighter and skim one-half more milk than any other Cream Separator made, you can return the Separator to us at our expense and we will immediately return any money you may have paid for freight charges or otherwise. Cut this ad out at once and mail to us, and you will receive by return mail, free, postpaid, our **LATEST SPECIAL CREAM SEPARATOR CATALOGUE**. You will get our big offer of our free trial proposition and you will receive the most satisfactory Cream Separator offer ever heard of. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.**

**Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS**

**We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are**

Investigate the low can and enclosed gears. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes—they oil themselves. They have bowls without complicated inside parts—hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing—save half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Write for catalog R-165

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,**  
Toronto, Can. West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.



### A Higher Grade of Wheat Than Ever Before.

The Government's statistics for the past five years establish Kansas as foremost in the production of wheat, and by excellence of their output, Kansas mills have made for themselves at home and abroad a deserved and enviable reputation for the manufacture of the higher grade flours. For years a clamorous trade has demanded more of Kansas breadstuffs than could be supplied, and indications are that this year's output will be of a higher grade than ever before, because of the superb quality of the new wheat. Whatever may be lacking in bushels will be more than offset by its superior flouring and baking quality, although there is little doubt that this year's quantity will exceed the annual average.

Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has been investigating the flouring quality of this year's wheat, having interviewed millers in all portions of the State, and, so far as ground, it has been uniformly found to contain an unusual percentage of gluten, the most valuable property of the berry.

Ordinarily with the present improved systems of milling there is required from 4 bushels and 30 to 40 pounds of No. 2, 59-pound test wheat to make a 196-pound barrel of flour, and of course the higher wheat tests the less of it is required. Owing to the comparatively low grade last year the amount of wheat per barrel of flour possibly averaged something more than 4 bushels and 40 pounds, while in some localities even more than five bushels was necessary. From the best information thus far obtainable, this year's crop promises to average a barrel of flour from about 4 bushels and 25 pounds of wheat, or less; in the more favored sections millers report that 4 bushels and 18 to 4 bushels and 20 pounds will be sufficient. This suggests par excellent flour. In stating the less quantity of this year's wheat required than of that raised in 1904 the answers of the millers range from 3 pounds to one bushel. According to reports, compared conservatively with those of 1904 this year's crop will average a barrel of flour of superior strength on 8 to 10 pounds less wheat, and, on this basis, to the more readily appreciate the significance of high quality, last year's crop, if of equal quality with that of this, would have been capable of producing more flour by 400,000 to 500,000 barrels, as for every 160 to 130 bushels of wheat milled there would have been an additional barrel of flour. The conditions named not only guarantee a stronger, better flour, eagerly sought for, but mean additional prestige for the Kansas product wherever used.

Following are brief excerpts from replies of ten representative Kansas milling concerns from whom Secretary Coburn has heard in reference to the new wheat:

The Hunter Milling Company, Wellington.—It will take about 4 bushels and 22 to 23 pounds of wheat to make a barrel of flour against 4 bushels and 25 to 26 pounds of last year's crop. We believe this year's crop of wheat is the best and will make more flour than any grown in the last five years.

C. Hoffman & Son, Enterprise.—Tests made by us would indicate that this year's crop will make perhaps 1 pound of flour per bushel more than ordinary crops.

I. M. Yost Milling Company, Hays.—We find this year's genuine Red Turkey wheat to be about 10 per cent greater in strength. In our estimation the west half of the State is a more valuable flour-producer this year than ever before. The flour in its virgin state is more creamy, and has a greater percentage of gluten than usual.

Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Company, Salina.—What we have ground shows up well and we are sure the percentage of flour will be much more than last year.

Lee-Warren Milling Company, Salina.—The new crop is producing excellent flour; it contains a larger per cent of gluten than any for several seasons, and the flour from the 1905

### Official Grades of Grain in Kansas.

#### STATE GRAIN-INSPECTION DEPT.

Topeka, Kan., July 12th, 1905.

Under the provision of an act to establish grades by the Grain Inspection Commission, appointed by the Governor of Kansas, passed and approved by the session of the Legislature of 1903, the Commission has established the following grades for grain in the State of Kansas, to be in effect on and after the 1st day of August, 1904.

G. W. GLICK, Chairman.  
J. M. CORY,  
J. T. WHITE, Clerk,  
Grain-Inspection Commission.

#### RULE 1.

##### WHEAT.

Wheat which has been subjected to "scouring" or to some process equivalent thereto, shall not be graded higher than number "3."

##### KANSAS HARD WINTER WHEAT.

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, reasonably and some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

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.

##### RED WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 Red.—To be bright, sound, plump, dry and well-cleaned red winter wheat, weighing not less than sixty-one pounds to the measured bushel.

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

No. 3 Red.—Shall be red winter wheat, sound, and some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Red.—To be thin, bleached or tough red winter wheat, reasonably sound, and unfit to grade No. 3 Red.

Rejected Red.—All very damp, very tough, very smutty, very musty, trashy, dirty, damaged, stack-burned, or thin wheat, falling below No. 4 Red.

##### WHITE WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 White.—To be bright, sound, dry, plump and well-cleaned pure white winter wheat.

No. 2 White.—To be sound, dry, well-cleaned, pure white winter wheat.

No. 3 White.—To be sound, dry, white winter wheat, reasonably clean.

CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, WASHINGTON, IDAHO AND UTAH WHEAT.

No. 2.—To be sound, dry, well-cleaned, pure white wheat, free from smut, grown in Colorado, Utah, Washington, or Idaho.

No. 3.—To be sound, dry, reasonably cleaned white wheat, grown in Colorado, Utah, California, Washington, or Idaho.

Wheat of above description of lower grades to be classed on its merits as regular No. 4 or rejected.

##### SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1.—To be bright, sound and well-cleaned spring wheat.

No. 2.—To be bright, sound spring wheat, reasonably cleaned, and weigh not less than fifty-seven pounds to the bushel.

No. 3.—To be dry and reasonably sound spring wheat, not equal to No. 2, and weigh not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

No. 4.—To be thin, bleached or tough spring wheat, reasonably sound, and unfit to grade No. 3 spring.

##### WHITE SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 White.—To be bright, sound and well-cleaned white spring wheat.

No. 2 White.—To be bright and sound white spring wheat, reasonably cleaned, and weigh not less than fifty-seven pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 White.—To be dry and reasonably sound white spring wheat, not equal to No. 2, and weigh not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 White.—To be thin, bleached or tough white spring wheat, reasonably sound, but unfit to grade No. 3.

Rejected Spring Wheat.—All very damp, very tough, very musty, very smutty, trashy, dirty, damaged, stack-burned or thin wheat, falling below No. 4.

##### MIXED WHEAT.

All mixtures of spring soft and hard winter wheat shall be classed as mixed wheat, and graded as follows:

No. 2 Mixed Wheat.—To be sound, dry, and reasonably clean, and not weigh less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Mixed Wheat.—Shall be sound, reasonably clean and may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Mixed Wheat.—Shall include mixed winter wheat that from any cause is so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3 Mixed.

Rejected Mixed Wheat.—All very damp, very tough, very musty, very smutty, badly stack-burned, damaged or thin mixed spring and winter wheat falling below No. 4 Mixed wheat shall be graded as Rejected Mixed wheat.

##### MARCARONI WHEAT.

No. 1 Marcaroni Wheat.—Shall be bright, sound, well-cleaned, and be composed of what is known as rice or goose wheat.

No. 2 Marcaroni Wheat.—Shall be inferior to No. 1, but sound, and be composed of what is known as rice or goose wheat, and may include wheat that is bleached and shrunken.

No. 3 Marcaroni Wheat.—Shall include all wheat badly bleached or smutty, or for any other cause unfit for No. 2.

## SEVEN WONDERS

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

Can all Be Seen on a Trip Over the

## UNION PACIFIC

AND CONNECTIONS

TO THE

## LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION

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

Rejected Marcaroni Wheat.—Rejected Marcaroni Wheat shall include all wheat that is very smutty, badly bleached and grown, or for any cause unfit for No. 3.

#### RULE 2.

##### CORN.

No. 1 Yellow.—Shall be pure yellow corn, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Yellow.—Shall be three-fourths yellow, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Yellow.—Shall be three-fourths yellow, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Yellow.—Shall be three-fourths yellow, and unfit to grade No. 3 Yellow.

Rejected Yellow.—Shall be very badly damaged.

No. 1 White.—Shall be pure white corn, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 White.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 White.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sound enough for No. 2 White.

No. 4 White.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, but unfit to grade No. 3 White.

Rejected White Corn.—Shall be very badly damaged.

No. 1 Corn.—Shall be mixed corn, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Corn.—Shall be mixed corn, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Corn.—Shall be mixed corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 4 Corn.—Shall include mixed corn that is unfit to grade No. 3.

##### KAFIR-CORN.

Rejected Mixed Corn.—Shall be very badly damaged.

No. 1 White.—Shall be pure white Kafir-corn, of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2 White.—Shall be seven-eighths white Kafir-corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean.

No. 3 White.—Shall be seven-eighths white Kafir-corn, sound, dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 1 Red.—Shall be pure red Kafir-corn, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Red.—Shall be seven-eighths red Kafir-corn, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Red.—Shall be seven-eighths red Kafir-corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 1 Kafir-corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir-corn, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Kafir-corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir-corn, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Kafir-corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir-corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 4 Kafir-corn.—Shall include all mixed Kafir-corn, not wet or in a heating condition, that is unfit to grade No. 3.

#### RULE 3.

##### OATS.

No. 1 Oats.—Shall be mixed oats, sound, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Oats.—Shall be mixed oats, sweet, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 Oats.—Shall be mixed oats that are slightly damp, unsound, slightly musty, dirty, or from any other cause unfit to grade No. 2.

No. 4 Oats.—Shall be mixed oats that are from any other cause unfit to grade No. 3.

No. 1 White Oats.—Shall be pure white, sound, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, but not sufficiently sound and clean for No. 2.

No. 4 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, badly stained, or from any other cause unfit to grade No. 3 White.

No. 1 Red Oats.—Shall be pure red,

sound, clean, and free from any other grain.

No. 2 Red Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths red, sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 Red Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths red, but not sufficiently sound and clean for No. 2.

No. 4 Red Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths red, badly stained, or from any other cause unfit to grade No. 3 Red.

No. 2 Oats Color.—Shall be three-fourths white, and in condition the same as No. 2.

No. 3 Oats Color.—Shall be three-fourths white, and in condition the same as No. 3.

#### RULE 4.

##### RYE.

No. 1.—To be plump, sound, bright, and well cleaned.

No. 2.—To be sound, plump, and reasonably clean.

No. 3.—To be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, unfit for No. 2.

No. 4.—To include all damp, musty, dirty rye, unfit for No. 3.

#### RULE 5.

##### BARLEY.

No. 1.—To be plump, bright, sound, and free from other grain.

No. 2.—To be sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3.—To be reasonably clean and merchantable.

Rejected.—To include all unsound and damaged barley.

#### RULE 6.

##### SPELT.

No. 1.—To be plump, bright, sound, and free from other grain.

No. 2.—To be sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3.—To be reasonably clean and merchantable.

Rejected.—To include all unsound and damaged spelt.

#### RULE 7.

##### NO-GRADE GRAIN.

All grain that is wet or hot, or in heating condition, shall be classed as "No Grade."

#### RULE 8.

##### REASONS FOR.

All inspectors shall make their reasons for grading below No. 2 fully known by notation on their books. The weight alone shall not determine the grade.

#### RULE 9.

##### TEST WEIGHT.

Each inspector shall ascertain as near as practical the weight per measured bushel of every lot of wheat inspected by him and note the same on his report, but he shall not be held responsible for variations in weights that may occur on re-inspection, unless negligence or fraud can be shown against him.

#### RULE 10.

##### THE WORD "NEW."

The word "new" shall be inserted in each certificate of inspection of newly harvested wheat until September 1 each year.

#### RULE 11.

##### CLAIMS.

All claims for damages against the inspectors or weighmaster should be filed in this office before the grain has left the jurisdiction of this Department.

#### RULE 12.

##### LIVE WEEVIL.

Wheat containing live weevil shall not be graded, but the inspector shall give the variety of wheat and test weight, and note "live weevil."

#### RULE 13.

##### "PLUGGED" CARS.

All inspectors inspecting grain shall in no case make the grade of grain above that of the poorest quality found in any lot of grain inspected, where it has evidently been "plugged" or otherwise improperly loaded for the purpose of deception.



wheat will be the best advertisement for Kansas that we have had. It cannot do otherwise than produce more flour to the bushel than the wheat of the last two seasons.

Mid-Continent Mills, Topeka.—The new wheat is of most excellent quality and the flour we have made from it is giving splendid satisfaction. We find that we can make a barrel of flour with 4 to 6 pounds of wheat less than we used last year. Kansas wheats make strong, glutinous flour, and this year's crop shows a large percentage of this property. Gluten is what the world wants and it is always willing to pay a premium for wheat of that character.

Larabee Flour Mills Company, Stafford.—The year past it took 4 bushels and from 37 to 40 pounds of wheat for a barrel of flour. Two weeks observation thus far is that we will be able to get a barrel from approximately 4 bushels and 30 pounds. We are perfectly satisfied we can make a barrel from 4½ bushels.

B. Warkentin, Newton.—Ordinarily with our present system of milling it takes 4 bushels and 30 pounds of No. 2, 59-pound test wheat to make a barrel of flour; but when wheat is testing 60 to 62 pounds a well-arranged mill is capable of making a barrel of flour from 4 bushels and 25 pounds of wheat. Last year's crop required 4 bushels and 40 pounds to 5 bushels of wheat per barrel of flour, owing to lighter grade of wheat.

Kelley & Lysle Milling Company, Leavenworth.—On the 1904 wheat we would estimate an average of 4 bushels and 45 pounds were required to make a barrel of flour, whereas if the quality of the new wheat we have received so far is maintained throughout we will have no trouble in making a barrel of flour out of 4 bushels and 20 pounds. At least we have made that yield on the new wheat so far ground. The quality of the wheat is most excellent.

Queen Bee Roller Mills, McPherson.—When the wheat is seasoned we should make a barrel of flour on 4 bushels and 18 pounds to 4 bushels and 25 pounds. Last season we had to buy at least 5½ bushels from farmers' wagons to make a barrel of flour. One bushel less will easily do it this year.

It is interesting to note that several of the milling concerns reporting progress from the main subject to suggest the advisability of sowing the best of seed of the genuine Red Turkey wheat; in the words of one firm "sow only genuine, dark Turkey wheat-seed—the darker its color the better the crop in quantity and quality will be produced a year hence."

While it is too late for this coming fall's sowing, Mr. Coburn is insistent that it is exceedingly desirable that interested parties early take the necessary steps to import a cargo of seed direct from the Crimea in time for the sowing in the fall of 1906. An infusion of new seed would do much to prevent possible deterioration and maintain the high average that has given Kansas wheats and flours their high rank.

It is reported on good authority that Minnesota millers have contracted for large quantities of this year's crop of Kansas wheat and that much of this has already gone north.

## The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

### The Farmer's Poultry.

Poultry on the farm never received so much attention as is now being given to it. Not very long ago those farmers who paid particular attention to poultry were looked upon as being "cranks" and wasting a lot of time on work that the women should be allowed to attend to. These men were wiser than their generation, and to them the poultry industry owes much. They bought pure-bred fowls, they built good poultry-houses, took good care of the chicks, provided proper food, and made money out of their

flocks; and others, becoming convinced that it paid to take good care of hens, followed in their footsteps, until now the man who neglects the hens is the one who causes remark.

There is no doubt that the hens have helped out many a farmer during the years of drouth and depression, and now they are more profitable than ever. It is not necessary for the farmer to start out as a poultry fancier in order to make a success of his fowls; but the one who begins by taking good care of the fowls he already has, will, before very long, be looking after pure-bred stock, because he will want to get the greatest profit, and will become convinced that pure-bred poultry is superior to any mongrel stock he may have. One breed is enough for a farm, and when all the hens look alike the flock is much more attractive than it would be if made up of mixed colors.

The Plymouth Rocks, whether Barred, White or Buff, are a good variety for the farmer to keep. They are good egg-layers and are all one desires for cooking purposes. The Wyandotte family are also a very good breed, a little smaller in size than the Rocks, but about equal as layers.

### Poultry Pointers.

The Emporia Fanciers' Club decided to change its name back again to what it was some years ago, the "Lyon County Poultry Association." This will enlarge the scope of usefulness. Their next show will be held December 5 to 9, 1905. The judges are J. J. Atherton and John Dudley. The secretary-treasurer is D. M. May, Emporia.

An experienced poultry breeder told us the other day of a simple remedy for roup that he has used for years and it has never failed to cure the worst cases. He takes pure cider vinegar and bathes the head, nostrils and throat of the fowl quite liberally with it, two or three times a day. If the fowl swallows a little of the vinegar it will not do any harm. Our informant was particular in stating that the vinegar must be the pure article, and not the manufactured stuff we generally buy at the stores.

When potatoes are plentiful as they are this year, they make the cheapest and best feed that can be given to the chickens. Put a quantity in a kettle with the skins on and enough water to boil and have some left for mixing in feed. Let them boil until they can be mashed easily, then add cornmeal and bran to thicken and let it stand until the feed is cooked. A little salt applied while cooking will make them more palatable. Feed as soon as cool enough and the fowls will relish the dish immensely.

### Cholera—How to Avoid It.

There are hundreds of persons deterred from entering the poultry business solely on account of the dread they have of cholera getting among their fowls and the consequent fatal results. Now, there is no more danger of cholera among chickens than there is of cholera among hogs or cattle; and if properly attended to, there is no danger at all.

A few weeks ago a farmer in Brown County wrote to his county paper stating that he had been breeding hogs for twenty-five or thirty years and had never been troubled with a case of cholera, while his neighbors' hogs were dying all around him, with this disease. He attributed his immunity from attack to the fact that he changed the location of his hogpens every season, plowing up the old yard and sowing it to oats or rye.

The writer believes that farmer solved the hog-cholera problem and also that the same methods applied to poultry-yards will also solve the chicken-cholera question. Perfect cleanliness about the yards and poultry-houses is indispensable to the health of the fowls. If new yards cannot be given them, the old ones should be spaded up two or three times a year. The habit of throwing the feed of fowls and hogs on the ground, in the midst of all the filth of their surroundings, is what causes this dread disease; and until the method of feed-

ing is changed, cholera will be prevalent. On the other hand, if the yards and houses are kept clean, the feed and water given in clean vessels and the yards changed or spaded up each season, cholera will be unknown and disease of all kinds will be an unknown quantity.

The following item regarding a new poultry and egg packing house in Topeka, we clip from the Journal of July 26. It will be of interest to poultrymen. Topeka has a large poultry and egg plant which has just increased its capital to \$100,000.

"Swift & Co., of Kansas City, will locate a packing plant in Topeka for handling large quantities of poultry and eggs.

"The plant will employ from 15 to 20 men and considerable money will be invested.

"The deal through J. R. Carmack, their representative, has been on for some time but they have until now been unable to secure the proper sort of building. F. R. Baker, manager of the Benedict Real Estate company has been searching the town for a suitable building, one that combined size and proper switching facilities. It is thought that the old Ralston yeast factory building between Crane street and the river and Jackson street and Kansas Avenue will be leased. A switch is located quite close and the building is just about the size desired; it is three stories high and the dimensions are 125 feet by 50. A cooling room will be installed by the Topeka Ice and Cold Storage Company which has a plant close by.

"All of the poultry and eggs in the surrounding territory for many miles about will be purchased and shipped to Topeka, and at the plant here prepared for the markets. The location of this new plant simply emphasizes the fact that Topeka is rapidly forging ahead as a wholesale commission and packing center."

### 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.  
Covley County—Eastern Covley County Fair Association: J. M. Henderson, Secretary, Burden; September 27-29.  
Covley 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. Welser, 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 11-16.  
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. Chubb, 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.

## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes; \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Emu 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 Wake field, Kans.

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

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

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen Chicago Show 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.

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 95% to 94%. Mr. & Mrs. Chris Bearman Ottawa, Kans.

## Golden Wyandottes

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

## "A NINE TIMES WINNER"

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

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

W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kansas.

## White Plymouth Rocks

### EXCLUSIVELY.

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

W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepare expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES

Thalocies (lice powder).....25c  
Coco-carbo (lice killer).....50c  
Egg Maker.....25c  
Poultry Cure.....25c  
Roup Pills.....25c  
Medicated Nest Eggs.....5c  
Conkey's Roup Cure.....50c  
Buckeye Cholera Cure.....25c

## OWEN & COMPANY

520 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

### SCOTCH COLLIES.

A NICE LITTER of farm-raised, eligible Scotch Collie puppies at low prices for immediate acceptance. Colors sable, Males, \$4. Females, \$3. Pair, \$6. O. A. Rhoads, Columbus, Kans.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Scotch Collies; registered Guernsey bulls, G. C. Wheeler, Mgr. Perkins Farm, Harlem, Mo.

## Largest Optical Mail Order House in the West

Eyes examined free accurately by mail. Any style glasses, \$1. Write for free examination sheet and illustrated catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. H. Baker Optical Co., 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka




## THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES

\_\_\_\_\_

## 803

**1701-5 Clark St**  
**Chicago, Ill**    **O. ROBINSON & CO.**    **409 Grand Ave**  
**Kansas City, Mo**

Under "ham" is included that portion of the carcass back of the point from which the pelvic bones divide. The ham is the above-named portion



# IOWA STOCK FOOD

## Look Out

If you want the best

**TRADE MARK**

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 rid 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 not 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.

Look for our Trade Mark

# IOWA STOCK FOOD CO.

Jefferson, Iowa.



tween the two groups consisting of Nos. 1 and 2 on the one hand and of Nos. 3 and 4 on the other, and the distinction was marked.

The cooking test and the block test thoroughly analyzed the animals and showed the feasibility of this method of determining the exact merits of fat animals. O. ERF.

### WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN

### Weekly Crop Bulletin

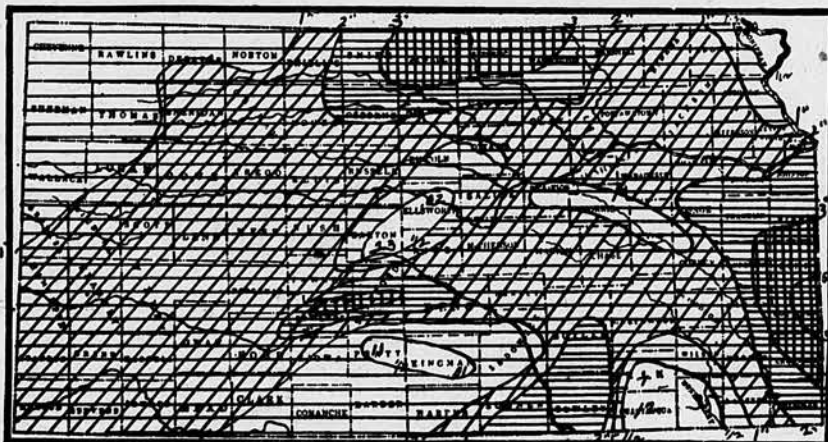
Topeka, Kans., August 1, 1905.  
GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Though some days were warm, the week was cool, the average temperature for the week being 2° below normal. Good showers were general. Heavy rains occurred in the central northern counties and especially heavy rains in Stafford and Bourbon Counties, while in Ellsworth, Barton, Pratt, Kingman, Elk, Chautauqua and Montgomery Counties only light showers occurred.

#### EASTERN DIVISION.

Corn is in good condition. In the central and northern counties it is in fine condition, but in Elk County it has been damaged some by dry weather. Much wheat has been stacked. Shock wheat is mostly thrashed; the quality is very good, and the yield has improved as thrashing progressed. Oat stacking is about finished. Thrashing from the shock has progressed with better yields than expected. Prairie hay continues, and generally a good crop is being put up but in Coffey and Greenwood Counties the hay is short. The third crop of alfalfa is cut in the southern counties and is being cut in the

#### Rainfall for Week Ending July 29, 1905.



SCALE IN INCHES:

Less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to. Over 2. T. trace.

central and is a good crop. Grass good and pastures fine. Flax yielding very well in Crawford County and turning out well in Johnson. Grapes are ripening in Woodson County. Apples are falling in some counties, but are much improved and growing finely in others. Spelt is better than expected in Morris County. Millet is being cut in Chase County. Kaffir-corn and cane are heading in the central counties. Plowing for fall seeding is progressing, the ground being in good condition.

Atchison.—Corn in very good condition; wheat nearly all harvested; timely and beneficial rains during past week.

Bourbon.—Beneficial rains; corn looking well; ground in good condition for plowing.

Brown.—Too much rain for thrashing wheat and oats; some damage has been done to oats in shock; corn in fine condition.

Chase.—All crops doing well; good yield of wheat; third crop of alfalfa ready to cut; kaffir-corn and cane beginning to head; millet being cut and prairie haying in progress; pasture fine; marketing of grass-fattened cattle in progress; early planted corn coming into roasting ear stage; beneficial rain during past week.

Chautauqua.—Very dry week; some corn has done very well but in other cases has been fired badly; third crop of alfalfa now harvested with good yield; prairie hay now being harvested.

Coffey.—Opportune rains during past week; corn in very good condition; wheat and oats mostly in stack or thrashed; pastures good; forage crops making good growth.

Crawford.—Good rains during latter part of week practically ensured good corn crop; wheat thrashing well advanced; yield is not good; fair crop of oats; flax doing very well; haying delayed by rains; plowing for wheat in progress.

Doniphan.—Ground dry but light showers have kept corn from suffering; wheat thrashing in progress and yield unusually good; tame hay all cut.

Douglas.—Wheat thrashing in progress; wet weather has interfered with thrashing of wheat from shock; corn doing well and prospects for full crop are good.

Elk.—Corn badly damaged by drought but rain toward end of week will help.

Franklin.—Crops doing well.

Greenwood.—Good rains; corn in fine condition; light crop of prairie hay; about half put up and quality good; cattle doing well on grass; alfalfa growing well.

Johnson.—Wheat and oats either thrashed or in stack; wheat has good quality and yield; small acreage of flax but quality is good; apples light crop and falling badly; plowing for fall wheat commenced, with ground in good condition.

Linn.—The rains have interfered with thrashing but have greatly benefited the corn, which promises well.

Lyon.—Thrashing hindered to some extent by rain; yield of wheat is very good; corn making fine growth; alfalfa doing well.

Marshall.—All growing crops in very good condition; corn making good growth and prospects for large crop are unusually good; grasses and pastures doing well.

Montgomery.—Corn generally has good color and is doing fairly well; thrashing nearly completed; haying in progress and crop has good yield and quality.

Morris.—Thrashing almost completed; yield of wheat, oats, barley and spelt better than expected; all grains have good quality; corn doing unusually well.

Ossage.—Corn looking well; haying retarded by rain.

Pottawatomie.—Timely rains; corn, pastures, meadows and all growing crops doing well; plowing for wheat commenced.

Shawnee.—Good rains; corn in fine condition and early corn practically made; late corn will require two or three weeks more to be made; haying delayed by rains; winter and fall apples and grapes making good growth; the apples have much smoother appearance but some appear to be coloring a little early; third crop of alfalfa doing well; meadows and pastures good and cattle doing very well.

Wilson.—Corn suffered during first part of week from lack of rain; good rains since then have relieved the situation; pastures improved also.

Woodson.—Corn doing well since the rains but some was damaged by the dry weather; haying progressing well; pastures in good condition; stock doing well; apples scarce; grapes ripening; more rain would be beneficial.

#### MIDDLE DIVISION.

Corn generally is in very good condition; it is tasseling and silking in the northern counties, but has suffered some from dry weather in Russell, Lincoln, Reno and Sumner Counties. Wheat stacking and thrashing have progressed rapidly where not interfered with by wet weather. The yield of wheat is good in some counties and fair in others; the

## CROPS ARE SURE

### UNDER IRRIGATION

Land in Snake River Valley, Idaho, with perpetual water right, \$10.50 per acre up, on easy terms. Government statistics show that Idaho's yield per acre, and crop value per acre, are twice the average.

### NORTH DAKOTA WHEAT LAND

and ranches, \$7.00 per acre up, on easy terms. R. R. fare returned to all land buyers. Excursion rates on all railroads.

**BEECHER & BEECHER, Belleville, Kans.**

third crop of alfalfa being cut and yield is fair; pastures good; plowing begun but weather too dry for much progress. Ottawa.—Thrashing still in progress and returns are very good; corn doing well and early crop will be fair even without more rain; plowing and listing for wheat still in progress; third crop of alfalfa nearly ready to cut; home grown cabbage and tomatoes on market.

Pratt.—Thrashing progressing well; yield only fair; quality good; corn and kaffir-corn in very good condition; ground in very good condition as result of rains.

Reno.—Thrashing nearly completed, with some stacked grain not yet finished; corn generally doing well but somewhat injured in localities by dry weather; early planted corn in roasting ear.

Republic.—Thrashing hindered and wheat and oats in shock injured to some extent by rains; these rains were beneficial to corn, however, and a good crop is practically assured; third crop of alfalfa mostly in stack.

Rush.—Some thrashing being done but most of the wheat is in the sweat; corn and forage crops improving since the rain.

Russell.—Dry weather during past week and some corn damaged by it, except in the southern half of the county; alfalfa making slow growth on account of the dry weather; plowing progressing well but rain will soon be needed to continue it.

Saline.—Good rains have practically assured a large corn crop and have put ground in good condition for plowing.

Sedgwick.—Wheat being thrashed somewhat slowly and much still in stack; quality continues very good; oat thrashing shows much dirt and crop is only fair; good rains needed to ensure good condition of corn and grasses; some corn reported damaged by lack of rain.

Sumner.—Corn suffering on account of insufficient rain; sorghum and kaffir-corn badly damaged; too dry for good growth of alfalfa; pastures drying up; greater part of thrashing completed.

Washington.—Good week for all growing crops; good prospects for large crop of corn; thrashing and stacking making good progress; wheat and oats have good quality but yield is light; apples and grapes doing well; plowing begun.

#### WESTERN DIVISION.

Corn has made a good growth and is in fine condition; it is silking and earing in the northern counties. Thrashing has been delayed by wet weather; the yield of wheat is fair to good; the quality is fine. Rye and barley are good in Wallace County. Alfalfa is good; the second crop is ready to cut in the northern counties, and is nearly all in stack in the central. Kaffir-corn and cane are in good condition. Range grass is good and cattle are doing well. Melons and cucumbers are doing well in Norton, but potatoes are not very good.

Decatur.—Thrashing retarded by frequent rains during the week and very little accomplished thus far; corn earing well and promises large crop; second crop of alfalfa ready to cut.

Finney.—Second crop of alfalfa making good growth; good crops of sorghum and kaffir-corn.

Greeley.—Good local rains general; wheat and small grains cut; cane and corn doing well.

Lane.—Corn and forage crops benefited by recent rains; thrashing still in progress; second crop of alfalfa nearly all in stack.

Norton.—Corn is silking and prospect for large crop is very good; thrashing delayed by rain and some shocked; wheat damaged; potatoes not very good; melons and cucumbers are growing well.

Sheridan.—Thrashing delayed by wet weather; wheat has fair yield and quality is fine; corn though late, is making good growth and promises well.

Trego.—Good growing weather; corn beginning to tasse and silk; thrashing progressing slowly and grain is tough; yield is good.

Trego.—All growing crops in fine condition.

Wallace.—Fine growing week for corn and forage crops; second crop of alfalfa in stack; wheat harvest almost completed; wheat, rye and barley good; range grass in good condition and cattle doing well.

#### T. B. JENNINGS,

Section Director, Topeka, Kans.

#### Gossip About Stock.

Will H. Rhodes, proprietor of the East Lynn farm of Herefords and Berkshires, announces November 9 as a date for a Hereford sale to be held at Phillipsburg, Kans. Mr. Rhodes reports stock as doing nicely and crops of all kinds good. He has just thrashed his oats which made an average of forty bushels per acre.

J. W. Buck, proprietor of the White Elephant herd of O. I. C. swine, Portis, Kans., writes as follows: "I have just sold fourteen head of pigs to a buyer from Bloomington, Kans., and still have the cream of my herd left. I desire to announce to prospective buyers that if they want any of the stock of this famous herd they will have to hustle as they will not last long at present prices. This stock is very desirable, and scrub stock is generally dear at any price, no matter how cheap the cost."

A. E. Staley & Son, Ottawa, Kans., breeders of O. I. C. swine, and black and tan rat terriers, have an announcement in this week's paper that will interest purchasers of this class of stock. He is offering a nice lot of pigs sired by Hoogier

Boy Second and out of high grade dams, at prices that are intended to be attractive. Mr. Staley is a careful and conscientious breeder of long experience and has the reputation of treating purchasers in a highly commendable manner.

"The Jno. W. Jones, Complete Litter Record and Handy Herd Register," which you will find advertised in another column of this issue, is one of the most complete, the very latest, handiest, simplest durable and most convenient herd records ever gotten out. It has the advantage of being gotten up by a practical breeder; one who is thoroughly acquainted with, and knows well the needs of just such a herd record. The book is neatly and substantially bound, in cloth and leather; is 9x12 inches in size, and is printed on an extra good quality of fine white paper. It gives a whole page to each litter. It gives the sire and dam, date they were mated, by whom mated; also gives the color and marks of the sow. The reasons for this are obvious as a customer can look at your record and will know for himself that he is getting what he bought, if you do your part and properly record it in the printed blanks therein. Each page has small printed blanks or coupons, to record each pig in the litter separately, giving name and address of party to whom sold, how and when shipped, color, sex, price and by whom bred. Thus you have a complete history of each pig or hog in your herd; an inventory right before you at all times. It makes no difference the breed of hogs you are raising; it suits your herd as well as any. White Jno. W. Jones at Delphos, Kansas. He will be pleased to send you prices and a sample page, with full descriptive leaflet, telling of its special merits.

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shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.

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A whole section, 640 acres, in the wheat country, only four miles northeast of Wakeeney, on the Union Pacific, in Trego County, Kansas, for \$8 per acre. Liberal terms. This is Sec. 25, T. 11, R. 23. Address at once:

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Our Alfalfa Seed won the highest award at the World's Fair held at St. Louis last year, in competition with all countries of Europe and the United States. Write us for prices on any quantity.

McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Ka.

### SOMETHING NEW

The John W. Jones, Complete Litter Record and Handy Herd Register.

Is the very latest thing out. Have you seen one? It is almost indispensable, if you are raising pure-bred swine. It matters not, what breed. Write

JNO. W. JONES at Delphos, Kansas.  
He will tell you all about it.

### SEED WHEAT

Our newly improved "Malakoff" and Turkish Red Seed Wheat. Two best, most productive and hardiest varieties in the world; big yields everywhere; thoroughly tested and recommended by leading Agricultural Experimental Stations, yielding average of 45 to 55 bushels per acre. All pure carefully re-cleaned and graded.  
Price: "Malakoff" \$2.10 bu. \$1.90 per bu. Turkish Red \$1.50, 10 bu. \$1.40 per bu. Mammoth White Rye 90c, 10 bu. 80c per bu. Samples and descriptive circulars free. Ask for prices on Timothy, Clover and other grass seed. Address,

**HATEKINS' SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa**

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.



# The Markets

## South St. Joseph Live-Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., July 31, 1906.

Receipts at the five leading markets to-day totaled 40,100 as compared with 35,800 a week ago, and 50,800 on Monday two weeks ago, when the violent decline in prices occurred. Supplies to-day, as on last Monday, were well within the limit of the demand, and while packers resisted efforts at further advance, they were not able to check the better tendency. Local receipts were especially light and but few dry-lot steers were included. Included in arrivals, however, was a train-load of heavy, long-fed, thick, fat beefs of good quality on which \$5.50 was bid, but aside from these, offerings consisted of a few fair to good light and medium weight steers, which met a good demand at prices generally strong to 10c higher than the high finish of last week. The trade has good life and the few on sale soon passed over the scales. There was a fair showing of cows and heifers on the yards to-day, but the percentage of dry-lot offerings was again very small. The market opened with bidding around steady with the close of last week, but holders of desirable offerings, which met the most competition, succeeded in putting a little strength into values and spots showed a dime higher. The general run of common to fair qualified grassers were about steady, and those composed the bulk of supplies. There was some demand for fair to medium bulls and while some canners indicated a little strength, the trade generally was no more than steady, and trade dragged on some pretty decent offerings. Veals were in fairly large supply, yet insufficient for the wants of the trade. Buyers all had liberal orders and were free buyers at last week's high range of prices, but they resisted all efforts towards an advance. The supply of stock cattle to-day was fairly large, but offerings were mostly light and medium weight steers and she stock. Inasmuch as all the regular dealers made good clearance last week, there was quite strong competition for the desirable grades, and sellers had little difficulty in obtaining a 10c advance, while the exceptional sales were 15c higher. However, the demand was not so strong on the common medium qualities and prices ruled around steady. Feeders were very scarce, and numerous orders for good to choice qualified fleshy steers were unfilled. Stock cows and heifers held fully steady and were fairly active, while stock bulls were in rather poor request and unchanged. Cows and veals and a few stock steers composed the supply in the range cattle native division to-day and the numbers were rather limited. There was a very good demand prevailing and prices ruled practically the same as on natives of the same kind and quality. Receipts on the southern side to-day were fairly large and included some fair to good meal-fed steers which sold at \$4.05@4.25, and some fair grassers at \$3.35@3.40. The tone of the market was about steady with the close of last week, but there was good life to the trade. Cows and heifers and veals were in fairly good supply and trading was quite active and fully steady with the close of last week.

Receipts of hogs at the five points to-day aggregated only 39,000 which was 16,000 under the supply of last Monday. The small number in sight caused prices to advance 10@15c with very few selling at the minimum of the advance. Prices ranged from \$5.57@5.75 with the bulk selling at \$5.60@5.70. The quality of hogs was quite good.

There was a little better tone to the sheep market to-day, although receipts were quite heavy. Idaho lambs sold largely at \$6.25@6.35 with good Utah lambs at \$6.15, while 46-lb Idaho feeding lambs sold at \$5.35.

WARRICK.

## Kansas City Live-Stock Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday, July 31, 1906.

Cattle shippers were much better satisfied with the market last week than they were the week before. All good cattle gained 15@25c, the best fat steers more in some cases, and about the only kind that failed to stay in line was soft grass steers sent in a little too soon. Packers claim these do not sell in the beef and refused to pay any advance on them last week. More stocker and feeder buyers were around the yards last week than any week before this season and prices stiffened up a little 10@20c, as a natural result. However, it is not believed the country will pay much more than present range of prices this fall, although, if demand develops along with the corn prospects, values may creep upward a little.

The supply to-day is light at 9,000 head, market 5@10c higher on all kinds. The top beef steers last week sold at \$5.65 and numerous sales were at \$5.50, while a large percentage of beef steers were of the disliked soft grass variety, selling at \$3.75@4.50. Top price to-day \$5.40. Choice heifers and yearlings are selling at \$4.75@5.20, dry-lot cows and heifers \$2.50@3.25, @4.25, grass cows and heifers \$2.50@3.25, canners \$1.75@2.25, grass bulls \$2@2.75, veals \$3@5.75, with the heavy ones sorted out at around \$3.50. Range stockers are selling at \$2.50@3.25, feeders from Colorado and the Panhandle at \$3.25@3.65, the best native stockers and feeders \$3.50@4.25.

Hog run was again light last week, but prices has a downward tendency most of the time, apparently without any reason. Packers claim, though, that there is no money in packings hogs now, no profit in any of the hogs they buy above the number required for the fresh meat trade. Run is light all around to-day, only 3,000 here, market 5@10c higher, top \$5.80, bulk of sales \$5.70@5.77.

Sheep prices checked their downward course Thursday of last week and closed the week firm. No further reductions are expected just now. There is a strong demand for feeding stuff, and several strings of Idaho feeders sold late last week at \$4.20@4.35, feeding ewes at \$3.75. Supply to-day is 5,000 head, market 5@10c higher and active. The stuff to-day is mostly range grassers, fat ewes at \$4.25, yearlings \$4.55 and \$5, spring lambs \$6.10@6.40.

J. A. RICKART.

## Kansas City Grain Markets.

There was fair trading in the grain pit yesterday and it being the closing day of the month, prices were bid up, both July and September. Cables came in lower and there was a good increase in the visible supply in the United States and Canada last week. Cash grain was also weak to a little lower, but this had no influence upon the market here. July closed 1/2c higher and September advanced 1c. Corn, under the influence of fine weather and good crop prospects, was weak and trading light. The country, under the favorable outlook of the new crop, was inclined to let go of its new corn more willingly. September closed 1/2c lower than the day before and trading light, and July lost 1/2c.

Kansas City futures yesterday and the day before: —Closed—

Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Yes' day.	Sat' day.
<b>WHEAT—</b>				
July 80	80	79	80	79 1/2
Sept. 76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2
Dec. 77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77
<b>CORN—</b>				
July 48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Sept. 45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Dec. 38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
May 39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2

In store—Wheat, 885,100 bushels; corn, 160,900 bushels; oats, 29,900 bushels, and rye, 8,300 bushels.

**WHEAT.**

Receipts the past 48 hours.....557 cars  
 Receipts the same time last year.....160 cars  
 Shipments the past 48 hours.....434 cars  
 Shipments the same time last year.....111 cars  
 Inspections for Saturday.....301 cars

There was a good demand yesterday, both from millers and the elevator people and there was some shipping demand. But with receipts heavy and a good increase in the visible supply in the United States and Canada last week, 1,478,000 bushels, this helped to make buyers independent and they were bearish throughout the day, but the actual decline was light and came late in the day. Liverpool came in lower at the close. The primary receipts were 1,647,000 bushels, against 1,291,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 745,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 13,500 bushels. In Chicago September closed 1/2c higher and here the same option finished 1c up. By sample on track here at Kansas City:

- No. 1 hard, 2 cars 83c, 1 car 82 1/2c, 1 car 82c, 4 cars 80c.
- No. 2 hard, 1 car Turkey 82 1/2c, 2 cars Turkey 82 1/2c, 8 cars 83c, 8 cars Turkey 82c, 1 car 81 1/2c, 5 cars Turkey 81c, 9 cars 81c, 30 cars 80 1/2c, 99 cars 80c, 22 cars 79 1/2c.
- No. 3 hard, 1 car Turkey 81 1/2c, 3 cars Turkey 81c, 2 cars 81c, 3 cars 80 1/2c, 1 car Turkey 80c, 8 cars 80c, 1 car 79 1/2c, 21 cars 79c, 1 car 78 1/2c, 10 cars 78c.
- No. 4 hard, 1 car 78 1/2c, 17 cars 78c, 1 car 77 1/2c, 2 cars 77c, 1 car 76 1/2c, 1 car old 76c, 3 cars 76c, 4 cars 75c.
- Rejected hard, 2 cars 76c, 1 car 73c.
- No grade hard, 2 cars live weevilly 75c, 2 cars 74c.
- No. 2 red, 1 car 83c, 10 cars 82 1/2c, 18 cars 82c.
- No. 3 red, 2 cars 81c, 1 car 80 1/2c, 8 cars 80c.
- No. 4 red, 1 car 79c, 1 car 78 1/2c, 2 cars 77c.
- Rejected red, 1 car 78c, 1 car 73c.
- No grade red, 1 car 71c.
- Mixed wheat, No. 2, 1 car 81c.

## CORN.

Receipts the past 48 hours.....117 cars  
 Receipts same time last year.....41 cars  
 Shipments the past 48 hours.....43 cars  
 Shipments same time last year.....19 cars  
 Inspections for Saturday.....51 cars

With more in yesterday than for some time and the new crop so far advanced as to be pretty nearly safe and the outlook most flattering, buyers were backward and bearish and prices ruled fully 1/2c lower, both mixed and white, and the close was weak, and a number of cars were unsold at the close. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 181,000 bushels, but this had no influence upon the market here. Liverpool came in lower at the close, which was also against holders. The primary receipts were 660,000 bushels, against 621,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 506,000 bushels. Exports from the four Atlantic ports, 193,000 bushels. In Chicago September closed 1/2c lower and here the same option finished 1/2c. By sample on track here at Kansas City:

- No. 2 white, 5 cars 50 1/2c, 1 car 50 1/4c, 1 car 50c, 1 car bulkhead 50c.
- No. 3 white, nominally 49 1/2c@49 3/4c.
- No. 4 white, nominally 47 1/2c@47 3/4c.
- No. 2 mixed, 12 cars 48 1/2c, 1 car 48 1/4c, 1 car 48c, 1 car yellow 50 1/2c, 2 cars yellow 50c, 6 cars yellow 49 1/2c.
- No. 3 mixed, 1 car 48 1/2c, 1 car 48 1/4c, 8 cars 48c.
- No grade, 2 cars 40c.
- No. 4 mixed, nominally 46 1/2c@47c.

## OATS.

Receipts the past 48 hours.....20 cars  
 Receipts same time last year.....6 cars  
 Shipments the past 48 hours.....8 cars  
 Shipments same time last year.....1 car  
 Inspections for Saturday.....12 cars

The week opened yesterday with a good demand, both for mixed and white. But with corn coming in more freely and declining, buyers were inclined to bear down on prices and, while they wanted oats, at the same time they wanted them at lower prices and the lower grades all showed a decline. In Chicago September closed 1/2c lower, which was against the market and helped to make buyers bearish. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 635,000 bushels, but this failed to influence values. By sample on track here at Kansas City:

- No. 2 mixed, 1 car red 28c, 4 cars old 27c, 1 car old 26 1/2c, 4 cars 26 1/2c, 2 cars new 26c.
- No. 3 mixed, 2 cars 27c, 4 cars new 25c, 1 car bulkhead 25c.
- No. 4 mixed, nominally 24@25c.
- No. 2 white, 1 car old 31 1/2c, 1 car col- or 30c.
- No grade, 1 car 24 1/2c.
- No. 3 white, nominally 29@29 1/2c.
- No. 4 white, nominally 27@27 1/2c.

## McLaughlin's Prize-Winners Arrive.

The McLaughlin Bros.' prize winners at the three great shows in France have

made a record-breaking trip. They sailed from London on the 1st. She docked in New York. As soon as the horses were passed through the Custom House they were transferred to a special train furnished by the Adams Express Co. and arrived in Columbus every horse well. It is proper that the best lot of horses that ever left France should have been brought through to their destination in the best and quickest possible manner. This is the third importation of McLaughlin Bros. for this year, and they have not lost a single horse in transit.

## The Right Road, Chicago Great Western Railway.

From Kansas City to Chicago, Dubuque, Des Moines, Marshalltown, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The best of equipment and service on all trains. Low summer rates now in effect. For further information apply to J. H. Lyman, G. A., 7 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

## PUBLICATION NOTICE.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

J. H. Skinner, Plaintiff, vs. T. F. Frawley, Enterprise Land, Loan and Investment Company, Security Company, a Corporation of Connecticut, William B. Rankine, H. D. Booge, Nellie J. Rankine, William Stout, Mary F. Carey, Mrs. Jeffie Wickline, Defendants.

The defendants in the above entitled action are hereby notified that they have been sued by said plaintiff in said court to quiet his title as against them to the south 1/2 of the south 1/2 of the north 1/2 of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 12, Range 15, in Shawnee County, Kansas, and to exclude them from all interest therein. And said defendants are further notified that they must answer the petition filed by said plaintiff in said court on or before the 7th day of September, 1906, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly.

M. T. CAMPBELL,  
 Attorney for Plaintiff.

## 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.

**SIX SHORTHORN BULLS**—13 to 16 months old, eligible to registry, mostly reds, all sired by British Lion 13882 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.

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

**FOR SALE**—One French Coach Stallion, dark brown, 16 1/2 hands, 1300 pounds, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, drives fine, single or double. Dr. Hugh S. Maxwell, Salina, Kans.

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

## SWINE.

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

## 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 Kaffir-corn seeds. Prices and sample on application. Adams & Walton, Oaage 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.

**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 second 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, 8 chicken houses, large young orchard, hanging full of choice varieties of apples, 400 peach trees, 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. Implement, 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. Oils & Smith, Natoma, Osborne Co., Kans.

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

**FOR SALE**—A good stock ranch including stock, in Kearney County, Kans. Cheap for cash. No trade. A. L. Garrison, Kendall, Kans.

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

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

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

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

**FIFTY farms** in Southern Kansas, from \$18 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 666, Wichita, Kans.

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

**FARMS FOR SALE**—640 acres in a body, 160 level wheat land, 200 creek bottom hay land, irrigated, half of it good alfalfa land, 60 acres alfalfa, 1/2 mile creek; all fenced and cross-fenced; 9-room house, 2x28 stable, granary, sheds, corrals; a first-class home; \$25 per acre. 640 acres, fenced, no improvements; 160 of it creek bottom hay land, half of it good alfalfa land, 100 acres level wheat land, balance pasture; one mile of creek; \$4,000. 320 acres, 200 level wheat land, fenced, 180 ready for wheat this fall; \$10 per acre. E. H. Boyer, Meade, Kans., Meade County.

**CHEAP LAND**—160 acres, improved, \$2400. \$900 cash, balance easy terms. 80 acres, all bottom, good improvements, \$2500. 160 acres one-half cultivated, \$3000 worth of improvements, \$3200. 80 acres, one-half cultivated, \$1000. 320 acres, good improvements, \$4500. 40 acres, all bottom, no improvements, 2 miles from town, \$1200. 320 acres, 70 acres bottom, well improved, \$6200. 480 acres, fine improvements, 150 acres tame grass, \$9600. 1480 acres, 500 acres bottom, 40 acres timber, good improvements, \$21.50 per acre. Any kind or size. Try us, at Florence, Minneapolis or Salina, Kansas. Garrison & Studebaker.

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**POSITION WANTED** by a middle-age man as manager of 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.

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

**WANTED**—Middle aged woman with no incumbances to do house work in a family of three. B. 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 Ending August 3.

Johnson County—Roscoe Smith, Clerk.  
**HORSE**—Taken up by H. B. Jackson, in Monticello tp., June 23, 1906, one light brown or bay mare; valued at \$30.00.

Jackson County—F. E. McConnell, Clerk.  
**COW**—Taken up by B. J. Hamilton, in Franklin tp., July 31, 1906, one red brindle cow, branded "L" on right hip, marked by two under bits in left ear.

## PATENTS.

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



**To Grow Alfalfa in Nemaha County.**

E. M. COLLINS, BEFORE NEMAHA COUNTY FARMER'S INSTITUTE.

So many say they would like to grow alfalfa but have always failed to get a stand, I will give my plan, after the experiences of ten years with hardly a failure. I have almost entirely given up spring seeding. The ground to be put in alfalfa this year should be sown to oats, millet, or flax, or some crop that will come off not later than August 1, and July 1 is all the better. The seed-bed should then be immediately prepared by plowing or disking. If plowed, it should be harrowed until fine and smooth. I have found that the disk by lapping half (and it needs a second disking in the same way), gives a fine, loose surface three to four inches deep, and I think it better than plowing when there is not too much trash on the ground. Be sure to keep the surface loose and fine and free from weeds and grass until the seed is sown, which should be from August 1 to 15.

I sow from 12 to 15 pounds per acre with a hand, broadcast seeder. I would advise 15 pounds per acre, to be sure of a good stand. To cover the seed, harrow lightly with harrow-teeth about half slant. Keep all stock off, as the young plant is small and easily damaged. I have yet to learn of a failure when properly sown in this way; and I think it will grow on any land in Nemaha County where the roots will not be in water. We are getting good crops on poor, worn-out upland. Of course, I mean good crops for that kind of land; as one can not expect to get the same crop on poor soil that we do on good soil. But with this crop we build up poor soil at a profit, as I think can be done in no other way.

**THE HARVEST.**

The harvesting is a very important matter, and care should be taken not to sow more than can be well handled, as the first and second crops are harvested when the farmer is very busy with corn. But I think any farmer with five or ten acres will never want to be without it. Alfalfa hay for cattle should be cut just about the time it gets started in bloom. The idea generally is to cut when about one-tenth of the bloom is out, but as the first crop is very large and the straws become woody, so that cattle do not eat it well, I prefer to cut it earlier rather than later. This nearly always brings the first cutting about the first of June, and for the rest of the season from four to six weeks' growth makes a good crop. Hay for horses should become nearer ripe as they will eat the woody stems and give better satisfaction, not being so washy as the early-cut hay. The seed-crop seems to be a very uncertain one. It will seldom make seed in wet weather, as on the bottoms or on rich soil the stalk becomes so heavy it will fall over, and then a new growth starts which takes all the sustenance of the plant and the old stalks die. On lighter soil it seldom falls, but wet weather seems to prevent proper fertilization of the bloom and the pods fail to properly mature, so that unless all looks favorable I do not try for a seed crop. The second cutting is generally the best for seed, and takes about the same time to mature as two crops of hay. If a crop is not cut when ready, we lose not only the best of that crop, but are losing the making of another crop. We nearly always cut four times, and in a warm, dry season make five cuttings.

**STORING ALFALFA.**

Of course, there is no way to keep hay so well as in a barn, though with the first and second crop of alfalfa, the danger of fire by spontaneous combustion is a serious matter; and by keeping the stacks always full in the middle, so as to get a good outward drain to all parts of the stack we have but little damaged hay, and I am not sure a barn is desirable for large quantities. Since the hay is not slippery but of a stringy nature, it can be easily stacked any way desired, if pains be taken. We always try to do all raking in the morning before it is

too dry so as not to shatter the leaves. And as soon as it will do, which with good, drying weather is about three days for the first crop, get it in the stack where it is safe. We generally take a good crop from the windrow with hand forks and either put it in the wagon and haul to the stack, or, if pretty green, put in small stacks where it will cure nicely if the weather is good. But I think to cure this way is a slower process and therefore more dangerous in this climate.

**FEEDING ALFALFA.**

The feeding-qualities of alfalfa are well known, and give the best results for all stock on the farm; and for milch cows there is certainly nothing to equal it. I feed the coarse stems that are left by the cattle to the horses, and every particle is eaten. Hogs will eat a good deal of it, and the third or fourth crop is nearly as good for them as pasture. I do not think alfalfa should be considered a pasture-grass for anything but hogs, and for them it certainly can not be excelled. I pasture about twenty-five head per acre and then cut the first two hay crops, which keeps the pasture fresh and even. And by not using the same pasture two years in succession one can largely prevent killing of the alfalfa, which would result if continuously pastured. For cattle and sheep pasture, it is more dangerous than clover on account of bloat, and I think should never be used in that way. Care should be taken in feeding hay, especially if green, to horses or cattle, as they are so fond of it they will often eat too much when not used to it. I like to have a stack of straw or corn-fodder to feed at a rack in the yard and feed alfalfa in the barn if horses are not working; but if they are at work and are not in the yard, I try to keep swathe hay or straw in the barn. I think for stock as well as for people, a variety of feed is desirable, and alfalfa hay should head the list for stock as wheat heads the list of our grains.

**Shorthorn Cattle.**

L. V. SANFORD, BEFORE THE NEMAHA COUNTY FARMER'S INSTITUTE.

The Shorthorn breed of cattle had its origin in the counties of York and Durham in Northeastern England. The breed sprang from stock known as the Holderness cattle, pied cattle of Lincolnshire, Yorkshire cattle and some Dutch or Flanders cows. At first they were known as the Teeswater cattle from the valley which they inhabited. The first great improvements in the breed were made by the Colling brothers—Charles and Robert. They began their breeding operations about the year 1783 and continued until the years 1810 and 1818 respectively. Their great improvements were followed by the work of Thomas Bates of Kirkclevington and the Booths of Killerby and Warlaby. Bates bred with some reference to the milking qualities of his cattle as well as for beef, while the Booths bred primarily for thickness of flesh. In establishing their respective types, each of these pioneer breeders practiced a system of in-and-in breeding which was, in some cases, carried to extreme limits, these extremes often producing their most noted animals.

Of the later day constructive breeders, none can compare with Amos Cruickshank of Sittyton, Scotland. He bred for a type of animal possessing a strong constitution, of a thick, flesh-carrying kind, and which would give the largest returns for a given amount of feed consumed. But few breeders have ever attained such success as did the sage of Sittyton.

**GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.**

But enough of history. Let us now turn to a more practical phase of our subject: What constitutes a good Shorthorn? The general form should be, when viewed from the side, of a rectangular shape. The top and underlines should be straight and parallel; the body should be broad, deep, and set close to the ground, and the entire carcass should be covered with a deep, even covering of mellow, yet firm flesh. The hair should be thick and fine; the skin rather thick yet pliable. The

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bone should be dense and of medium size. The head should be broad, the mouth large, jaws wide and nostrils large. The face should be short and have a quiet expression. On the male, we would, of course, expect to find a strong head and horn of a positive, masculine character. Avoid a feminine head on a male.

The head of the female, on the other hand, should be strictly feminine. The neck should be short and thick and in the male, bear a decided crest. The joining of the body and neck should be smooth with full shoulder vein. The shoulders should not be too upright nor too open at the top and should be well covered with flesh. The brisket should be well advanced and the breast wide. The legs should be short and straight with a full arm. The chest should be full, deep, and wide, with a large heart girth, indicating strong constitution. A long, well-sprung rib, evenly covered with thick flesh, is desirable. By flesh is meant the lean meat or muscle, not fat. Fat can be fed on but flesh can not be, beyond a limited extent, and must be inherited. The back should be straight, smooth, and even, the loin thick and broad and the flank full and even with the underline. The hips should be smooth and less prominent in the male than in the female. A full, deep, and wide, full twist and short, straight legs complete our description of the beef type of Shorthorn.

**MILKERS.**

Among the Shorthorns are to be found many famous milkers and in these we would not expect to find the full flank and twist as space must be allowed for a well-developed udder.

**COLOR OF SHORTHORNS.**

Shorthorn colors are red, red and white, white, and roan. Some years ago there arose what was known in Shorthorn circles as the color craze. This originated upon the Western range, ranchmen preferring solid red colors and worse still, dark reds; hence the breeders who supplied that

trade bred for what would please their customers. The result was that many light-colored animals were passed by and dark reds selected which were much inferior to the lighter colored ones. As a general rule, the lighter colored sorts are much better in their handling qualities than the dark reds. Fortunately, the "color craze" is subsiding, but traces of it are yet too much in evidence.

**INDIVIDUAL MERIT.**

Another direction in which popular favor has worked injury to the Shorthorn, is the tendency to follow certain fashionable lines of breeding at the expense of individual merit. This, perhaps, reached its climax in the speculations in Bates pedigrees, which in 1873 caused a single specimen of the Bates blood—8th Duchess of Geneva—to sell at the New York Mills public sale for the record price of \$40,600. Due to this speculation, unwise methods were adopted in breeding Bates Shorthorns, and as a result, the cattle underwent deterioration and hence lost favor. To-day, the blood most sought is Scotch blood, and while it undoubtedly possesses much merit, it may also be overdone by the breeding of so-called "pure" Scotch strains indefinitely.

Let us see that our Shorthorns have individual merit, then see that they have a pedigree which will insure a liberal amount of prepotency, then it matters not whether they are "pure Scotch" or "pure Bates" or whether they are red, white, or roan. What the farmer wants is an animal that will convert grass and grain into beef and milk upon short notice and do it at a profit; and therein lies the crowning glory of Shorthorn cattle.

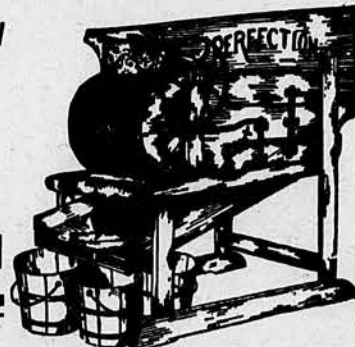
He who asks advice from others simply to strengthen his own opinions, to say the least, is a shrub man.—Josh Billings.

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

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### Various Observations in Regard to Subordinate Granges.

From all quarters of the West comes the same story of inability in keeping the granges to the straight line of duty. The same difficulties or hindrances obstruct the way to a successful outcome of Grange meetings.

The average farmer feels that during the strenuous necessities of the haying season a moment's delay is not to be thought of. While this is wise, in a measure, is it right for one's own sake to ignore the respite from cares that weary mentally as well as physically? A few hours spent with neighbors at the grange will lighten that settled, melancholy visage which the ceaseless round of toil on the farm will bring.

The things that touch our lives, after all, are the things that count.

We have only to observe associations of all kinds to realize the fact that none can remain in the same condition for even a short period. There must be progress forward or backward. And so with the individual.

The Grange that is in a state of inactivity would better awaken to the duty of reconstruction.

### Ohio Granges.

The Ohio State Grange at its last session took a decided step forward when it adopted the new "Educational Feature," which is now just being introduced among the subordinate Granges of the State. This is a move in the right direction, and will doubtless receive the hearty endorsement of the Patrons of the State. This is real progress, and will, if successfully carried out, attract the attention of the farmers as nothing else will. It will place the Order upon a higher plane of living. Less stress will be placed upon the pecuniary benefits arising from the Order and more upon the educational features. This will be more lasting and bring to the Order a class of members who will be induced to join from better and higher motives than merely pecuniary advantage, and who will have a clearer conception of the real purposes for which the Grange was instituted. We notice other State Granges are introducing new features also. This is one of the surest evidences of future progress and stability that we have and in these progressive features rest and upon them depend the future perpetuity and stability of the Order in the United States.—Bulletin.

### Make the Grange Felt.

The Grange is the natural and convenient channel for the expression of the voice of the combined farming community.

It is well known that in any community in which the Grange is organized it includes in its membership the intelligent, progressive and substantial farmers of that community.

These, then, are in a position to express the progressive sentiment of the community, and it should be recog-

nized in every public matter that the Grange, the safeguard of the farmer's interests, must be reckoned with.

Are your taxes too high? Why? Are public offices, in your county, public snaps? Why?

Are the public contracts given to public favorites at extravagant prices? Why?

Are laws made for the protection of all being openly disregarded? Why? Are corporations lightly taxed, and thus escape their just share of governmental expenses? Why?

Against these and a hundred other like abuses you inwardly rebel, and yet the remedy for them is always within your hands.

The redress of these evils is not politics. It is business—the farmer's business, and the Grange is the most powerful medium for carrying it out.

Make it fairly recognized and acknowledged that the farmer and his success is at the basis of the prosperity of the country, and that everything which in the least injures him injures the entire business world.

All of these things should be considered by the subordinate Granges, and, beginning with the smaller abuses, those right in our own communities and our own countries, we should apply the corrective power which rests in our hands.

By firm, decisive, concerted effort, make it recognized that the farmer, being the producer, is also in a position to dictate how the product of his labor shall be used.—Grange Bulletin.

## The Veterinarian

**Chronic Cough.**—I have a horse that has been coughing for a month or more. What can I do for him?

L. L. B.

Answer.—Give your horse the following: Ammonium chloride, eight ounces; nitrate of potash, six ounces; digitalis, pulverized, four drachms; pulverized nux vomica, two ounces; salt, eight ounces; linseed-meal, five pounds; glycyrrhiza root, six ounces. Give a tablespoonful of the powder in ground feed three times daily.

**Ailing Steer.**—Last spring we lost a 2-year-old black heifer. She seemed all right one evening about sunset, was in good condition and seemed as well as any of the animals on the farm. The next morning she was down and had discharged about three quarts of blood from the rectum, which was slightly turned out. Her eyes were glassy and sunken. She lived, ate and drank some for three days but never got up. The digestion seemed all right and the bowels in perfect condition. Now we have a 14-months-old steer afflicted in the same manner. We have talked with several experienced cattlemen but none of them had ever seen anything like it. Could you please tell us what the trouble is and what to do should it occur again?

Hunter, Kans.

G. W. H.

Answer.—Your heifer has evidently strained to cause the blood to flow. Where there is considerable straining we advise injecting directly into the rectum about 2 ounces tincture opium. Repeat dose in about an hour if the straining does not cease. In case there seems to be a digestive trouble, it is advisable to give a quart of raw linseed oil or 1½ pounds Epsom salts. Although you say the digestion seems all right, there may be something that the animals have eaten that has caused the trouble, and it would be advisable to give something to remove the material. Would advise rubbing the steer's legs and bathing with water as hot as the animal can endure.

**Horse With Lump On Leg.**—My horse was kicked on the leg last spring; the lump is about the thickness of one's hand and located just below the knee.

F. P.

Answer.—For your horse's leg would prescribe the following liniment: Tincture cantharides, 4 ounces; tincture capsicum, 6 ounces; tincture iodine, 4 ounces; compound soap liniment, 2 ounces. Mix and rub on af-

fected spot daily until sore, then withhold medicine one or two days, then begin again.

**Cow With Caked Udder.**—I have a cow that has a caked bag. The two hind quarters are effected. She has been this way for the last two weeks. What shall I do for her?

H. S.

Iola, Kans.

Answer.—Melt together 4 ounces gum camphor, 6 ounces vaseline. Rub into cow's udder three times daily. If you find that this does not take out all of the swelling, you may need to poultice the udder with hot water.

**Horse Stepped on Nail.**—I have an old gray horse that stepped on a nail about a week ago, and ran it into the bottom of the foot for about two inches. I poured turpentine into the bottom of the foot immediately after pulling out the nail. The next day the horse was very lame and the leg is swelled almost to the knee. What shall I do?

Burlington, Kans.

W. S. K.

Answer.—You did the proper thing in pouring the turpentine into the horse's foot, but doubtless the nail infected the foot. I would advise poulticing the horse's foot with bran to which has been added one of the common disinfectants, changing the poultice as often as it gets cold. As soon as the inflammation is taken out of the foot the swelling will leave the leg.

**Mare With Cough.**—I have a 3-year-old, roan mare that has a short cough that seems to come from the throat whenever she exerts herself. Her nostrils are slightly inflamed and sometimes she has a slight running at the nose. She has been in this condition for a week or ten days and at first I thought she had the distemper so I rubbed a little coal tar in her nostrils and around the feed-box. I have been working her pretty hard at times during harvest but she has often had three or four days run on pasture. She eats and drinks well and when she is at work I feed her a gallon of soaked

shelled corn at a meal. What ails the mare and what can I do for her?

Vesper, Kans.

J. F. K.

Answer.—For your mare's cough, have the following prescription filled: 4 ounces chloride of potash, 2 ounces ammonium chloride, 2 ounces pulverized digitalis, 2 pounds ground linseed meal, 4 ounces pulverized Glycyrrhiza root. Give one tablespoonful of this mixture twice daily in ground feed.

**Swelling On Mare's Jaw.**—I have a 2-year-old mare that has an enlargement on the lower jaw, first noticed about a month ago. The lump is hard and about half the size of the other jaw. The place is sore but the mare is in fair condition. What is the growth and how can it be removed? W. O. S.

Holsington, Kans.

Answer.—I would advise your having the following prescription filled at your drug store. Use the liniment three times daily upon the affected part with considerable rubbing; 4 ounces gum camphor, 8 ounces rectified spirits, 3 ounces oil terebinthinae, 6 ounces fluid extract of Phytolacca decandra, 8 ounces tincture belladonna, 3 ounces compound soap liniment. If you cannot get this prescription filled, send direct to our veterinary department and we will fill your prescription for you.

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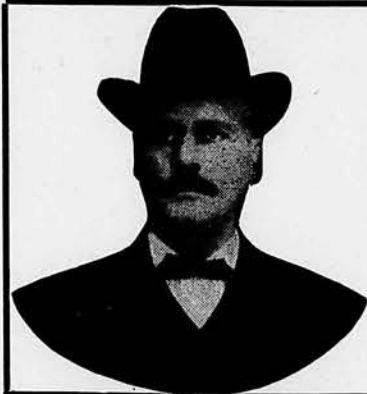
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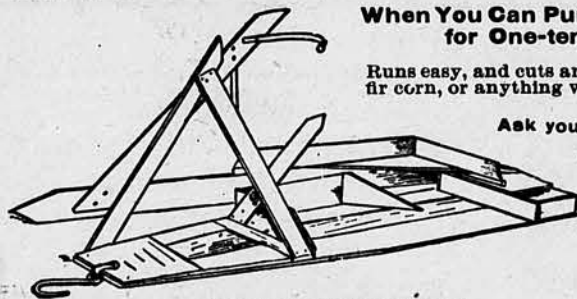




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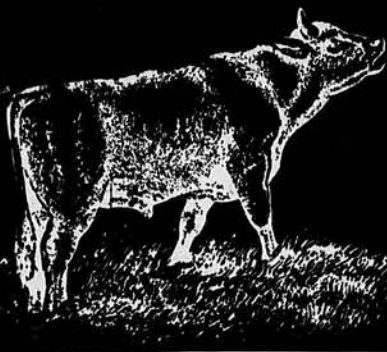
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 Will be sold at **MASTIN, KANSAS**

**SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905**

Sale will include the entire show herd fitted for the fairs this fall; also the world's renowned champion sows, **Darkness**, **Lady Louise**, **Perfect's Daisy**, **Miss Perfect I Know**, **Hazel Perfection**, **Runaway Girl**, **Perfect Beauty** (dam of the St. Louis champion, **Corrector 2d**), etc.

There will be 9 sons and daughters of **Darkness**, the greatest sow in the world; 8 sons and daughters of **Lady Louise**, the second greatest sow in the world, and others of the same kind. This will be the greatest sale in the history of the Poland-China breed. Catalogue ready August 1. Apply for one to

**ALLEN F. OVEATT, Mgr.,**  
**MASTIN, KANSAS**

Auctioneers, **H. O. CONELL.**  
**D. P. McCRACKER. T. H. MASTIN, JR., Adms.**

**SPECIAL CAR WILL LEAVE KANSAS CITY MORNING OF SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK**