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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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Preliminary returns to the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate a winter wheat crop of about 424,400,000 bushels (254,640,000 centals), or an average of 14.3 bushels (8.6 centals) per acre, as compared with 12.4 bushels (7.4 centals) per acre last year, as finally estimated.

We are in receipt of a communication from the State Veterinarian at Manhattan stating that glanders has been found recently in nearly all parts of the State, and that Texas fever has

appeared in several counties. He also mentions the fact that the State of Kansas should have several hundred more qualified veterinary surgeons to aid in eradicating these troubles, and says he would like to interest several young men from every county in the State to take the veterinary course which has just been inaugurated at the Agricultural College, with a view of taking charge of this public work, after graduating.

OKLAHOMA LANDS FOR LEASE.

Land-renters and men of small means will be delighted to hear that the Interior Department of the United States has at last decided to open up to lease for agricultural purposes, the Indian Reserve pasture lands of Oklahoma. More than 400,000 acres of land is offered for lease and consists of some of the best agricultural land in Oklahoma. These reserve pastures are located in Caddo, Kiowa and Comanche Counties.

The terms are reasonable, and the length of the lease being fixed at five

are covered with mesquit grass. All the pasture reserves are well watered, and much of the land is located along creek- and river-bottoms.

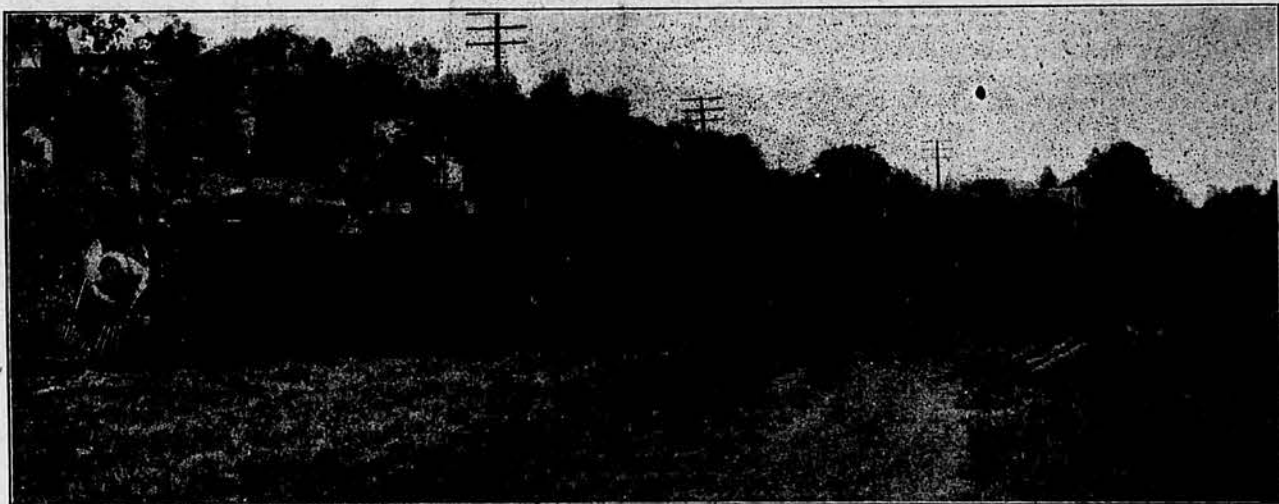
NATIONAL RECIPROCITY CONFERENCE.

Under a call issued by the National Live-Stock Association, delegates from agricultural, live-stock, commercial, manufacturing, and other industrial organizations met in conference in Chicago, August 16 and 17, for the purpose of considering ways and means of averting what promise to be serious effects growing out of the present tariff legislation of the German and other foreign Governments. The action proposed by this conference would have been unnecessary but for the failure of the United States Senate to ratify various reciprocity treaties negotiated by the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations. These treaties gave special privileges on our markets in exchange for privileges on the markets of countries treated with and were along the line of suggestions made several years

A MODERN DAIRY HIGH SCHOOL.

Modern business methods have reached their limit in the progressiveness shown by the Blue Valley Creamery Co., of St. Joseph, Mo. Most business houses are after the dollar that is immediately in sight. They do not care to give more than the value of this dollar when they receive it. They are after immediate returns and nothing else is thought of or will satisfy them. Hence it is that the business house that uses brains in its management and devises innovations in its methods, serves to attract the attention of the business world, and to build up business for the community as well as for themselves. By the use of such methods the Blue Valley Creamery Co. has grown from very small beginnings to the greatest exclusive butter factory in the world.

In casting about over their territory they realized that the section of country embraced in Northwestern Missouri and Southwestern Iowa, through which passes the Chicago Great Western Railway, has been de-



BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY COMPANY'S SPECIAL DAIRY TRAIN OVER THE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

years from January 1, 1906, with the lessee's preference right to re-lease at the end of five years, offers an opportunity to the renter or man of small means to secure the use of land in a rich agricultural section of Oklahoma.

The amount of land to be leased to any one person is from 160 acres or fraction of a quarter section up to not to exceed two sections. Bids are to be opened at Anadarko, Okla., December 4, 1905, by Col. James F. Randlett, U. S. A., United States Indian Agent.

These reserve pastures are located in the vicinity of territory traversed by the Rock Island System as follows:

Reserve pasture No. 1 includes about 380,000 acres and is located south of the town of Chattanooga, Okla.

Reserve pasture No. 2 covers only a few sections east of Apache, Okla., and Reserve pasture No. 4 contains about 20,541 acres south of Lone Wolf, Okla.

The rainfall this year, in this section, has been above the average. The lands of reserve pasture No. 2 are generally classed as bluestem. Most of the lands of reserves numbered 1 and 4

ago by that eminent American, James G. Blaine.

The friends of reciprocity have become convinced that until there shall be a radical change in the Senate, reciprocity treaties will not be ratified. A two-thirds majority of the Senate is required for the ratification of a treaty. In looking up the manner of the handling of this subject by other countries, notably by Germany, it has been discovered that the German tariff consists of a double set of schedules; the general rates which received the sanction of the German law of December 9, 1902, though they have not been put into force, and the conventional, or those arrived at by most of the bargaining with foreign countries. Unless this country shall enter into some arrangement whereby lower than our present duties can be accredited on German imports, exports from this country to Germany will have to pay the highest rate of duty put in force in that country; whereas, other countries which are prepared to make some concessions on German imports are fa-

(Continued on page 870.)

voted almost exclusively to corn-raising for so many years that the limit of its wealth-producing powers is almost reached. This is naturally a rich country capable of producing a great variety of crops which are not now grown there. The farmer who grows corn only gets but a relatively small percentage of the wealth which the soil is capable of producing. The growing of this crop tends to impoverish the land and returns nothing to it which will add to its fertility. The same is true of the wheat crop and sections of country that devote themselves entirely to one crop will reach the limit of their prosperity at an early stage in their history and will thenceforward barely hold their own or will deteriorate while the world about them is progressing.

With these conditions in mind, and with the desire to aid the farmer in every way to renewed prosperity and new methods by which he can make more money with the same expenditure of capital and labor, the officials of the Blue Valley Creamery Co., acting with those of the Chicago Great

(Continued on page 872.)

The Kansas Good Roads Association Meeting.

Perhaps no more enthusiastic body of men ever assembled in Topeka than that which faced President Grant Billbe of the Kansas Good Roads Association when he called that body to order in its second annual convention. Representatives were present from many different parts of the State, though Bourbon, Allen, and Riley Counties had perhaps the strongest delegations. At the first session there were about seventy-five accredited delegates from outside Shawnee County who represented granges, boards of county commissioners, commercial clubs, agricultural and horticultural societies, the State Agricultural College and the State University, and various township, county and district good-roads associations. A splendid program had been prepared and the meeting was full of interest from start to finish. The delegates as a whole were earnest advocates of metalled roads, but at the same time they realize that the dirt road is here to stay, and a considerable portion of the time was devoted to a discussion of how to build and maintain it. It had been planned to give the oilmen ample opportunity to show the value of crude oil for road-building and a number of oil companies were invited to send representatives to the meeting. But one responded, however, and he would not recommend the use of the crude oil for miscellaneous use on all kinds of soil, but did recommend the residuum remaining after the lighter distillates had been removed for use on sandy or gravelly soil. It was shown that Kansas oil is not sufficiently heavy in asphaltum to be used for road-building in its crude state. The papers read at this meeting will appear in the KANSAS FARMER.

Several items of business were transacted that are of importance to the association and to the people of the State.

These will be found in part in the reports of committees which follow.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NEEDED LEGISLATION.

Whereas, the National Government has spent vast sums of money in aid of trade and commerce, by way of appropriations for rivers and harbors, and has loaned its credit to transcontinental railroads, and besides has granted them munificent gifts of public lands and is now engaged in building the Isthmian Canal, an enterprise that will cost the tax payers of the Nation more than \$200,000,000, and

Whereas, the Government has spent and is now spending large sums in building wagon roads in the Philippines and others of our foreign possessions, therefore, be it

Resolved: That in the judgment of this convention it is high time that Congress should make some appropriations in the aid of building public wagon roads for the benefit principally of the farmers of the United States who directly or indirectly bear by far the greater part of the great burden of taxation, National, State and local, and

Resolved: That we advocate also the principle of State aid in the construction of permanent stone roads, as all citizens will be benefitted thereby and all should contribute to the cost of their construction.

Resolved: That we commend the changes made by the last Legislature in our road laws as wise and beneficent, and believe that such changes have already resulted in greatly improved road work and a more economical expenditure of public taxes.

Resolved: That we recommend to our legislators the passage of a law making the poll-tax payable in cash only. The strengthening of the hedge-and-weed-law by amendments giving the township trustees absolute power, where owners of property fail, after due notice, to cut and remove hedge-brush and weeds and charge cost of the same against such property, collectable as all other taxes. Also, to provide that the township board shall have power to use at least fifty per cent of the road taxes in making permanent improvements.

EDWIN SNYDER, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

We, your committee on ways and means, find very little encouragement in the financial phase of the good-roads movement of this State. Our honored secretary-treasurer, I. D. Graham, has financed the Kansas Good Roads Association during the past year out of his private funds, which courtesy is highly appreciated, and we are glad to inform the association that this debt has now been liquidated, but that we are now confronted by an empty treasury. Realizing that nothing can be done without the sinews of war, we recommend that the Kansas Good Roads Association cause its secretary to issue a circular letter addressed to commercial clubs and all other business men's associations of the State, asking for contributions with which to maintain the State Association.

W. R. GOIT, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.

We recommend that the articles of the constitution relating to the meetings of this association be amended to read: "The date of the annual meeting of this association shall be designated by the executive board, and shall be announced at least thirty days prior to the date selected. Said meetings shall be held at Topeka, Kans., unless otherwise provided for by the executive board, which shall have power to call special meetings as often and at such places as they may deem necessary." J. C. WOODIN, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions recommend that we express our thanks to the Commercial Club of Topeka for the use of their hall for our meetings and for the free trolley ride about the city. We also express our thanks to the citizens of Topeka and especially to Mr. Clarence D. Skinner for the automobile ride about the city, which gave our members an opportunity to inspect various kinds of pavements. Our thanks are hereby expressed to the newspapers of Kansas and especially to the Topeka Daily Capital, the Daily State Journal, and the Daily Herald of this city for their liberal announcements and notices of our meetings. We also desire to express our appreciation of the efficient services rendered by our officers, especially to secretary-treasurer, I. D. Graham, to whom much credit is due for the success of this our second annual meeting. We would also express our thanks to the various speakers who have appeared on the program for the excellent addresses they have rendered.

A special resolution introduced by Mr. John G. Matter, of Manhattan Grange, was incorporated with the report of the committee of resolutions. It is as follows: "Whereas, the maintenance of the public roads is as essential as their construction and such vehicles for conveying heavy loads should be in general use as would guard against their being cut up in soft weather, therefore, be it

"Resolved: By the Kansas Good Roads Association now in session, that its influence be used to provide statutory means whereby wide-tired wagons shall be used for drawing heavy loads on our public highways."

The committee on nominations, made a report recommending the election of the following officers and the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the association in their favor. President, C. F. Miller, Ft. Scott; secretary-treasurer, I. D. Graham, Topeka; vice-presidents by congressional districts: First, H. W. McAfee, Topeka; second, J. C. Woodin, Iola; third, E. R. Schermerhorn, Pittsburg; fourth, W. S. Williamson, Emporia; fifth, Alfred Docking, Manhattan; sixth, W. R. Wolf, Ellsworth; seventh, O. O. Kinnison, Garden City; eighth, H. J. Harding, Wichita.

On the evening of the first day of the session, Major T. J. Anderson, secretary of the Topeka Commercial club, announced that that body had purchased a street car and presented it to the association for their use during the evening. It was one of the large, handsome new cars belonging to the Topeka Railway Company, and afforded accommodation for all the members

who cared to make a trip about town. The prime object of the trip was to afford the members of the association an opportunity to inspect the piece of good-road work by Dr. J. C. McClintock in the street fronting Christ's Hospital. This is a dirt road which has been made almost ideal by the use of a King drag and at the expense of Dr. McClintock. On the evening of the second day of the session, and through the courtesy of the owners of automobiles, the delegates were taken on an automobile ride about the city but especially to inspect the macadam road now being built as an extension of Topeka Avenue, and known as the Burlingame Road. They also inspected the West-Sixth street macadam road, and the cinders roads that have been built in and about the asylum grounds.

The enthusiasm of this meeting was surprising and none can guess the good that will be accomplished by these delegates, each of whom goes home from the meeting as a missionary preaching the gospel of good roads. An aggressive campaign is planned for the ensuing year, which includes the organization of township and neighborhood good-roads clubs, the dissemination of good-roads information and literature at farmer's institutes, commercial clubs and business and professional men's organizations throughout the State, and a vigorous campaign for the amendment of our State laws so that all road and poll taxes shall be payable in cash and expended by competent men in the building of good roads, instead of being frittered away as it has heretofore been. The way to get good roads is to build them. The good dirt road is cheap and easily made and no excuse exists for any neighborhood not having it. The macadam road is more expensive and requires a longer time to build, but even this may be accomplished along the highways leading to market centers by the cooperation of both rural and urban citizens. The business man of the city is just as much interested in having good roads lead to his town, as is the business man of the country who travels over them to reach his market. It is the hope of those who are interested in good roads that they may be built so that they may be enjoyed by the present generation as well as by posterity. When this is done we should find that

Life is a highway wondrous fair,
And we are but pilgrims journeying there.
And it's here the rain and there the rain,
But ever the sun comes out again;
And it's over the hill and under the hill,
But ever the way leads onward still;
And it's here a stone and there a stone,
And it's many a mile one must go alone;
And it's here a foe and there a friend,
And many the turn, and at last, the end.
Life is a highway wondrous fair,
And we are but pilgrims journeying there.

Motives and Methods.

M. W. BAKER, WHITE CITY.

My subject may be expressed in two monosyllables, viz., "why" and "how." To put the question more fully, Why do we want good roads and how are we going to obtain them?

While I have chosen a topic broad enough to cover the entire good-roads subject, and one which will permit me to wander through all of the mazes of this complicated subject, from dwelling at length upon the beauty of a country road winding around and over green-clad hills, through fertile valleys and beside the still waters, to the prosaic theme of the most approved method of constructing the best macadam road, had I the power so to do, I am of the opinion that before this convention shall have been closed we will hear all about the best methods, and all of them will be good, and they will be delivered by practical men, who know what they are talking about. Hence, I will not say very much about methods, but will leave that, the really most important part of my subject, largely to others, and will talk more about motives.

Some may say, "That is an idle and useless subject. Of course we all want good roads and it is only speculation to try to find out why we want them, or why we should want them." That may all be true, but if it is such a self-evident truth that we want good roads, why do we not have more of them? Do we want them badly enough? Let us examine ourselves and see.

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Blooded Stock
for August will contain a complete history of this breed; telling of their Dutch origin; their value as milkers, butter producers, cheese makers, etc. W. J. Gillett heads the list of contributors.
The September number will be devoted to Yorkshire hogs. Subscribe now! 25c a year. Anybody can afford 25c.
Blooded Stock, Box 228, Oxford, Pa.

Primitive man knew nothing about good roads. His only avenue was a path or a trail blazed through the forest. Good roads were not down in his book of desires. The question about which we are spending so much time and wasting so much energy in discussing never entered his head. He has no loads to haul and no vehicles in which to haul them. There was no need of good roads. There was no motive, hence there were none.

There are three principal causes for the construction of roads, viz., war, commerce and pleasure. In the history of the human family war has usually preceded commerce, so in the early history of road-building the necessity of moving troops was the motive for constructing good roads. As Russia has built the Siberian railway as a means of transportation of troops and supplies to her far-distant army, so Rome built highways of stone leading out from the capital city to various parts of the empire, thus bringing her provinces more completely under control. The military was the predominant motive for the construction of these ancient and splendid roads. As man advanced farther in the scale of civilization, when the days of conquest passed, when swords were beaten into plowshares and man learned the arts of peace, when it became necessary to transport to market the fruits of his labors, commerce became the principal motive for the construction of roads. Later, the bicycle came into vogue followed by the automobile and pleasure became a motive.

America is far behind Europe in the possession of good roads. This is to be expected, however, considering our youth and the magnitude of our country. We have not had time to develop along this line. In our own State, for instance, it has been only a generation since we used only such roads as we were provided by nature. A great portion of the country was unsettled and the roads consisted of a few wagon tracks across the prairie. These were not confined to section lines. There were a great many angling roads running across section diagonally. There was plenty of room and if the ruts became deep or if a mud-hole appeared, a new wagon track put in appearance beside the old. The old road was abandoned and a new one came into existence. This condition has changed, however. The country has been settled up, fields fenced, angling roads closed and travel confined to a comparatively narrow space. Formerly, the roads did not always follow section lines or conform to any other boundaries. The section line might pass over a hill or through a ravine where it would be necessary to do some work in order to make a road. When fields were fenced and roads confined within their proper boundaries, it became necessary at once to begin work and the good-roads movement in Kansas had its birth. Cuts must be made through hills, bridges and culverts must be built, grades must be established in order to run the water off the road, as it was no longer possible to go around the mud-holes.

As our country grew and developed larger crops were raised. It became necessary to haul heavier loads—more need of good roads. Rural free delivery of mail has been another important factor, as Uncle Sam makes good roads a condition for establishing a mail route. Travel is constantly increasing. In some sections nearly every farmer is a dairyman and cream must be sent to the creamery regularly. The roads must always be passable.

Then there is the social and the educational side of this question. With better roads, farm life becomes less isolated. People mingle socially and receive the benefits of social intercourse. A traveller in Arkansas inquired of a citizen the distance to the next town. The reply was, "Oh, it's about five or six miles, I reckon. I ain't never been there." I have only been here about twenty years." It is needless to say that such ignorance of local geography exists only in localities which are destitute of good roads.

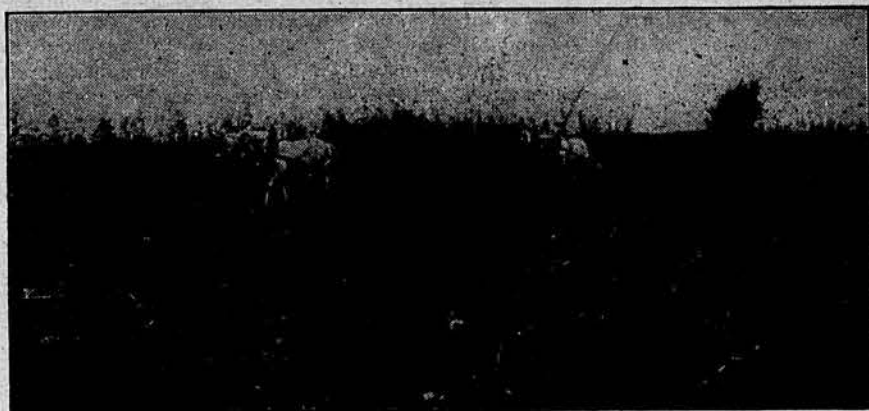
We have seen that the first motive for good roads was military, the second

commerce, the third pleasure, but may we not say that there is an aesthetic side to this question which will receive more attention in the future? We are essentially a commercial people. Money-making is our chief occupation. We have almost come to look upon nothing as of being any value unless we can see dollars in it. The first question the average American asks is, "What is there in it for me?" Yet we are a young Nation and a vigorous people. We have inherited from our forefathers a supply of energy, which turned into money-making pursuits has astonished the old world. This desire for wealth has been necessary for the development of this splendid country, but after we have reached the goal, may we not find more pleasure in cultivating the esthetic side of life? May this not be a motive for good roads in the near future? Who has not felt a sense of exultation when driving along a well-kept, dry, public highway, free from weeds, shaded by rows of tall trees on either side, with well-painted farmhouses and commodious barns interspersed at frequent intervals? Perhaps a rural telephone line adds to the picture of comfort and prosperity as well as to the beauty of the landscape, and in front of every house the mail-box tells us that Uncle Sam's livered servant passes that way six times every week and brings the news of the world to the farmer's door. Contrast this picture if you will, with another which I might draw. Here is a crooked, unworked road. The lowest place is in the center. Mud-holes abound. Weeds line the border. The farms adjoining reflect the shiftlessness of the community. Houses are unpainted. There are no large barns. There is no telephone line, and it is needless to say that there is no rural free delivery. The people of that community have no use for either. Look at the picture of peace, plenty, prosperity and happiness on the one hand and of shiftlessness and poverty on the other. Laying aside the economic value of good roads, entirely, are not the enjoyment of the beautiful and the educational and social advantages derived sufficient compensation for the time and money expended in making them.

Having observed some of the motives for having good roads, let us now examine some of the methods for obtaining them. By methods, I mean not only manner of constructing, but also ways and means. The most common and familiar method of road-work is the custom of working out road-taxes under the supervision of an incompetent and easy-going road overseer, who is more than likely elected because he is a good fellow and will not work his men too hard. Little is accomplished under this system and little is expected. I am glad that we are getting away from this system and are collecting our road taxes in cash, but there is yet room for improvement in our laws governing road-work. We should have a man—or men—in each township or county whose entire time would be devoted to road work. Why not have a county superintendent of roads whose duties would correspond somewhat to those of a road-master of a railroad? It would be his duty to see that local road-overseers do their work properly and report to him periodically, giving amount of money expended on every road and estimates of work needed.

Under the present system the township board often employs a man or gang of men to grade a certain number of miles in the township at a stipulated price per mile. The men employed are anxious to finish the work as soon as possible. When the work is done they draw their pay and that is the end of the matter, no matter how much further work is needed. An eight-horse grader is run once over each way, throwing loose dirt and lumps into the center of the road. Rains fall and the water stands between the lumps, making the road resemble a plowed field. Wagon-wheels cut in and soon the road is in worse condition than it was before. The road would not be left in this condition if the work were under the supervision of a competent official whose duty it

Sell Hay-Feed Corn Stover



Most farmers know, by this time, the feeding value of the corn stalks. Our feeding experts have been writing books about it, our Government Experiment stations have been proving it by chemical analysis and actual feeding trials, and our best farm papers are full of the subject. So there is no further need of arguing that point. The fact is that the stalk is almost as valuable as the corn itself, and, when it is cut at the right time, adds 40 per cent to the value of the crop.

Now, there is no doubt but that you can get that 40 per cent extra profit as well as anybody else, whether you have a crop of twenty acres or one thousand acres.

By handling your grain and your stover separately, you can get all there is in it, as well as the man who has a silo and is making ensilage.

You have the advantage of being able to market your grain if you want to.

If you cut your crop with a corn binder and run it through a husker and shredder you will have, in addition to your usual quantity of grain, about two tons of stover for every acre you cut, and this stover being worth \$8.00 a ton will give you a clean, extra profit of \$16.00 an acre.

High authorities place the value of shredded stover along with timothy and clover, so that you can market your hay and feed your corn stalks, if you find the hay more salable, or you can increase your live stock operations, this extra tonnage of stover putting you in a position to fatten more steers or sheep or other stock during the season.

In fact, there is no end to the opportunities open to you by making proper use of your corn stalks. If you run a dairy, you can increase your herd with the smallest possible feeding expense, or if you do not care to increase your herd of live stock

you can till part of your meadow and let stover replace the hay to a large extent in the winter ration.

These are suggestions only, but some one of them will fit your case.

If you grow corn you've got the stover, you've paid the expense of growing it, and in these days of close figuring on the farm, you must get your money out if you are to enjoy any measure of success.

But it stands to reason that if you expect to get all the profit out of your corn crop you must harvest it at the right time, the same as any other crop.

When the corn is beginning to glaze is the time to harvest it if you wish to save the entire crop.

Don't husk or snap your corn in the field, and leave the stalks standing, because if you do they will be worthless in a short time. When the ear is glazed, go over the field with a corn binder, which will bind your corn in convenient bundles for shocking.

When you have once cut your corn and cured it in the shock, it will lose none of its feeding value, and with a corn binder you can cut the whole crop rapidly and economically.

Then the bundles which are just the proper size can be run through the husker and shredder.

That solves the double profit method of caring for the corn crop, for you sacrifice none of your grain, but by saving the stover as it should be saved you simply add about \$16.00 profit to every acre of corn you grow.

It's better to cut your corn by hand than not to cut it at all, but when you go after that stover profit you want to get it all, and the following machines are the only ones that will give you all there is in it. Investigate.

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Osborne, McCormick, Deering, Champion and Milwaukee Corn Binders Plano, Deering and McCormick Huskers and Shredders

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The International Harvester Company owns its own timber lands and saw mills, its own iron and coal mines, its own coke plants and rolling mills, from which it produces a large percentage of all raw materials used, selecting in every instance only the best material and working it out in the best way in the above great manufacturing plants. These are advantages which no buyer can afford to overlook.

Remember, The International lines are represented by different dealers. See them for catalogues.

\$10.00

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WE WILL PAY any man, woman, or boy or girl over 18 years of age \$10.00 IN CASH, or your choice of any one of many valuable articles of merchandise, such as Sewing Machines, Guns, Stoves, Musical Instruments, Saddles, Harness, Watches, Furniture, Bicycles and similar valuable articles, all given free of any cost to any man, woman, or boy or girl over 18 years of age, who will hand out 25 of our large general merchandise catalogues free to their friends and neighbors, subject to the very easy conditions explained in our special booklet.

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Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

would be to see that a good road was made. Surfacing or dragging would have followed the grading until a good smooth surface which would shed water had been obtained. We need more system in our road-work. There is too much haphazard about it yet. Some one should be held responsible for bad roads—some one to whom we could complain if they do not receive proper attention. When things do not go right, we always feel better if we can kick and know that we are kicking to the proper person.

Dragging is of course very effective, but if left to individual effort, dragged roads are likely to be the exception rather than the rule. In every community there are some generous and public-spirited citizens who are willing to devote a portion of their time to dragging the roads adjoining their farms, but most people are too selfish or too indifferent to exert themselves in this manner. We must not depend upon individual action, but should so frame our laws that the work will be in charge of responsible officials.

In some States, the State bears a portion of the expense of macadamizing and I think this is perfectly right. However, our greatest problem is not in the construction of macadamized roads, for we hope to do but little of this work within the next few years. We have too many roads. It is too big an undertaking. Our present need is to make the best dirt roads possible and it is surprising how good a road can be made out of nothing but solid earth when the proper methods are employed. The principal business street in the town in which I live has not been touched for nearly two years, yet it is in perfect condition and continuous rains have failed to make it muddy. Why? Because a good grade was established, proper drainage secured, and it sheds water like a duck's back. We should have a lot of such roads in the country and we can have them if we succeed in calling the attention of the people to the fact that we need them and can have them if we will.

It is the duty of this association to show the people why we need them and how we can get them.

The Use of Oil in the Making of Good Roads.

W. F. RIGHTMIRE, CHERRYVALE, KAN.

Before I take up the effect of rock or earth oils, or petroleum, when applied to the different soils of which our roads are composed, as one of the uses to which we can put this, one of the world's greatest natural products, let us glance at the development of this great industry.

Man has known of petroleum for ages, and centuries ago. Zoroaster, in teaching fire-worship as an innovation on the then sun and moon worship of the Persians, by himself or his following priests, erected a temple over a natural gas and oil outlet at Baker, near the shores of the Caspian Sea, which once set aflame, for century after century furnished the devotees of this religion with an eternal, unquenchable, and, to them, an omnipotent fountain of immortal fire.

The early explorers of Western Pennsylvania for more than two hundred years gave descriptions of springs in the mountains of that region, upon whose surface a kind of oil floated which was gathered by the Indians and used in their medical stores.

About 1850 street fakirs, posing as Indian doctors sold this oil as an absolute cure-all, under various names such as Rock oil, Seneca oil, Monon gehela oil, and various other names.

Travelers through this region, often carried bottles filled with this oil back with them as presents to friends in the New England States, and such a chance bottle of oil presented to the laboratory of Dartmouth College in 1854, fired the train that led to the development of this oil industry. One George H. Bissell, on being shown this laboratory curiosity, promoted the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company, and leased the land on which the then known principal oil springs were situated and sent a supply of the oil to

Professor Silliman of Yale College for his analysis.

The publication of the Professor's report that this oil would furnish the best universal luminant then known, that all of its products could be manufactured by simple processes and without waste, drew public attention to this oil, but its supply was so small that its general manufacture could not be undertaken. Bissell, having learned that this oil was found in one of the wells of this region, with his company selected one of its stockholders to go to the neighborhood of its springs, near what afterwards became Titusville, and sink a well to get a supply of oil, in 1858.

EARLY WELL-DRILLING.

As the art of well-drilling was then unknown, it took E. L. Drake, this stockholder and pioneer, until June, 1859, to get machinery made and a man to drill the well and to start upon the drilling of the well.

August 29, 1859, at a depth of 375 feet, oil was found, and a pump placed in the well and the next day, August 30, 1859, 25 barrels of oil were pumped from this well and found a ready market, at a good price; for even in January, 1860, the price for a barrel of this oil was \$20.

The news of this well and the profit it was giving aroused the ambitious pioneers of the Eastern States, and by scores and hundreds they gathered in the oil field, to be followed by business men with supplies of capital, and lands were leased, great oil companies were formed, and soon from every rocky hillside and rippling run of Western Pennsylvania came the sounds of drills, sinking well for oil, and oil poured forth in great measure, some wells producing 2,000, some 3,000, and a few even 4,000 barrels per day, flowing forth in such vast quantities, that it could not be confined or stored in the hastily constructed earth reservoirs, but ran down hillsides, rills, runs and brooks to the river to cover it for miles with a coating of oil. While millions of barrels were thus wasted, yet so much was saved that by December, 1861, the price of oil had dropped to 10 cents per barrel.

Yet a great prosperity for that region flowed from the earth with its oil, and this industry was so developed that in 1872 it used a working capital of \$200,000,000 and supported a population of 60,000 people.

The oil fields have been developed until now we have oil fields in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, California, Texas, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. Western Pennsylvania has oil near the seacoast, and the general superintendent of the Uncle Sam Oil Company superintended the erection of a refinery and operated the same for years (1872 and 1873). Elsewhere it is found near Baku, on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, in Hindoostan, Java, Borneo, and in Van Dieman's Land.

EFFECT OF OIL ON DIFFERENT SOILS.

Clays or gumbo soils absorb oil, but when dry become crumbly and do not cement. Roads of pure sand and roads of a mixture of sand and gravel will absorb oil and if enough is supplied of the right kind, will cement and become like asphalt pavement. Roads coated with oil are free from weeds and dust. Railroads are so treated in the West to keep down dust and preserve ties and road-beds. California and portions of Nevada use large quantities upon roads. Some California counties are now using 50,000 barrels a year. Pennsylvania oils with a paraffine base are failures. The best oils for road-making that have been tested are the California heavy oils from the fields of Los Angeles and Bakersfield, and the Texas heavy oils from Beaumont. The heavy oils from the Kansas fields are just as good as either the Texas or California oils, having an asphaltum base instead of a paraffine one. Commissioners of District of Columbia at Washington have tested $\frac{1}{4}$ liquid asphaltum with $\frac{1}{4}$ crude Pennsylvania oil with good results.

The roads should be graded and prepared as you would a foundation for macadam. If you have a clay soil, you should cover the road-bed with a coarse mixture of sand and gravel to

the depth of two inches; then apply the oil, heated to about 250 deg. F., wait four days and apply a second coat and dry one week, when the road is ready for use, with a cemented surface. Freezing destroys the surface and the road cuts up and crumbles, but one coat after the freezing ends, applied after rolling the surface, makes the road good again.

The best way to prepare oil is to run it through a still, where it is heated to 400 degrees F. Then road-makers would only have to warm it up to use it.

COST.

Oil so treated and prepared for road-building could be delivered at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents f. o. b. per gallon at refinery. If you give one barrel of oil to 80 square feet of road surface, one inch deep, in two coats, it will cost about one cent per square foot of road surface.

SUPPLY OF OIL.

Texas and California oils are ample to supply coast and gulf States with territories between, as far east as the Mississippi River, while Kansas-Indian Territory oil-fields are found over a territory covering about 9,000 square miles.

The following interesting facts are from a geological survey publication:

The distribution, occurrence, development, production, character and utilization of the oil and gas of the Independence quadrangle, Kansas, are briefly recounted by Frank C. Schrader and Erasmus Haworth, of the United States Geological Survey. The Independence quadrangle is located in Southeastern Kansas, and includes an important part of the Kansas-Indian Territory oil and gas field. This field has an area of nearly 11,000 square miles, and extends from Paola, in Eastern Kansas, southwestward about 200 miles to Muskogee, I. T., and Cleveland, O. T. The Independence quadrangle lies near the middle of this great belt. Its principal towns are Independence, Coffeyville, Cherryvale, Neodesha, Caney and Elk City. Near Paola traces of oil and gas were seen in numerous wells, and in 1865 a small quantity of oil was found in two wells about ten miles east of Paola. The first gas field within the quadrangle was soon recognized. It trends north and south, and Coffeyville lies over its center. At present, the most productive areas for both oil and gas, which are usually intimately associated, are the Bolton, Wayside, Caney, Tyro, Coffeyville, Independence, Dearing, Drum Creek, Cherryvale, Salt Creek and Neodesha.

Though small bodies of oil and gas are frequently found at depths of a few hundred feet below the surface, the larger bodies occur at greater depths in and near the Cherokee formation. The best wells strike oil in the middle of 600-foot sand.

In the Independence region the productive zone ranges from 450 to 600 feet; at Cherryvale, from 700 to 800; at Neodesha, from 800 to 900; at Bolton and Caney, from 1,100 to 1,200; at Wayside, midway between Bolton and Caney, two oil sands occur at the depth of 700 to 800 and 1,350 to 1,450 feet. The productive sands seem to be uniformly fine-grained, as might be expected from close association with the shales.

The capacity of the Kansas field is 20,000 barrels per day; Indian Territory, 27,000, and Oklahoma, 15,000. This could easily be doubled. Then production would be 3,844,000 barrels monthly.

PRODUCTS FROM KANSAS COAL-OIL ON REFINING.

First product, benzine: Gasoline of several grades; mineral turpentine for paints and oil-cloths.

Second product, light distillate: Different grades of water-white; illuminating oils at 110 and above.

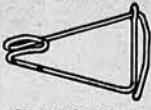
Third product, water-white distillate: Water-white; illuminating oils at above 130°.

Fourth product, heavy distillate: Prime white at 130° and above.

Fifth product, residuum: Light machinery oil; gas oil and fuel oil.

Sixth product: Carbon cake.

(Concluded next week.)



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Help

Settle Your Own Country

The



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

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

Send list this week to

WILLIAM NICHOLSON,
General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry.
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Made in the world's largest cordage factory. Not made by a trust. Best dealers sell it. Write us if yours doesn't.
PLYMOUTH CORDAGE CO.
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Agriculture

The Best Grains for Northeastern Kansas.

Will you please give me some advice regarding spring wheat for Northeastern Kansas, whether successful, best variety to sow, and where obtained? Also the best method of preparing seed-bed, etc., also some points on barley? I am desirous of rotating from corn to some small grain—oats are hardly satisfactory, and I am thinking of spring wheat or barley.

Can you tell me why alfalfa does not always make seed here? I am now trying six acres. I understand it does not fall west of here, but no one seems to know why it falls here.

Jackson County. C. O. SCUDDER.

Spring wheat has been a very unprofitable crop at this station. Ordinary spring wheat, during the past three seasons, has not yielded more than one-fourth to one-half as much as the best producing varieties of winter wheat. The best yields have been secured from the macaroni wheat, but the yield of the macaroni has been far inferior to the yield of winter wheat.

Common varieties grown in this State are the Velvet Chaff, Fife, and Bearded spring wheats. A common variety of the bearded is the Grant.

It is my opinion that barley will be a more profitable crop for you to grow. Barley has been a good crop at this station during the past three seasons. It is a surer crop than oats. Some of the best producing varieties are the Common Six-rowed, Mansury, Mand-scheuri, and Bonanza. We can supply you with a considerable quantity of seed of these best-producing varieties, or you can secure seed from Kansas seedsmen.

The failure of alfalfa to seed in Jackson County and in Eastern Kansas is probably largely due to weather conditions. During a wet season alfalfa will not seed, either because the growth of the plant is effected or else the blossoms are made infertile by the rains. Insects have considerable to do in assisting in fertilizing alfalfa flowers. Without insects alfalfa will not produce seed. The honey-bee is one of the most important of these insects. Alfalfa is not only an excellent honey plant, but the bee or some similar insect seems to be necessary in order that the alfalfa produce seed. Probably the reason alfalfa seeds better in the West is because of the more favorable weather conditions:

A. M. TENEYCK.

Bromus inermis.

Please send Press Bulletin No. 129 in regard to Bromus inermis.

I see by a communication from you in the KANSAS FARMER that you expected to get seed of this grass from the North and would distribute it, through the college. I would like to get some of it.

In a northern paper some one from Nebraska is advertising brome-grass seed for sale. Is it the same as Bromus inermis? FRED L. WILLARD.

Rice County.

We will not have a supply of the northern-grown Bromus inermis seed until next winter since the crop is not thrashed early enough in the North for our fall sowing.

There is only one variety of brome-grass that may be profitably grown for pasture and hay and this is Bromus inermis, and, I think, probably the company in Nebraska has the Bromus inermis seed for sale, although a great deal of impure seed of Bromus inermis has been put out under the name of brome-grass, the seed being largely an annual brome-grass, either the common chess, Bromus secalinus or Bromus patulus. None of the annual brome-grasses are of any value compared to the Bromus inermis and you should make sure that you are purchasing Bromus inermis seed. If you have any doubt about the purity of the seed, you should secure a sample and have it identified. It is a good plan, also, to test the germination of

grass seed before purchasing it, at least before sowing.

I have mailed you a copy of Press Bulletin No. 129, giving information regarding this grass.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Winter Barley.

Have you any semi-winter barley for sale, and if so at what price? When do you sow it? and would it stand pasturing in the fall? Our common, Six-rowed barley made forty bushel to the acre this year, and we thought perhaps the winter barley would be a better yielder, as it would get an earlier start in the spring. How much do you sow to an acre? If you haven't the winter barley will you kindly refer us to some one who has it.

MARSHALL BROS.

Cowley County.

We have a limited supply of several varieties of winter barley and one hundred bushels, or more of the Tennessee winter barley. These varieties are much alike, in fact I think they were originally the same. We have sown the winter barley about the same time as the winter wheat, namely, about the last of September. However, it may be sown earlier, especially if you desire to pasture it in the fall. We have made no experiment in pasturing winter barley at this station. I observe, however, that it makes a more rank and rapid growth than wheat, and should furnish excellent fall pasture. In fact, in the States further south use is made of the crop in this way. Unless it is pastured too closely, I do not think the crop will be injured in this way by pasturing in the fall, but would not advise to pasture in the spring.

Your spring barley made a good yield. Our largest yield of spring barley was 47 bushels to the acre, while the largest field of winter barley yielded 67 bushels to the acre. The winter barley matured two weeks earlier than the spring barley and was cut a week or ten days before our earliest maturing wheat. We have sown two bushels of winter barley per acre, but it is my judgment that on good land in a well-prepared seed-bed, a bushel and a half of seed per acre is sufficient.

You can secure seed of the Tennessee winter barley from F. Barteldes, Lawrence, Kansas. Although this barley has proved hardy and productive here during the past two seasons, yet I do not recommend it as being fully hardy. We can supply you with any amount up to ten bushels of either variety; in fact, I do not care to sell more than that amount to any one purchaser. The price is \$1.25 per bushel, with 10c extra for two-bushel sacks.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

(Copyright, Davis W. Clark.)

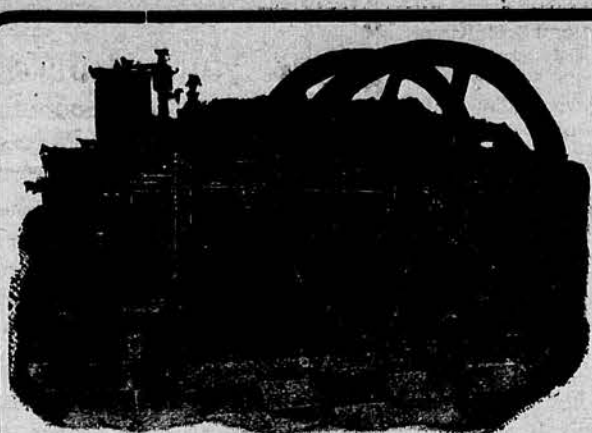
Third Quarter. Lesson IX. Jeremiah 38:1-3, August 27, 1905.

Jeremiah in the Dungeon.

The keenest torture Jeremiah suffered was the imputation cast upon his loyalty. Stocks, nor bastinado, nor dungeon, nor hunger were to be compared to this. To have to appear equivocal would be bad enough; but to seem actually favorable to the enemy of his nation, and that, too, after the foe had raised the siege, was almost unendurable. How could he make it appear that he had not been subsidized by the Chaldean? Yet the prophet stood the fiery ordeal with sublime fortitude and patience.

His enemies soon found an opportunity to bring the case to an issue. Jeremiah was of Anathoth, of the tribe of Benjamin. The time of distributing the tithes among the priests of that locality was at hand. He could go and bring his share. The distance was only four miles. He would then have some store against the renewal of the siege. He was following the dictation of practical wisdom. But he was arrested in the gate. Hananiah's grandson had a sweet revenge as he laid his violent hands upon the prophet (Jer. xxviii, 16), with the charge of desertion to the enemy.

A king of Israel, when advised to consult a certain prophet, exclaimed:



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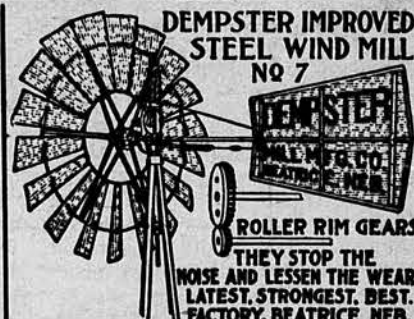
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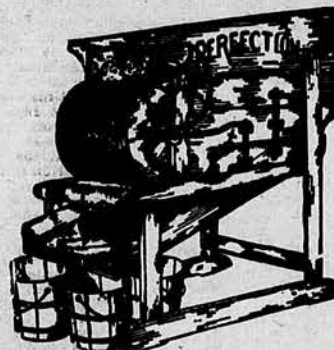
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You Can Sow

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More of Grain

The "PERFECTION" is not an ordinary machine; but is more of an improvement over the ordinary Fanning Mill than the Cream Separator is over the old time Skimmer. The prosperous farmer plants only the best of seed or grain. Why not belong to that class and plant only the first grade of seed—saving the foul, undeveloped and cracked grains to feed your hogs and chickens? The "Perfection" is the only machine that will absolutely leave wheat free from all rye, cheat, oats, etc., clover, alfalfa and millet free from all buckhorn and plantain, and the only machine on the market that will make THREE GRADES of the cleaned grain. We guarantee every machine to clean, separate and grade any and all kind of seed and grain with the greatest accuracy and if a "Perfection" which you purchase from us will not clean, separate and grade seed more to perfection than you could even suppose possible and your entire satisfaction it can be returned to us without one penny of cost to you. Every machine is made from the very best of material and we therefore can sell them on time if time is desired; because we know that they will stand every test. Drop us a line stating what kind of grain you raise and we shall be glad to send sample of same kind of grain, showing THE WAY A "PERFECTION" DOES ITS WORK. Also to quote prices and to furnish other valuable information regarding the "Perfection." Don't miss the opportunity of making 20 per cent more out of your crop, but write us at once. It has paid others many times over. It will pay you.

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12 in. \$8.75
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HAPGOOD PLOW CO., 718 Front St., ALTON, ILL.
(Only plow factory in the United States selling direct to farmers at wholesale prices.)

"I hate him, for he doth not prophesy good concerning me, but evil." (1 Kings xxii, 8.) It is easy to transfer our resentment against the messenger to the messenger. Jeremiah was odious because he carried an offensive communication. Nor were his terms always general. He had once likened the very princes into whose hands he fell to a basket of rotten figs. They were in a rage against him. They did him personal violence. In a star-chamber session they condemned him to a dungeon as a traitor.

Once the darkness of his dungeon was broken, as he was carried secretly to the palace by the king for a word from the Lord. He was in a weakened state through his long confinement with scant allowance of food. He was taken at the same disadvantage that many a so-called heretic has suffered before heartless inquisitors. Think you not the tempter was at hand to suggest, "Speak a smooth word, or at least equivocate. Answer with a double intent. You won't have to go back to the dungeon. On the contrary, your popularity will be restored. You may even be promoted to office." But none of these things moved him; neither counted he his life dear unto himself, so only he could be true to his message and to Him that sent him.

Even after he speaks the doom at Judah, he ventures to appeal to the king, who will exercise his powers so brief a time. "Where is the king's sense of justice?" Jeremiah vindicates his own character. The imperious prophet condescends to supplicate. He does not propose to suffer more than he has to. He does not appeal entirely in vain.

How soon turned the wheel of fortune. Zedekiah finds himself in a dungeon. Jeremiah is free. He who saves his life shall lose it. He who loses, shall save.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The penal inflictions of that early age were cruel in the extreme. They were hateful and vindictive. For example, the prophet was not given solitary confinement in a dungeon; that would have been comparatively merciful. Instead he was lowered into a partly empty cistern. In the murky sediment he could find no footing. The foul miasma choked him. It was slow death. Capital punishment would have been merciful in comparison.

The treatment of prisoners is one test of the advance of civilization. Penology is a recognized science—an important branch of sociology. The underlying principle is reformation, not vengeance.

The glorious figure of one great patriot rises in the universal gloom. He has been called the weeping prophet. His tears were vicarious. Not for self, but for his nation. Though he wept, he did not sit disconsolate amid ruins. He valiantly stood for the best which the situation afforded. His constancy is admirable.

Jeremiah, more than any other, taught by object lessons. Like hiding the girdle in Babylon, breaking the potter's vessel, his baskets of good and rotten figs, his offering of wine to the Rechabites, and the purchase of the land on which the Chaldean army was encamped.

The prophecy of Jeremiah as a book of devotion stands next to the Psalms. It is an invaluable aid to spirituality.

The Stock Interest

THOROUGHBREED STOCK SALES

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

September 1, 1905—Poland-Chinas at Bennington, Kans., C. N. White.

September 7, 1905—Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, E. J. Hewitt, Eldorado, Kans.

September 12, 1905—T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., Shorthorn cattle at Kansas City, Mo.

Sept. 12, 1905—Shorthorns at Kansas City, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo.

October 3, 1905—S. J. Marcum, Council Grove, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

October 5, 1905—W. H. Lawler and N. N. Ruff, Marshall, Mo., Shorthorns, Red Polls and Polled Durhams.

October 9, 1905—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.

October 11, 1905—American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association sales at American Royal, O. R. Thomas, Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 12, 1905—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.

October 13, 1905—Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Aberdeen-Angus, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Manager.

October 13, 1905—Herman Arndt, Alta Vista, Kans.; sale at Manhattan, Kans.

October 16, 1905—Fancy Poland-Chinas at Osborne, Kansas, by F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.

October 19, 1905—Poland-Chinas, W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kans.

October 19, 1905—Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager, Fredonia, Kans.

October 19, 1905—Chris Huber, Eldorado, Kans.

October 19, 1905—Poland-Chinas, M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans.

October 20, 1905—Shorthorns and Herefords at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager, Fredonia, Kans.

October 24, 1905—J. J. Ward & Son, Managers, Belleville, Poland-China hogs.

Oct. 24, 1905—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Delphos, Duroc-Jerseys.

October 26, 1905—Herman Arndt, Alta Vista, Kans.

October 31, 1905—Polled Durhams and Red Polls for W. H. Lawless and N. N. Ruff, Marshall, Mo.

November 9, 1905—Will H. Rhodes, Phillipsburg, Kans., Hereford cattle.

November 10, 1905—Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Shorthorns and Herefords at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager, Fredonia, Kans.

November 11, 1905—Shorthorns and Herefords at Blackwell, Okla. J. P. Cornwell, manager, Brame, Okla.

Nov. 14, 1905—S. H. Lennert, Hope, Kansas Poland-Chinas.

November 14, 1905—S. H. Lennert, Hope, Kans., Poland-China hogs.

Nov. 15, 1905—S. H. Lennert, Dispersion Sale of Shorthorns.

Nov. 16-18, 1905—Registered stock at Arkansas City, Kansas by the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt. Chas. M. Johnson, Sec'y, Caldwell, Kans.

December 5, 1905—Nathan Brooks and others, Burden, Kans., Shorthorn cattle.

December 6, 1905—Marshall Bros., and J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.

December 7, 1905—Marshall Bros., and Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

December 7, 1905—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Aberdeen-Angus, Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.

December 7 and 8, 1905—Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Shorthorns and Herefords at Wichita, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager, Fredonia, Kans.

Dec. 8, 1905—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 12 and 13, 1905—Imported and American Herefords, Armour-Funkhouser sale at Kansas City, Mo. J. H. Goodwin, Manager.

December 15, 1905—S. H. Lennert, Hope, Kans., dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle.

December 21, 1905—Poland-Chinas. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.

February 17, 1906—Third Annual Sale of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt at Caldwell, Kans. Chas. M. Johnson, Sec'y.

February 21-23, 1906—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords and Poland-Chinas at Wichita, Kans. J. C. Robison, Manager, Towanda, Kans.

A Fine Kansas Herd.

The Breeders' Gazette has this to say of the Alysedale farm and herd:

"This herd was established two years ago and carefully selected with a view to obtaining scale, flesh and breeding character, and an inspection of the herd will impress any one with the marked success which Mr. Merriam has attained in this direction. He secured Prince Consort, a son of Imp. Prince of Perth and Goldfinch. Prince Consort in moderate form weighs around 2,300 pounds, possesses extraordinary length and heavy covering of flesh, expansive heart girth and great width of chest.

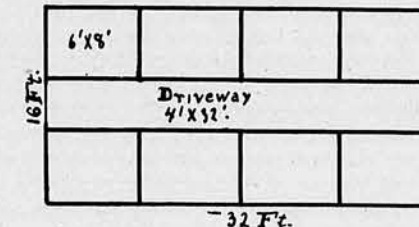
"The females making up the herd are of the large, wide-ribbed, deep-bodied, full-quartered, heavy-milking type, of very uniform pattern. Scotch blood predominates from Imp. Thistle-top, Lord Mayor, Knight's Valentine, Laird of Linwood, Earl of Gloster, Scottish Chief, Golden Day and Mayor Valentine. One of the choice things is a yearling heifer. Orange Viscountess, a daughter of Lavender Viscount. She

has rare spread of rib, evenness of lines, full quarters and flesh covering. One may not stroll through the wooded pastures at Alysedale without realizing that the mind that directed the improvements possessed a clear conception of the undertaking.

"Mr. Merriam retains his residence at Topeka but it is his delight to spend most of his time at Alysedale, three and one-half miles from the city, where he has built a comfortable lodge, utilizing landscape and the natural growth of trees and shrubs in a manner that reveals his rare artistic taste as a landscape gardener. The writer has traveled in many States and visited many breeding establishments, but never before has he witnessed a scene on any breeding farm so full of poetry and art as that which characterizes hospitable Alysedale. The cement-walled spring under the bank; the overhanging grapevines, the rustic bridge, the natural growth of hazel-brush and sumach, all in close proximity to the lodge and in full view, are but a meager part of this charming country place. Lavish expenditure of money is not in evidence; it is the product of a refined, cultured taste."

Hog House Plan.

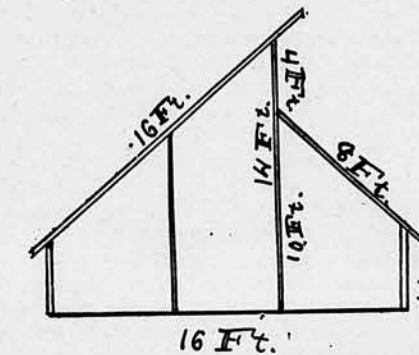
The hog-house of which the accompanying is a sketch, is 32 feet long, 16 feet wide, 14 feet high at highest point, with low side 4 1/2 feet high, and has a 4-foot driveway through the building. Pens on either side of the driveway are 6 by 8 feet. One pen is used in winter for stove. This house has a single roof on the north side, and board roof on the south side, 8 feet long.



PLAN OF HOG-HOUSE.

The following materials will be required:

- 4000 shingles for north roof;
- 54 pieces stock boards 1 by 12—16 for side and ends;
- 18 pieces 2 by 6—16 for bottom and side;
- 31 pieces 2 by 4—16 for north side rafters;
- 28 pieces 2 by 4—14 for south side rafters and braces up in centre;
- 40 bats 16 feet long;
- 40 bats 8 feet long for board roofing;
- 5 pieces 2 by 4—12;
- 5 pieces 2 by 4—10;



END ELEVATION OF HOG-HOUSE.

- 10 windows, 4 lights;
- 17 pieces 1 by 6—14 for sheathing;
- 40 pieces 1 by 6—12 for sheathing;
- 9 pieces 1 by 12—12 for partitions to slide up and down so that one may make one large pen or as many as desired;
- 2 pieces 1 by 6—12, cypress, for doors;
- 3 pieces 1 by 6—12 fencing for pens;
- 12 pieces 1 by 6—16 fencing for pens;
- 90 pounds nails.

This is one of the most convenient hog-houses for winter and summer. I have raised over 100 head this spring in this house which paid for itself the first year. The cost of this house, everything complete and painted, is \$125.

Horse Owners! Use Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, most BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. 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.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

HOGS WILL MAKE YOU RICH

Send for a whole year's trial subscription to the best hog paper in the world. Free sample.
SWINE BREEDER, Lincoln, Neb.

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.

The ONE MINUTE Sheep Dip Dipolene

also best dip in the world for hog lice. Booklet, "Dipping for Dollars," free. 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 1/2-gallon; 30c per quart; 20c per pint. Manufactured and for sale only by F. A. SNOW, Druggist, 523 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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An illustrated book on how to keep hogs free from Lice, Worms and Scurvy. Protect from Disease and bring to early maturity at small cost with Car-Sul. Contains illustration and price of hog dipping tank and many suggestions of value. Mailed Free on request.
MOORE CHEMICAL & MFG. CO., Dr. H. J. WHITTIER, Pres., 1501 Connesso Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.
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75c per 100—\$5 per 1000
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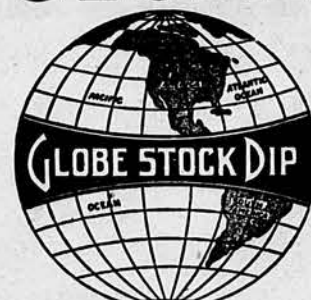
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We also manufacture Globe Stock Food, Globe Poultry Food, Globe Worm Destroyer and Dipping Tanks. Write for prices and particulars.

1701-5 Clark St Chicago, Ill. O. ROBINSON & CO. 408 Grand Ave Kansas City, Mo.

The Markets

Kansas City Grain Markets.

Early trading in wheat was light and the market was slow in getting started. First prices were 1c lower as a rule. Later in the day some sales were 3c lower, but the market did not get as weak as expected in view of the heavy receipts. The railroads reported 630 cars of wheat received, compared with 422 cars a week ago and 291 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Hard wheat—No. 1, 1 car 81½c, 1 car 78c. No. 2 hard, 1 car Turkey 83½c, 2 cars Turkey 83c, 4 cars Turkey 82½c, 14 cars Turkey 82c, 3 cars Turkey 81½c, 16 cars Turkey 81c, 4 cars 80c, 24 cars 79c, 49 cars 78c, 5 cars 77½c. No. 3 hard, 6 cars Turkey 81c, 2 cars 81c, 3 cars 80c, 2 cars 79c, 1 car 78½c, 11 cars 78c, 2 cars 77, 8 cars 76½c, 30 cars 76c, 4 cars 75c. No. 4 hard, 1 car 77½c, 2 cars 76c, 3 cars 75c, 5 cars 74c, 19 cars 73c, 5 cars 72½c, 1 car 72c, 1 car 66c. Rejected hard, 1 car 72c, 1 car 71c. No grade hard, 1 car 74c, 1 car 73c, 7 cars 70c, 3 cars 69c, 12 cars 68c, 1 car 67c, 1 car 66c, 5 cars 65c, 5 cars 63c, 1 car 61c, 3 cars very smutty 58c. No. 2 Macaroni wheat—1 car 69c. No grade macaroni, 1 car 58c. Soft wheat—No. 2 red, 3 cars 79½c. No. 3 red, 2 cars 78c, 3 cars 77½c, 3 cars 77c. No. 4 red, 3 cars 72½c, 2 cars 72c. Rejected red, 1 car 72c.

The trade in corn was dull and the early sales few. Prices were ¼¢ lower. The railroads reported 18 8cars of corn received, compared with 157 cars a week ago and 43 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample, on track, Kansas City: White corn—No. 2, 1 car 50½c, 2 cars 50c. No. 3 white, nominally 49½¢/50c. No. 4 white, nominally 49c. Mixed corn—No. 2, 1 car 50½c, 1 car 50½c, 6 cars 50c, 5 cars 49½c, 1 car 49½c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 49½¢/50½c. Yellow corn—No. 3, 1 car 50c. Car lots of oats were in fair demand at prices unchanged to ½c lower than Saturday's sales. Offerings were large. The railroads reported 41 cars of oats received, compared with 50 cars a week ago and 42 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: White oats—No. 2, 1 car choice 27½c, 2 cars 27c, 8 cars 26½c, 2 cars 26c, 1 car color 25½c, 14 cars color 25c, 1 car color 24½c; No. 3 white, 2 cars 25½c, 4 cars 25c, 3 cars color 25c, 4 cars color 24½c, 1 car bulkhead 24½c; No. 4 white, nominally 24½¢/25c; no grade, 1 car 23½c. Mixed oats—No. 2, 3 cars 24½c, 1 car red 27c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car bulkhead, 24½c, 1 car 24c; No. 4 mixed, 1 car 23c.

Rye—Nominally 56½c.
Timothy—Nominally \$3 per 100 lbs.
Flaxseed—1 car 98c.
Bran—3 cars 60½c.
Shorts—Nominally 65¢/67c.
Corn chop—Nominally 98c.
Millet—Nominally \$1.05 per cwt.
Red clover and alfalfa—\$9@11.50 per 100 lbs.
Cane seed—Nominally \$1@1.05.
Kafir corn—Nominally 95¢/98c.
Linsed cake—Car lots, \$27 per ton; ton lots, \$28; per 1,000 lbs, \$15; small quantities, \$1.60 per cwt. Bulk oil-cake, car lots, \$26 per ton.
Barley—No. 1, 1 car 31½c; No. 3, 1 car 31c, 4 car 30c, 2 cars 30½c, 2 cars 30c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday, Aug. 21, 1905. Total cattle receipts here last week were 58,000 head, against 66,500 previous week. The shortage was in corn-fed cattle and quarantines, while receipts of Westerns and stockers and feeders were larger than the week before. The demand for stockers and feeders has been a disappointment up to last week; and prices on them have been rapidly dropping down. About the middle of the week a basis was reached satisfying to buyers, and the business was better from that time to the end of the week than any days heretofore this season. About 600 cars went out during the week, against 375 cars the previous week. The cattle supply to-day is 13,000 head, lightest for Monday in three weeks, and not up to expectations. The market is better on all kinds, as a result, cows, corn-fed steers, stockers and feeders all selling strong to 10c higher, veal calves a quarter higher, grass killing steers steady. This puts everything 10¢/25¢ above a week ago, except grass steers, mainly Westerns, which sell to-day about 10c under last Monday. The best corn-fed steers sold at \$5.50 last week, and that is the top to-day, but strictly prime cattle would bring upwards of \$5.60. More than half the dry-lot steers last week sold at \$5@5.40. Grass Westerns sell at \$3.40@4.50. A

few dry-lot heifers bring \$5 or better, but the proportion of these is small. Bulk of the grass she stuff sell at \$2.35@3.25, canners \$1.50@2.25, veal calves \$4.50@5.50. Most of the feeders sell at \$3.25@3.85, stockers \$2.75@3.50, although a few cattle sell at \$4@4.25.

The hog market fluctuates without much excuse, as receipts are very small at the best. Packers, however, confine their purchases to the requirements of the fresh meat trade, and when receipts get above this limited demand, prices drop down. Market is 5¢/10c lower to-day, top price \$6.15, bulk of sales \$5.95@6.10, which is the same as bulk of sales at Chicago to-day.

Sheep and lambs kept on going up every day last week till Friday, since when there has been a small set back. Five thousand is the run to-day, market weak @10c lower. Lambs sell at \$6.25@6.85, yearlings up to \$5.75, wethers around \$5, ewes \$4.40@4.65, stock and feeding sheep \$3.90@4.50.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., August 21, 1905. The supply of cattle at the five markets to-day totaled 51,800, as compared with 50,100 for last Monday. There was an evident shortage of good to prime hard-finished beefs, and these grades showed a 10c advance but others were steady to 10c lower. Good to prime dressed beef steers are quotable here at \$5.15@5.75, and common to medium at \$4@5.10. The local supply consisted largely of butchers' stock, in which cows and heifers predominated. Good to choice quality met strong demand at a 10c advance and others ruled steady to strong; bulls were about steady, and best veals showed no change, while the common varieties of calves were a little lower. There was a good supply of stock and feeding cattle on sale and trading was active and 10¢/15c higher. Good to choice feeders weighing from 800 pounds upward, met the greatest call, and not enough were offered to supply the demand. There was also good call for desirable yearlings and calves which sold around 10c higher, while the common to fair qualities were steady to strong. Feeders are quotable at \$2.75@4.15; yearlings and calves, \$2.75@3.85, with the bulk of all grades selling around \$3@3.50.

Hogs are gradually working backward from the high point of last week, and values are receding under rather light receipts, which indicates that packers will take every opportunity to force prices below the \$6 notch. Prices to-day ranged from \$5.60@6.10, with the bulk selling at \$5.90@6.05. Holders of matured hogs in the country should keep them coming regularly as present prices are liable to look pretty good later on, especially after the big packers work out from the present provision deal.

The trade in sheep is of moderate volume and prices show but little fluctuation. Good Western and native lambs are selling at \$6.75@7.15 and yearlings are selling around \$5.50 for good to choice. Demand continues very strong for feeding stock, and supplies are not equal to the inquiry. WARRICK.

Gossip About Stock.

Chas. Dorr, of Route No. 6, Osage City, Kans., as large a breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine as there is in Kansas, is offering 30 boar pigs from spring farrow out of four as good herd boars as a person can find in any herd, which if I had the time, I would not be afraid to put against any competition in any fair in Kansas. I will sell a few of these young boar pigs at \$8.50 a head to make room for a lot of sows due to farrow soon. I will also sell one of my large herd boars. Here is a chance to get a good all-around boar cheap. Nothing will be shipped but what is just as I represent it. I have the breeding of the greatest prize-winners of the leading fairs in the last few years. Write Mr. Dorr at Osage City, R. R. 6, and get a cheap boar as good as the best.

Shorthorn breeders in Kansas will be glad to learn that A. M. Ashcraft, Route 3, Atchison, Kans., has lately purchased a new bull that promises great things for the future good of that herd. He is Scottish Minstrel 234970 by Imp. Scottish Mist 157620 out of Victoria Queen, tracing to Imp. Victoria 73d by Roan Gauntlet 45276. He is a deep red, thick-fleshed, lengthy bull and will be used to assist Harmony's Knight 218309, who has been at the head of the herd for several years. Scottish Minstrel is a bull of great promise and will serve to keep the herd up to its present high standard. We congratulate Mr. Ashcraft on this purchase, which was made from Mr. F. D. Mitchell, Allen, Kans., and believe he has something to be proud of.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE FREE

A **32 PAGE BOOK** full of scientific knowledge concerning the use, care and construction of farm wagons. **32 PAGES** of good hard common sense and sound logic about the one thing that no farmer can do without.

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NO ATTENTION PAID TO OTHERS**

Cut this out, fill in your name and address and mail to

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Name.....
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Put on this line the name of some merchant or banker who will vouch for the fact that you are a wagon user.

We have a limited supply of Handsome Vest Pocket Calendars and Memorandum Books that we will send free as long as they last. First come, first served.

Cheap Wheat Land in Sherman County, Kansas

- (1) 1120 acre ranch, improved, living water, and hay; \$6 per acre.
- (2) 320 acres smooth land; \$5 per acre.
- (3) 160 acres smooth land; \$7 per acre.

Write us for descriptive matter, and say kind of property you want.

Wilson Brothers, REAL ESTATE DEALERS Goodland, Kansas

SEED WHEAT

at \$1.35 per bu. in less than 10-bu. lots; \$1.25 for larger quantities.

BOXB. CHAS. E. SUTTON, RUSSELL, KAN.

The Avery Percherons.

The little girl whose portrait is shown herewith is the daughter of H. W. Avery, Wakefield, Kans., who is the oldest breeder of Percheron horses west of the Mississippi. The little lady is a Kansan by birth, and, like all true Kansans, she takes pride in her State, and in the fact that Kansas is the place where they do

fa or clover in very short lengths for poultry to cutting corn-fodder in lengths suitable for the silo or to feed dry. They have been used by the Kansas State Experiment Station at Manhattan for many years and always with success. They are the best machines that more than a half century of skilled labor and inventive genius can produce. They are money-savers, and money saved is money earned. This entire line of machinery is handled by the Kingman-Moore Implement Co., of Kansas City, Mo., whose advertisement appears in another part of the paper and who will be glad to send you a catalogue free.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grader. \$14.00 Salvaged Steel Wind Mill.
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.
CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

ALL STYLES AT LOWEST PRICES
SCALES
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
PITLESS
FREE CATALOGUE
AMERICAN SCALE CO.
1204 AMERICAN BANK BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Because it is absolutely pure.
Because it gives better results.
Try it on your baby.
Put it in your stocking if you have tender feet.
Try it after shaving.
Try it after bathing.
Try it and compare it with any Talcum on the market. If you are from Missouri we will show you. [ket.
Write for a sample.

THE MEXICAN MFG. CO., Wichita, Kans.

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 hardest 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. Prices: "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

RATEKINS' SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa

PURE ALFALFA SEED

Book Your Orders Now. New Crop Ready by October.

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.

MORRIS & MINNISON, Garden City, Mo.

EXTREMELY



LOW RATES

To California, Oregon, Washington, and Points East this Summer.

Homeseekers rates to points in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

To and from all parts of the world. Lowest rates and best lines represented.

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Publisher's Paragraphs.

Hiland P. Lockwood, Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo., is one of the heaviest real-estate dealers in the United States and able to offer his customers good bargains in almost any part of the country. Just now he is making some very attractive offers of Pacific Coast lands at very low prices—the land of cool summers and warm winters, where nature is prodigal of her gifts. If you will write him he is sure to interest you. You can depend upon what he tells you.

The Boss Feed-Cutters.

For fifty-four years the E. W. Ross Company of Springfield, Ohio, have been manufacturing fodder-cutters, ensilage-cutters, shredders, feed-cutters and manure-spreaders. These cutters are made for both hand and power and are fitted for any kind of work from cutting alfalfa

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

The Wish of the Small Boy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where the Pilgrims Landed.

HENRY COLLINS WALSH.

(Continued from last week.)

Though whaling has always had a
spice of danger about it, there are only
three known instances where whales
have attacked and inflicted serious
damage. The ship *Essez* off the coast
of South America, and the *Alexander*,
off the mouth of the Rio de la Plata,
were both attacked and damaged by
whales; but these incidents have been
published many times. The other in-
stance happened to a Provincetown
bark, the *Parker Cook*, and this is the
story that is told in Provincetown:

The vessel was cruising off the
Azores Islands, and struck a large
sperm-whale, which immediately
showed fight, and after demolishing
the small boats made an attack upon
the ship itself. It rushed upon the ves-
sel with open mouth, and bit the fore-
foot clean to the wood ends of the
planking, causing the ship to leak bad-
ly. Then apparently satisfied with the
damage it had done, the whale swam
away from the vessel and came to a
halt about a quarter of mile to the
windward.

The captain of the ship, John Cook,
soon patched up one of his boats and
made for the whale. In its previous
attack upon the small boats the mon-
ster had succeeded in breaking the leg
of the second mate and in more or less
demoralizing the rest of the crew; but
notwithstanding the first repulse the
whale was captured and killed. By
dint of pumping and bailing the vessel
was kept afloat until she reached Fay-
a' Island in the Azores, where it was
found that only about one-half an inch
of wood was left forward, where the
damage was done. Had the whale bit-
ten a little harder the ship would have
been one of the many hailing from
Provincetown that have gone down
into the sea.

Provincetown is a place full of sto-
ries of wrecks and of ships that have
sailed from port and returned no more.
The *Cora S. McKay* sailed for the

Grand Banks with a crew of thirty,
and was never heard of again. This
was in May, 1900, and since then three
more of the Provincetown fleet have
shared her fate.

The Provincetown fleet sail for the
Grand Bank fisheries off Newfound-
land in April or May, and if the ships
return at all they arrive back in port
in September or October. The Grand
Banks abound in cod; but also in
storms, and many a stout ship has suf-
fered a sea change after being driven
by fierce gales upon reef or shoal.
Many are the tales of wrecks and hair-
breadth escapes off the Grand Banks
told by the hardy fishermen.

But it is not only at the Grand
Banks that the ships of the fleets are
exposed to dangers, for they fish in
many other waters, and there are
grave perils near home. Off the Race
Point Life-Saving Station, about five
miles from the Long Point light, which
marks the turn into Provincetown Har-
bor, is the terrible Peaked Hill Bar,
grusomely and deservedly known as
"the Graveyard of Cape Cod"—for this
bar has been strewn with numberless
wrecks, and is regarded as the most
dangerous on all our coast.

But wrecks and disasters are old, old
stories to the dwellers at this extreme
end of the cape. Away back in revolu-
tionary times the fateful Peaked Hill
Bar was the scene of an extraordinary
wreck. About a mile eastward of the
life-saving station, buried beneath
these sands, lies the wreck of the Eng-
lish frigate, *Somerset*. Authentic rec-
ords give the information that the
Somerset was a third-rate frigate,
built in Chatham dockyards, England,
and launched July 18, 1748. She car-
ried sixty-four guns and had a comple-
ment of four hundred eighty men. Af-
ter years of foreign service she came
to the Colonies and joined the British
squadron at the siege of Boston. Long-
fellow refers to the *Somerset* as lying
at her moorings in Boston Bay on the
night of Paul Revere's memorable ride.
At the battle of Bunker Hill she
stormed the fortifications in the early
morning, and afterward covered the
landing of the redcoats. During the
two following years she hovered about
Cape Cod, doing much damage to
American commerce, and often made a
rendezvous in Provincetown Harbor
and levied upon the people for sup-
plies. Such was the dread that the
vessel inspired that the Cape Cod
mothers would frighten their refrac-
tory children by telling them that the
frigate would carry them off unless
they behaved themselves.

Finally the *Somerset* was ordered
southward, and when she returned to
Cape Cod waters it was as part of the
British squadron in search of the
French fleet, which was reported to be
in Boston harbor. The *Somerset* was
espied under full sail driving before a
freshening "nor'easter," evidently
striving to weather the cape by a close
tack, in her haste to reach Boston
Bay; but in tacking ship as she was
rounding Race Point, she "miss-
stayed" and struck on the outer bar.

A shout went up from the watchers
on the shore—they knew that the
stanch vessel was doomed. Soon the
beach was crowded with people; but
as there were no life-boats in those
days no material assistance could be
rendered. For hours the ship pounded
upon the bar, and the great waves
broke over her. Boats were lowered,
but they were dashed to pieces. Guns,
ammunition and other heavy articles
were thrown overboard; the masts,
which had been broken off near the
deck, were cut away; and finally at
high water the leaking hull was driven
by force of wind and waves over the
bar and upon the shore. Here the of-
ficers and remnant of the crew were
rescued, and held as prisoners of war.

The next day two companies of mil-
itia, one from Provincetown and the
other from Truro, proceeded to the
scene of the wreck and took the pris-
oners to Barnstable, and thence to
Boston. Under the direction of the
board of war the ship was stripped.
The guns that remained on board were
utilized in the fortifications at Glou-
cester and on the coast of Maine. The
small arms, ammunition and stores
were devoted to the use of the Conti-

mental troops. Thus did the sea that
washes the first landing-place of the
Pilgrims help the cause of their de-
scendants.

The shifting sands about Province-
town hide the vestige of many a wreck
beside that of the old man-of-war, the
Somerset. As the wind shrills over the
wastes of sand on a stormy night one
can almost imagine that he hears the
walls of those who found their death
upon the moaning bars. Well it was
that the *Mayflower* with its precious
freight steered clear of those danger-
ous shoals, and well might the Pil-
grim Fathers give thanks upon their
safe arrival in the waters of Province-
town harbor!—Sunday Magazine.

Tangier—Africa.

ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

The streets of Tangier are so narrow
that only a small quantity of moon-
shine can find an entrance at times,
and the street lamps at the corners
are so small that they are of but little
use; but we got along very well for
our party was sufficiently large for
safety, and besides an American doc-
tor, we had our faithful guide, Staffi,
to bring up the rear and see that no
danger menaced us.

We were not particularly thirsty, but
concluded to visit the best Moorish
coffee-house. You see, the Moors are
not like a few people who live in
Christian countries; they do not drink
any whisky, wine, or beer. So they
have pretty fair coffee-houses at which
they may talk politics and the latest
price of wheat and of Kansas oil
stocks. We went up a flight of dingy
old stairs, into a little room about 20
by 40 feet. One corner had a table
with chairs for foreigners, I presume,
and we sat down. The remainder of
the room, except another corner where
the proprietor and waiters made the
coffee was devoid of furniture. About
twenty Moors were squatting on a
square of matting in the center of the
room, and were smoking long pipes
and drinking coffee. They were very
quiet and were listening as if en-
tranced to the music of the orchestra
of six pieces, which was squatted on
another square of matting. The music
was just as enchanting as that which
was given to the public in the "Streets
of Cairo" at the St. Louis fair last
year. On the edge of the matting were
twenty pairs of heelless slippers, for
no Moor ever steps on matting except
with bare feet.

The poor proprietor, every time he
went on the matting to serve coffee,
had to slip off his shoes, and in return-
ing to his corner had to put them on
again. This he did twenty-three times
while we were there. Some of the
men wore gorgeous turbans, and others
wore just a fez, or cloth bound once
about the head. Staffi told us that the
turbaned ones were married, and the
others were fearful they soon might
be. Staffi also said that a man can
lawfully have two white wives, and
as many colored ones as his household
might seem to require.

In the morning, after the first call
of "Muezzin" (for prayers), the whole
place is as busy as a swarm of bees,
and as variegated as the colors of a
kaleidoscope. The solemn Moor, the
wild-eyed Kabyles from the Berber
villages, and the negro slaves from
the dark interior of the continent, all
go to the Mosques and pray; or with
bare feet kneel on the little squares of
matting which they always carry with
them. You see, in this benighted coun-
try every native prays several times a
day, and then, it is true, is ready and
quite willing to cut the throat of a
foreigner who might be able to in-
crease his wealth with a couple of
shekels or so.

In the harbor, a pleasing scene is
presented every morning when the
many boats are being loaded with poul-
try, eggs, and other farm products, to
be taken to Gibraltar for the hated
foreigners. Everything is carried out
to the boats on the backs of the
negroes, who sometimes wade in the
water up to their necks, with great
loads on their heads. My observation
leads me to believe that in this way
only do the natives of Africa get ac-

quainted with water except when they
are thirsty.

Every occupation in the streets, har-
bor, or market place is carried on with
yelling and quarrelling, but rarely with
fighting, as the Moors are arrant cow-
ards unless they can attack a weak
force in a strong body.

I desired to go into a Mosque, but
Dr. B. informed me that if any "dog of
a Christian" were to cross the thresh-
old, he would be instantly killed, as
the folks there will not allow their
churches to be polluted by an unhal-
lowed foot. According to their relig-
ious belief, they must not make any
graven image, nor any likeness of any-
thing in the heaven above or in the
earth beneath; so, in their churches
there are no angels or such things to
be seen. It must be very tiresome to
attend church there. I guess we did
not loose much by not being admitted.

There may possibly be a dozen pairs
of good eyes in Tangier—maybe fifteen
or so. I never saw in one day so many
blind people and those with affected
eyes as were brought to my view the
first day I was in the city. These
were very revolting sights, and very
many were beggars of all descriptions,
and all were asking for "backsheesh"
(money). I asked the reason for so
many sightless orbs, and learned that
the eyes had been burned out with red-
hot irons, for some crime committed.

The Moors are somewhat like Ameri-
can Indians, in that they live "in tribes,
and most of the tribes are hostile at
times to every other tribe. If one tribe
catches a thief from another tribe,
they blind him, after, of course, reliev-
ing him of whatever lucre he may hap-
pen to have with him. The poverty
visible in Tangier is truly very great.
What the many poor souls live on no
one can tell.

One tribe of which many can be seen
in Tangier, shave their heads, leaving
only one lock of hair, over the left ear;
this they leave so that Mahommet can
get a good "holt," to pull them up into
Heaven when they are obliged to go
there. Of course, the women do not
follow this course, for they amount to
nothing, and are never compelled to
go to Heaven at all, from that country.

We rode on donkeys through the
streets up to the "Socco," or market
place on the hill. This is a sight worth
seeing. You are transplanted back
into the desert in Biblical times; tents
are pitched around on all sides, the
women in attendance having their
faces covered up to the eyes, and the
men are squatted on their mats in
front of their tents with a small bunch
of beans or other vegetables and fruits
for sale. I think about \$10 of Ameri-
can money would be sufficient to pur-
chase the whole stock in trade on the
eight or ten acres of market we saw.

On the right side of the market
square there came in about 100 camels
from the desert, all loaded with various
kinds of merchandise. These were
not the beautiful camels seen in the
pictures of caravans which we see in
America. They were poor, very poor,
scrawny animals with very little hair.
The packs taken from their backs were
so heavy that it required four negroes
to lift them off, and one such pack was
strapped on either side of each ani-
mal.

Our party was delighted to see a
wedding procession, which came along
just in time, as though for our special
benefit. The bride was cozily placed
in a box, carefully nailed shut, like
a cage, on top of a donkey. Two
priests proceeded her and a screeching
orchestra of twelve pieces followed.
They proceeded to the house of the
groom. His mother and sisters were
well acquainted with the bride, but ow-
ing to press of business, perhaps, the
groom had neglected to ever see her.
Her face was covered with white paint,
touched up with some three or five
other colors for charming effect. The
groom's duty was to wash the paint
off and then say whether the goods
was satisfactory. If it was not, he
could send it back for exchange. How-
ever, in this case he seemed to be
fairly well pleased, and we came
away.

We had obtained permission to visit
the Governor's harem—that is, the lad-
ies of our party had done so, gentle-

men were not admitted. Our guide took up through multitudinous windings of the streets, until we came to the top of a hill, to a heavy iron door. After much explanation and the payment of five pesetas to the custodian, we were admitted, and conducted through a large hallway to an interior square court. Here on each side of the open court were beautiful couches and beds on the marble floors. A pretty fountain played in the center, and the wives were sitting around doing little of anything, or lying on the couches. The stock of wives had become quite short, and only eight or ten were on hand, as four had escaped two weeks ago, and the Governor had ordered five others strangled for some reason or other, just a day or two ago.

The women are actually beautiful, and were dressed magnificently, with many elegant bracelets and jewels. The prettiest and favorite one is only eighteen years old and has two children. They showed great curiosity in seeing us, and we did in seeing them. We had to show them how our gowns were made, and how we put on our stockings and shoes. They all spoke French, and myself and sister were the only ones in the party who could talk with them, and of course we then were the only ones in the party they noticed. The favorite wife gave us each a beautiful bracelet, which she took off her arms for us, and made us promise to come again soon.

On our way to the hotel we passed a small, open building, and heard a terrible mumbling noise. Our guide said it was a school. The doors were open, as it was a very warm day. No Christian may pass the threshold, but we were allowed to look in. There were thirty pupils and one teacher, all squatted on the floor, and all crying out the portion of the Koran they were learning, and all were swaying their bodies backward and forward. We learned that they go to school ten years and learn nothing but the Koran.

My greatest desire, in Morocco, was to make the journey overland to Tetuna on the Mediterranean coast, though no foreigner has done this in the past two years, since Mr. Perdicarus had his unpleasant experience. We went to the American Consul and asked him if it were possible and he said that he had wanted to make the trip for the past six months, but that it had been impossible to do so. A Jew had been killed on the road only a month ago, and two children had been taken captive, and the boy's ears had been sent down to the father as an inducement for a ransom, but the poor man could not raise the funds. The boy had then been killed and the girl sent into servitude.

But our Consul sent a request to the Governor, which if given, would have been a guaranty that if one should have been taken captive, the Morocco Government would pay the ransom. The Governor sent word that it was absolutely impossible, as the way was unsafe, but that we could have a guard for any place near Tangiers; so we spent the balance of our time in Morocco, in circulating the country on horseback, with our Morocco guards, and in visiting the various homes of the different legations upon the hills near the outskirts of Tangier.

Morocco is the most fascinating country I was ever in, and I will return some day and go to Tetuna and Fez, if it takes the entire army of Morocco shoes to go there with me.

Most people, unless they follow the technical scientific journals, are quite unaware of what has been actually accomplished in the artificial production of life. They therefore will be the less prepared for the startling statements made by Garrett P. Serviss in an illustrated article entitled "Artificial Creation of Life" in the September Cosmopolitan. Mr. Serviss describes fully the present condition of Loeb's work in the artificial fertilization of sea-urchin's eggs, and the still more startling attempts of Doctor Burke in England to create life through purely chemical action. No article in the September magazines possesses so much popular interest as this one.

For the Little Ones

The Ferry for Shadowtown.

Sway to and from in the twilight gray,
This is the ferry for Shadowtown.
It always sails at the end of the day,
Just as the darkness closes down.

Rest, little head, on my shoulder, so;
A sleepy kiss is the only fare,
Drifting away from the world we go,
Baby and I in the rocking chair.

See where the fire-logs glow and spark,
Glitter the lights of the shadow-land,
The raining drops on the window, hark!
Are ripples lapping upon its strand.

Rock slow, more slow in the dusky light,
Silently lower the anchor down,
Dear little passenger say "Good-Night!"
We've reached the harbor of Shadowtown.
—Motherhood.

What Happened to Mabel.

LOUISE CASTLE WALBRIDGE.

Mabel rebelled when the breakfast-bell rang, and that was the first thing that went wrong that morning. She was sleepy and tired and didn't want to be disturbed. But mamma's word was law, and the children knew the signal must be obeyed, and so it was. Mabel appeared at the morning meal with a frown darkening her face.

"Here are some nice eggs for you," said papa, and selecting one of the most tempting, he placed it before her.

Mabel touched it critically and then there was another frown as she said, "I can't eat half-cooked eggs." And somehow, although the sun was shining as brightly as ever outside, the atmosphere of the room seemed to change.

After breakfast, mamma said: "Mabel, I wish you would amuse baby for a little while; I am so anxious to finish some sewing."

"Oh dear! I wish there weren't any babies in the world to be taken care of," came the answer with a deeper frown.

Now baby was very fond of his sister and had a way of his own of showing how much he thought of her; and as she reluctantly went towards the carriage in which he lay, he watched her with expectant eyes, and as she leaned over it, greeted her with the pleasantest of smiles, while feet and hands flew frantically about in the air.

But there was no response from Mabel, for that frown was in full possession, and as baby gazed mystified at the face so often bent lovingly over his own, his lips began to quiver and there was a pained cry that made mamma drop her work and hurry to take him in her comforting arms. Thinking to change her little daughter's mood, she said: "Mabel, you can go out to play, if you like. It is such a beautiful morning."

Ordinarily, when mamma needed her help so much, Mabel would not have thought of anything so selfish as leaving her alone with baby, and anyway, she loved the wee brother as much as he did her, and usually delighted in his smiles and cunning ways; but this morning all was wrong and the frowns followed each other in rapid succession. So, without any reply to mamma, she sulkily walked to the door thinking she would go to the pasture back of the barn to give her pet pony his morning ration of sugar. As she stepped on the porch her little sister Dot called: "Oh Mabel! Let me go with you." and now there was the ugliest frown of all.

"You always want to go everywhere I do. I wish I could be where there weren't any babies and sisters to bother!" she petulantly exclaimed, and then starting on a run she dodged around the corner of the house and in and out among shrubbery and trees and buildings so Dot could not see where she went. Behind the barn she paused, and after the pony had taken his sugar, threw herself down on the grass to watch him and to think how clever she had been in escaping every one.

Suddenly, around the corner of the barn came a great gust of wind and she felt herself lifted, and carried up and up, away from the pony, away from baby and sister and all.

"Mamma!" she screamed in terror, but there was no answer, for the wind carried her voice out into the great

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spaces about her even as the words left her lips.

She struggled to free herself, but the grasp of the wind was firm and her efforts were vain, and already it was too late, for her house was only a speck far, far beneath her. Up she went, close to the unfathomed blue above, and on and on sped the wind until all at once she was changed into a big, black thunder-cloud and there was a flash and a loud report as she was thrown violently into a great bank of other clouds as threatening and disagreeable as herself, while a voice said: "There is where you belong!"

Up and down, always moving, blown about by every wind that chose to give her a toss, hither and thither, she roamed through endless space, the longing for human companionship growing stronger and stronger. Then how bitterly she repented the sullen words and frowns of that unhappy morning.

Once she saw some children merrily playing in a sand-pile, and how she wished she could join them! She could almost feel the sand slipping through her fingers as she lived over again the delights of digging caves, remodeling forts and tunneling long distances under them all. In her interest she drew close, thinking to watch the children so busily engaged at her favorite pastime. But as she approached, it was with so many rumblings and mutterings the children were terrified and glancing at her fled from before her.

Another day, she was near her own home, and there were mamma and baby in the doorway! Floating down towards them for another glimpse at their dear faces, there were more rumblings and more mutterings, and mamma with one quick look upwards hastily went in and shut the door. Even Gypsy, the pony, ran for the barn as she came near, and so it was always—wherever she went the sun was overcast and there was darkness and fear. All the earth ran from her and the beasts of the field.

In her penitence and sorrow, she wished again—this time that she might be like the sun, beloved by all and carrying happiness and blessings everywhere. And lo! she awoke, and there she was with her head pillowed on the soft grass where she had been finishing her interrupted nap, and Gypsy, with his head over the bars, was looking affectionately at her and whinnying for a stroke of the hand.

Springing to her feet, she looked around and there were the green trees and the blossoms and the freshness of the morning, just as they were a half-hour before, and how beautiful it all seemed to her!

Seeing her sister walking disconsolately about the lawn, she called gaily to her: "Come, Sis! Let's have a race to the house;" and was rewarded by seeing the drooping face lifted and a bright look chasing away the gloom; and when they reached the door and opened it, mamma heard a sweet voice saying: "I will take care of baby now so you can sew."

Again the wee brother smiled, and as feet and hands welcomed her, Mabel thought of the thunder-cloud and the gloom it spread everywhere, and was glad she had another chance to be like the sunshine.

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The Home Circle

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Weather Worries.

I love the sultry summer;
Ah, yes, indeed, I love
The days when the thermometer
Is eighty-some above,
When everybody fans and fumes
About the awful heat
That scorches till it nearly melts
The pavement in the street.

I love the frosty winter,
The time of ice and snow,
When the thermometer drops down
To fifteen points below,
When wintry kinds with bellowing roar
The hills and valleys sweep,
And on the walks "the beautiful"
Lies drifted three feet deep.

And still I am not happy,
My days seem out of rhyme;
I cannot love the proper thing
At just the proper time;
For, O, it's in the winter when
The summer seems so dear,
And winter isn't any good
Till summer-time is here. —Puck.

Lights and Shades on the Plains—Harvest.

ELSIE S. TAYLOR.

(Continued from last week.)

They decided to leave the work around the stacks and went on to work. That night Roy came in and sank into a rocking-chair.

"I think Mike's going to quit pretty soon," he said, resignedly.

"How's that?" asked Mr. Greatheart quickly, laying down his paper and taking off his spectacles. "What's the matter with him?"

"Oh, it seems that last summer he and a girl ran off and got married and her folks were awful mad. He was working there in harvest. And now she's gone back to her folks and he's afraid they'll make trouble between them and so he thinks he's got to go and see about it. Jim asked him whether the girl got out of the idiot asylum or the insane asylum."

"Well, when you get one hand you better get two. I'm afraid Roy's going to get sick and that won't pay at all."

"Well, well, I'll hire a man and team if I can. The boy and the colts are both too good to spoil. I believe I'd better go in to-night."

"Why, it's ten o'clock!"

"I know but I can't waste any time.

The wheat's shattering now and I have about two hundred acres yet."

The next morning they started out with a fat, middle-aged man who had once been a conductor and was so nicknamed at once. Mr. Greatheart was unable to get a man and team and another stacker and so was obliged to put Jim on the stack although he was a very poor stacker. Roy could not eat any breakfast but he went out again, much against his mother's wishes. By noon he was unable to eat anything and went to his room and lay down.

"Pretty soon the Boy came in where Roy was with a very sober face.

"I got a letter just now out of the mail-box," he said slowly. "Pa's horse fell with him and broke his leg and he wants me to come home as soon as I can get there. He needs me about putting up the hay. He sent me the money to come so I s'pose I'll have to go. I'm awful sorry to quit when you're having such a time anyway."

That night there was an ominous silence at the supper-table. Mr. Greatheart and Roy did not get in until very late. It needed no second look to tell Mrs. Greatheart that Roy would not work the next day.

Mr. Greatheart flung his hat into a corner with a great deal of unnecessary force.

"I guess we might just as well sit down and let the wheat go to thunder," he muttered from the folds of the towel. "It's just quit, quit, quit. I've a good notion to fire the whole outfit. It's just the same with all the neighbors. They haven't got anything done. Roy's played out. That kid's quit. Those two cubs from Denver are kicking about the board. They're used to luxury, you know. Just lain in a bed of roses. The Conductor doesn't want to go into the field till half-past seven and wants to quit in the middle of the afternoon."

"What's the matter with the board, father?" asked Gertie.

"Oh, cake's too plain, no pie for supper, coffee isn't good, gravy's too thin, tired of beef and chicken. You see we have the aristocracy with us. We must be equal to the occasion. Wheat's wasting every minute. It just makes me sick and tired. I'm going in to town and see if I can't get a new crew. I guess I'd better send in an application for a French cook, too. Have one imported from Europe."

He ate his supper in silence after this outburst and a few minutes later they heard him drive out of the yard.

About eleven o'clock he was back again. It was a bright moonlight night and Roy could look out of the open window and see a pompous little fellow hop out and begin to unhitch. Another slowly straightened up and cautiously lowered himself to the ground. Another leaned back luxuriously and glanced critically around. Mr. Greatheart escorted the new crew to the granary to sleep and went to the house to snatch a few hours sleep before the alarm clock proclaimed the uncanny hour of rising.

Roy was up the next morning and at the barn although his father had not called him. He heard his father call the men in the loft and he lingered about to see the result. When they were all down Mr. Greatheart came out where they were and jamming his hand down into his pocket he brought out a roll of bills and handed each man his wages.

"Now get off the place," he roared, "and don't be long about it either." The men looked at him in astonishment. They saw Roy feeding and harnessing the horses for work but no men.

"I guess you'll have a good time getting another crew," said the Conductor softly.

"I'll manage my own affairs," Mr. Greatheart thundered. "When I want any of your advice I'll call on you. Get out!"

Five minutes later three figures with three bundles tied up in three red handkerchiefs slipped down the road to meet the rising sun and find an easier job.

Mr. Greatheart then called the three men in the granary. Neither crew had known of the existence of the other.

"Roy," said Mrs. Greatheart at breakfast, "you are not fit to work to-day."

"No," said Mr. Greatheart emphatically, "you're not going out to-day."

"Now, father, I am, too," began Roy peevishly.

"Keep still. I don't want to hear another word," snapped Mr. Greatheart.

"Say, pa," spoke up Gertie. "Let me drive header-box and Roy can help mother to-day." Mr. Greatheart thought a moment.

"All right," he said. "You can drive both boxes and the men can pitch. Roy you go to town as soon as you can and hunt a hired girl!"

"I will," said Roy, much mollified that Gertie was to take his place. "I'll get one or die trying."

"Here," called Mr. Greatheart to the pompous Ralph as they were starting out again, "get that can and fill it half full of water. Put a chunk of ice in it. Quick now."

"What can?"

"There by the barn door."

"Where is the ice-house?"

"That cave back of the house."

He took the can and started off. As Mr. Greatheart was ready to start Ralph appeared again tugging the empty can.

"I couldn't find any ice there. Nothing but milk and stuff," he said in an aggrieved voice.

"I didn't tell you to look in that cave. I could do better with my eyes shut. Do you see that thing covered with straw?"

"Yes."

"Do you see that door in the north end?"

"Yes."

"Well go in there and pitch off some straw and get a piece of ice and break it up and put it in. Hurry."

In about fifteen minutes he appeared dragging the can.

THE TURN OF LIFE

A Time When Women Are Susceptible to Many Dread Diseases—Intelligent Women Prepare for It. Two Relate their Experience.

The "change of life" is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and the anxiety felt by women as it draws near is not without reason.

Every woman who neglects the care of her health at this time invites disease and pain.

When her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy, or congestion of any organ, the tendency is at this period likely to become active—and with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden. At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to form and begin their destructive work.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

These symptoms are all just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance and the cry should be heeded in time.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life. It invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried thousands of women safely through this crisis.

For special advice regarding this important period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and it will be furnished absolutely free of charge.

Read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound did for Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Hinkle:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been suffering with falling of the womb for years and was passing through the Change of Life. My womb was badly swollen; my stomach was sore, I had dizzy spells, sick headaches, and was very nervous."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

"Shall I put in some water?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

"Half full."

"What shall I do with it now?"

Mr. Greatheart was as thoroughly exasperated as any person could be.

"Leave it right there," he snapped, at a white heat. "It'll be so refreshing to think about it when you're out in the field. If you just think about that can standing there you won't get thirsty."

Ralph put the can down, obediently, and strutted toward them.

"Roy, for Heaven's sake put that can in here," called Mr. Greatheart, as Roy, enveloped in a large kitchen apron, came out to feed the cats.

The men worked fairly well that forenoon, and Mr. Greatheart began to feel more hopeful again. Roy, after helping his mother with the morning's work, started out on his hopeless expedition. He spent half a day driving about town. Every one could tell him of some one whom they thought he could get, but in each case he found them already engaged or sick or not anxious to work at all. After much persuasion he succeeded at last in getting a washerwoman's girl who promised to stay until harvest was over.

In a few days Roy was able to be in the field again and the harvest went on fairly well until Saturday night.

On Sunday the hands from the neighbor's crew came to spend the afternoon. The two crews spent the af-



"I wrote you for advice and commenced treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as you directed, and I am happy to say that all those distressing symptoms left me and I have passed safely through the Change of Life, a well woman. I am recommending your medicine to all my friends."—Mrs. Annie E. G. Hyland, Chester-town, Md.

Another Woman's Case.

"During change of life words cannot express what I suffered. My physician said I had a cancerous condition of the womb. One day I read some of the testimonials of women who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I decided to try it and to write you for advice. Your medicine made me a well woman, and all my bad symptoms soon disappeared."

"I advise every woman at this period of life to take your medicine and write you for advice."—Mrs. Lizzie Hinkle, Salem, Ind.

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Hinkle it will do for any woman at this time of life.

It has conquered pain, restored health, and prolonged life in cases that utterly baffled physicians.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

ternoon in smoking and gambling and loud talking and singing.

The next morning Ralph, the important, met Mr. Greatheart on the way to the stable and said haughtily,

"I guess we'll have to have \$2.75, boss. We can't afford to work for any less than other men."

"I don't see how I can afford to pay over \$2.50. I'm losing money every day. The wheat is going down awful."

"Well, now, you can just suit yourself. It's \$2.75 or quit."

Mr. Greatheart picked up a straw and chewed it meditatively.

"Well, I guess you can go then. Gertie can help out if it's necessary."

"If one quits we all quit."

"Oh—well, I guess I'll have to pay it then."

That night Ralph demanded longer mornings and better fare; the next morning better sleeping arrangements.

"You can't sleep in the house," said Mr. Greatheart decidedly. "We've tried that before. My wife won't have that."

"I guess it'll have to be three dollars then."

"Well, three dollars then."

The next morning about ten o'clock Mr. Greatheart noticed two men striding down the road toward them.

"They're no tramps," said Roy unguardedly, "See them walk."

Mr. Greatheart gave them one abstracted glance. He was too much worried to notice anything. When he stopped to turn the corner he felt a

hearty grip on his shoulder and turned to look into his nephews' cheery faces. Gertie and Roy clambered out and rushed over to them.

"How on earth did you scapegraces get here?" he asked.

"Oh, Aunt Lou wrote to pa what a time you were having and he sent us right up. We came up on our bikes. Made it in three days. Our harvest is over down east. We had a good crop, too. Put us to work but he mighty careful or we'll quit you, Uncle John."

"Well, well!" exclaimed Mr. Greatheart, "that's fine. We can get along now with just our own folks. I've got sixty acres of fine barley that I'd made up my mind I wouldn't try to cut. We've had the most confounded time. You've no idea. I'll get rid of these three-dollar gentlemen at noon."

That evening as they were sitting on the porch Mr. Greatheart spoke up with great earnestness from his rocking chair.

"I'll tell you what. If we get these crops up without any hail I know four people who will take a trip to the St. Louis Fair." Then, after a pause,

"Boys, you don't know how good it does look to me to see you fellows pitch!"

A Chautauqua Assembly and What It Means.

I have just had the pleasure of attending my first Chautauqua Assembly and have many things to say about it. It is certainly a wonderful thought—this idea of one man, which in practice has grown to such large dimensions. Bishop Vincent recognized the desire of the people for a broader culture, a wider knowledge than they had had opportunity to obtain. He realized the need of the inspiration for better things that come from contact with other people and different environments. He organized these great short-session summer universities, and the proof that he had heard truly the voice of the people's need is in the great crowds that go in increasing numbers to these assemblies.

In Kansas the assembly at Ottawa is the oldest. There is one at Winfield, also; and the youngest is at Lincoln Park in Mitchell County, half-way between Downs and Cawker City. This is only the third year of its existence, yet something like 250 season tickets for adults and nearly 200 for children were sold. The great pavilion, which holds about 3,000 people was crowded at every important lecture. Yet it was in the hottest week in the summer, the sun was torrid in its fierceness, and on many days not a breath stirred the silent leaves on the great trees. Truly the people of Northwestern Kansas want the better things and are not unwilling to deny themselves for them.

Lincoln Park is a very beautiful place, and seems especially designed for the use to which it has been put. It is at present some thirty acres in extent. A winding creek divides it into four sections. Trees—oak, elm, walnut, cottonwood—offer grateful shade. The ground is covered with a thick sod of buffalo-grass; and the ground is only rolling enough to offer good drainage, so that even after a heavy rain there is very little mud. It is a pleasant place to go—this Chautauqua Assembly. Everybody is happy and friendly and generous. If my neighbor has anything which I have not, I am perfectly welcome to share in it whether it be a broom or a loaf of bread. Almost everybody has come to learn something. We are all earnest people. We don't mind having a good time, we enjoy a good laugh, but we want to take something home with us that will be lastingly valuable to us. This is to many of us the intellectual bouquet of the whole year, so we ignore the heat and weary limbs, and absorb what we can of intellectual stimulus and spiritual inspiration.

One of the most happy things in connection with this Chautauqua is the attention given the children. In the morning for an hour there are boys and girls' clubs, where children from three or four to sixteen or eighteen years of age are gathered together and given physical training. Sometimes it is indoors, with dumb-bells, etc., or

it may be a fishing-trip for the boys and a wading-trip for the girls. But whatever it is, the children have learned something, and come back happy and enthusiastic, and the mothers have been relieved of care for an hour.

In the afternoon there is a kindergarten, and the little ones are taught to use their hands in useful play.

Of the lectures I would not attempt to tell. It is enough to say that they were given by good men of widely differing personality and point of view, from each one of whom we learned something, and from all of whom together we gained a broadened and more generous attitude of mind.

One feature which was especially valuable was the hour of the Woman's Council. This was under the guidance of Mrs. Prentiss, whose gracious personality and strongly helpful mind are known to so many citizens of Kansas. All the women who cared to met daily for an hour to exchange opinions and ideas, or if one was timid or reticent, to listen and to absorb. There was usually a paper or a talk at the beginning which served as a peg—or rather as a whole rack of pegs—upon which to hang discussions and debates, differences of opinion, and finally repartee. I believe that no woman left that little council without a new idea under her back hair which will amount to something before the year is out. It was at one of these woman's meetings that the project for a permanent woman's building was launched. Before the close of the assembly almost half enough money had been pledged, and the club women of the district have taken the matter in charge so that there can be no doubt of its speedy success. The building is to be plain and unpretentious, but true to the laws of architectural beauty in its lines and design. It is intended that all the branches of distinctly woman's work shall have a shelter and a home here during the annual assembly.

I have not spoken of the special classes—the class in Bible study, in painting, in cooking, etc., nor of the purpose for a yet broader scope in educational work. This class work is perhaps the most valuable of all the instruction available to the attendant at the assembly. Instruction can be obtained here for ten days in almost any line from competent teachers at a price far less than is possible in any other way. No one, no matter what his taste, what his previous opportunities or what his needs, can attend a Chautauqua Assembly without feeling that he has received much, and that it has been good for him to be there.

Total grain receipts at twelve important interior primary markets during the month of June amounted to 50,540,585 bushels, of which 8,420,058 bushels were wheat, 23,344,757 bushels corn, 15,531,698 bushels oats, 3,005,418 bushels barley, and 238,654 bushels rye. A total inbound movement during the corresponding month in 1904 aggregated 45,230,543 bushels, being over five million bushels less than the 1905 receipts, due largely to increases during the latter year in the arrivals of corn, oats, and barley. For the first half of the current year, 272,580,182 bushels of grain were received at these markets, in contrast with 273,748,133 bushels in 1904. Although large gains were made in corn receipts during the present year, as compared with similar movements in 1904, shrinkages in wheat, oats, barley, and rye arrivals were more than enough to offset these gains. Of the interior markets prominently identified with the receipts of grain, Chicago led, having received 107,643,145 bushels during the first six months of the current year. Minneapolis came second with 47,206,160 bushels, and St. Louis third with 22,453,976 bushels.

It is the pride of the German farmer, whether he be a nobleman and an owner of large manorial estate or a small farmer, to hand down to his children and grandchildren the estate, which has come to him from his father, in the best and most flourishing condition.



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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1886).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
Ladies' Croquet Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1898).
Chaltee Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabbath Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2, (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 2, (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rohalla, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1903).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
Prentiss Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kans.

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

Miscellaneous Program.

The Legend of the Holy Grail.

Roll call—Quotations from the Idyls of the King.

I. The origin of the story.

II. Tennyson's use of the legend.

III. The story in grand opera.

IV. The Grail pictures in the Boston Library.

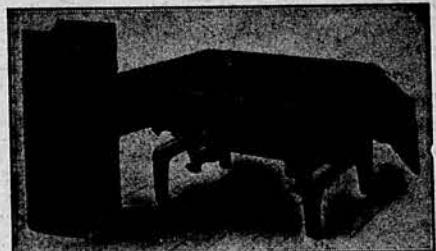
V. Reading—The Vision of Sir Launfal.

The subject of this program is perhaps the most interesting and beautiful in this course. The story is very ancient. The Holy Grail was the social cup given by our Lord to Joseph of Arimathea, and still on the earth, visible to the pure in heart. The beautiful myth has been used in every form of art. The best known literary use of it is in Tennyson's Idyls of the King. They will be found in any volume of Tennyson's poems. England's early king, the half-mythical Arthur, gathered about him a group of the priests and noblest Knights in his realm to help him make his kingdom pure and safe. They finally became fascinated by the story of the Holy Grail and resolved to seek it. The story of their search and the failure of most of them and the resulting disposal of their Round Table gives the world one of Tennyson's most perfect pieces of work. Wagner has used the legend in the second form of art expression, the musical. In Lohengrin, Tanguer, Parsifal, the noblest of grand operas, the story is used.

The art of painting, also, has found inspiration in this old story and one of our noblest of modern artists has taken it for his theme. The so-called Grail pictures are famous throughout the land. They are a series of separate pictures covering the walls of one room. They represent the search of King Arthur and his knights and the final success of the one pure knight.

To close this program, the reading of the Vision of Sir Launfal will be very fitting.

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NATIONAL RECIPROCITY CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 868.)

vored with the conventional or lower rate. This arrangement bears down with special severity on the American meat-producer as well as grain farmer and manufacturer. Thus, under the new tariff fresh beef according to the regular schedule will pay a duty of \$4.87 per 100 pounds, while those countries which secure the new conventional tariff rates will pay only \$2.92 per 100 pounds on fresh beef. Under the new tariff the high rate on corn will be 31 cents per 100 pounds, while the lower rate will be 19c. On wheat the high rate will be 49 cents and the lower rate 36 cents and on flour the high rate will be \$4, while the lower will be \$2.16.

Other nations have similar double schedules.

These examples are sufficient to show the importance of the subject to the American farmer and stock-raiser. It is not surprising, therefore, that the call for the conference emanated from a live-stock organization, and that the delegates representing agricultural interests were largely in evidence.

There were many stirring addresses by prominent men from various parts of the Union. Some of these will appear in future numbers of the KANSAS FARMER. The disposition to make common cause in the conflict against unjust discrimination with regard to American products was notable among the delegations representing somewhat diverse interests.

The committee on resolutions made a carefully considered report setting forth the general ideas of the conference. The committee's resolutions were slightly amended and finally adopted as follows:

The National Reciprocity Convention, representing more than two hundred agricultural, commercial and industrial associations of the United States, by delegates assembled at Chicago, August 16th and 17th, 1908, hereby makes the following declaration of Principles:

Whereas, the agriculture, manufactures, and other industries of this country have expanded to such an extent that they can no longer depend upon the home market for the consumption of their entire product; and

Whereas, the export trade has become a vital support to many of our industries; and

Whereas, the present commercial attitude of the United States, largely owing to our failure to carry into effect the reciprocal trade provisions of Section IV of the Dingley Law, is antagonizing foreign nations, whose good will we desire and on whom we have hitherto depended as purchasers of our surplus products; therefore

Be It Resolved: First—That this Convention, recognizing the principle of protection as the established policy of our country, advocates immediate reciprocal concessions by means of a dual or maximum and minimum tariff, as the only practical method of relieving at this time the strained situation with which we are now confronted.

Second—That the question of the schedules and items to be considered in such reciprocal concessions preferably be suggested by a permanent Tariff Commission, to be created by Congress and appointed by the President, which shall consist of economic, industrial and commercial experts.

Third—That it is the sense of this Convention that our present tariff affords abundant opportunity for such concessions without injury to industry, trade, or the wages of labor.

Fourth—That we urge action upon Congress at the earliest time possible.

Respectfully submitted,

E. N. Foss, Massachusetts,
A. H. Sanders, Illinois,
Edward D. Page, New York,
A. B. Farquhar, Pennsylvania,
W. A. Harris, Kansas,
Frank J. Hagenbarth, Idaho,
William Larrabee, Iowa,
Murdo Mackenzie, Colorado,
Marion Sansom, Texas,
Charles P. Senter, Missouri,
Conrad Kohrs, Montana,
W. H. Hatton, Wisconsin,
Committee on Resolutions.

The committee on resolutions also presented a recommendation for permanent organization which was vigorously discussed and finally adopted as follows:

We recommend that a permanent organization be formed under the style of the American Reciprocal Tariff League; and that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chair to have full power to organize and further prosecute the work for which the convention has assembled. Said committee shall have power to increase its membership and to fill vacancies when necessary. Committee on Resolutions.

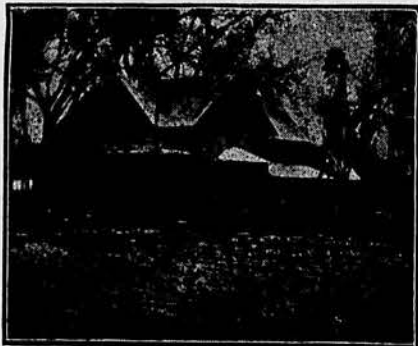
The advantage of the committee's recommendation of the dual tariff rather than the reciprocity treaties which have been favored heretofore lies

largely in the fact that the National House of Representatives will undoubtedly favor the enactment of such a tariff, since it has heretofore favored reciprocity by treaty. In the Senate a majority vote can enact the dual tariff, whereas a two-thirds' vote of the Senate is required for the ratification of a reciprocity treaty. Thus it will be seen that a very much larger proportion of the Senate than has thwarted the efforts to obtain reciprocity by treaty will be necessary to overthrow reciprocity by dual tariff. The dual-tariff plan, after having been once enacted, will be left for executive action and will require no Senate ratification.

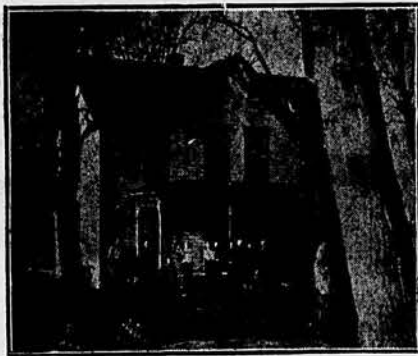
It will be well for the farmers in the United States to carefully study this reciprocity question, and after making up their minds, to impress their views by letter and by petition upon their Representatives and Senators in Congress. The subject will be found an interesting one for discussion in the Grange and other farmers' organizations. It is evident that if the American farmer is to be protected against the discriminations of foreign tariff laws he must make his influence felt in the American law-making body.



No. 1.—For Twenty-Two Years the Home of William Bainum, Arlington, Reno County, Kansas.



No. 2.—Home of J. Bainum, on His Homestead of August 20, 1874. First Lived in a "Dugout," Arlington, Reno County, Kansas.



No. 3.—New Home of William Bainum, Where the Sod House Shown in No. 1 Stood, Arlington, Reno County, Kansas.

Simple Remedy for Clover Bloat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have noticed several articles on diseases of cattle, horses, etc., but have never seen printed, a sure cure for clover-bloat, etc.

Thinking maybe some one may benefit by it, I will give a sure cure.

If the cow is able to stand, take a shallow saucer, pour in a little turpentine and hold the saucer to the cow's navel, which will take in the turpentine the same as a sponge. If the cow is down, pour the turpentine in the palm of the hand and apply, and effects will follow soon after.

I have carefully tested the above remedy on calves and cows and never saw one fail to be well in from ten to twenty minutes. I have never tried it on anything else.

H. L. WINSTON.

Shawnee County.

Cost of Cement Silo.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—C. A. M., Onaga, Kans., writes: "I would like to know how Mr. Jones, of Ohio, makes his silos out of concrete to cost 50c per ton capacity. I refer to an article on Feeding Cattle Ensilage in a recent issue of the FARMER."

Complying with your request to answer the above inquiry, I would say that the statement was made in the article above referred to that if the silo was made of 500 tons or more capacity, and material was reasonable, the cost should not exceed 50c per ton capacity.

The material most practicable to use is coarse, clean sand and coarse gravel, or, gravel made up of a mixture of coarse sand and pebbles of various sizes. In our section, such material costs 10c per yard at the pit. The cost of hauling will, of course, depend upon the distance of the farm from a gravel-pit. With the average farmer through our section of Ohio, the cost would probably run from 25c to 50c per yard, delivered. Cement is now selling at about \$1.50 per barrel, and a barrel of cement is sufficient for one cubic yard of gravel. Using ordinary farm labor, 50c per cubic yard is sufficient to cover the cost of labor in making the concrete and putting it in the wall, so that it is safe to count \$2.50 per cubic yard in the wall as the cost of gravel, cement and labor. A silo 26 feet in diameter and 45 feet high will hold at least 600 tons, and a wall made 6 inches thick will contain nearly exactly 1½ cubic yards per foot in height; and a silo 45 feet high would, therefore, contain 67½ cubic yards, which, at a cost of \$2.50 per cubic yard for gravel, cement and labor would make a total of \$168.75, leaving out of \$300, which is 50c per ton of the capacity, the sum of \$131.25 to pay for wire, which would probably cost \$20., lumber for scaffolding and molds, the wooden doors to fit into the openings, and the coal-tar and labor necessary to apply it on the inside. A careful, skillful manager would have a considerable sum left if the lumber used for scaffolding and molds is counted at its fair value after being used.

I realize that in some sections of the country there is difficulty in obtaining gravel or other proper material for making concrete. In such places it would, of course, not be practical to construct cement silos. If the silo is made still larger, the cost can be reduced considerably below 50c per ton capacity under conditions such as we have named above. We are expecting to build a couple of silos during the coming month, of concrete, and will make them of about 2000 tons capacity, and do not expect the cost to be over 35c per ton of capacity.

HUMPHREY JONES.

Washington C. H., Fayette County, O.

About a third of the entire population of the world speak the Chinese language or its allied dialects.

A cork tree is fifty years old before it produces bark of a commercial value.

Successful Manufacturing.

While the tendency of the present day is to hurry and skimp and make things "to sell" rather than "to last" it is gratifying to know that there are still some few concerns who believe that their own interests are best served by serving the buyers of their products with goods of quality, even though the cost of producing is greater than for cheaply-gotten-together articles which are sure to prove unsatisfactory in the end.

Prominent among those who have clung to the old idea that quality counts is the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the celebrated and familiar Simpson-Eddystone prints. These goods have been made continuously for over half a century, and their sale is greater to-day than it ever has been before.

There must be something of unusual merit in these prints to command popular favor for so long a time.

The reason that Simpson-Eddystone prints are still here is because no other prints have ever been made to equal them.

Simpson prints have a history. They were first made by William Simpson, a man who not only had business ability,

ASK ANY FARMER

who is farming on irrigated land and he will tell you that nothing would induce him to farm any other way.

WHY

He will tell you that the yield per acre is 50 Per Cent greater than on any other kind of land, and the crop a much higher quality, with an absolute certainty of

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the land that's famous for its big crops of Hard Winter Wheat, Alfalfa and small grains of all kinds. We are now offering these lands for sale. Let us send you some printed matter, maps, etc. Address

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We also own and offer for sale 650,000 acres of excellent Farming and Ranching lands, in tracts of 160 to 50,000 acres at \$6.00 per acre on same terms as above.

When in Calgary call on C. S. LOTT

8,000 ACRES
Wheat and Alfalfa Land in Logan and Wallace.

These lands are prime No. 1 land, selected, smooth, well grassed and well watered. Price \$4 to \$6 per acre; part cash, and long time for balance.

Chas. A. Wilbur, 111 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kans



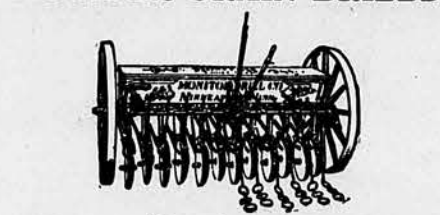
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SIZES All regular and 5 Disc, 1 horse.

PRESS ROLLS Extra heavy, individual, independent.

HITCH Combination 23 or 4 horse, equalizer.

NECK WEIGHT None—even balance.

FEED Will sow positively, accurately, desired quantity, from peas to Alfalfa and Brome Grass.

DISCS Cannot be clogged in either wet, muddy, sticky, gumbo, adobe, trashy, weedy, or cornstalk ground.

Deposits seed in two distinct rows, all at bottom of furrow.

Covers all with uniform amount of earth. Leaves NONE on top of ground.

CONSTRUCTED With best material by skilled mechanics.

RESULTS (1st.) Saves ¼ Horse Power. (2nd.) Saves ¼ of Seed. (3rd.) Increases wheat yield from 8 to 7 bushels per acre; other crops correspondingly. (4th.) Used in sowing 75 acres one season will make its cost in saving seed and increasing yield.

Ask your dealer for them. If he doesn't handle them, don't let him sidetrack you on some machine he handles, because he can make a larger profit, nor on some old carried over machine.

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Special representatives in country wanted for all or part time. Dignified and profitable work. Previous experience not necessary. Address

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Do you realize what it would mean if all the crops you raised were on the market two weeks earlier than any other portion of your State. That is the condition at Kennewick. The low altitude causes our seasons to open early, and the consequence is that fruit and berries are ripe before any other point in the State. For HEALTH, for PROFIT, for BEAUTIFUL HOMES and DESIRABLE SURROUNDINGS come to Kennewick. Kennewick on the beautiful Columbia and under the Celebrated Northern Pacific Irrigation Company's Canal. For acre tracts, easy terms, write to

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CROPS ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN

CROPS that are absolutely certain can only be raised by irrigation—Los Molinos lands in the far-famed Sacramento Valley, California have both irrigation and rainfall; these lands produce the fruits, grains, grasses and vegetables of both temperate and semi-tropic countries, a wonderful and fascinating variety and profusion. This great 40,000 acre Old Spanish Land Grant is now for the first time being subdivided and offered for sale at prices and on terms that will justify your closest investigation. Right in the middle of civilization—every advantage for comfortable and profitable living. "The place you have been looking for." Write for descriptive books; sent free.

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SNAKES

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

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

is expending over seven million dollars in building reservoirs and canals to irrigate 270,000 acres of magnificent farming lands around Nampa, IDAHO, the railroad center of the State which is ample proof of the great fertility of our farm lands. ONE MILLION BEET-SUGAR FACTORY is securing contracts for raising sugar-beets prior to its erection. OUR CROPS—five to eight tons alfalfa per acre per year—potatoes three to five hundred bushels—two crops timothy and clover—wheat 30 to 60 bushels, oats 30 to 50 bushels, barley 50 to 60 bushels per acre. All fruits raised to great perfection. Write or call on any of the following citizens of Nampa, IDAHO: R. W. Purdum, Mayor, Mine Owner; C. E. Dewey, Railways, Mines, Hotel Nampa, Development Co.; Walling & Walling, Real Estate; Stoddard Bros., Hardware; Lamson & Bates, Real Estate; Tuttle Mercantile Co.; Langdon Mercantile Co.; Robbins Lumber Co.; Central Lumber Co.; Bank of Nampa; Citizens' State Bank; Grand Hotel; Central Implement Co.; Nampa Hardware & Furniture Co.; W. L. Brandt, Real Estate; Mrs. R. E. Green, Land; King & Witterding, Townsites; W. F. Prescott, Land; Dawes Livery Stables.

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ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM

The Official Route to the National Encampment,
G.A.R., Denver, Sept. 5 to 8, '05

Headquarters train will be made up with coaches, chair cars, tourist and standard sleepers, and leave the Rock Island depot Sunday, September 3, at 2:30 p. m., arriving in Denver at 9 o'clock Monday morning, September 4.

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



J. A. STEWART
GEN. AGT.,
Kansas City, Mo.

A. M. FULLER
S. P. A.,
Topeka, Kans.

but business integrity. He believed in doing things well. He impressed this principle upon the first piece of calico he made—and kept it there.

He inculcated in his sons this self-same principle. Continuing the business of their father, they steadfastly maintained the standard of quality and honest making. A grandson, William P. Simpson, is now at the head of the Eddystone Manufacturing Company (the concern which manufactures Simpson-Eddystone prints) and upholds the traditional "Simpson Quality" of printing.

Whenever possible, improved methods are introduced, but only after long and careful trial are they adopted. Modern science and the highest type of artistic and mechanical skill are the factors used in producing Simpson-Eddystone prints. Up-to-date machinery, designs by a staff of artists and fast coloring by talented chemists are some of the valuable factors keeping Simpson-Eddystone prints where they have been for sixty-two years.

People, as a rule, now want and have always wanted quality first of all. This the eldest Simpson shrewdly recognized, and this the third William Simpson is also far-sighted enough to see.

No wonder, then, that these goods, charming in their beauty, and appealing because of their durability, have won their way to the homes and wardrobes of discerning women throughout the country, not alone because of their attractiveness, but because of the confidence placed in them and justly merited.

Horses at the American Royal.

The assurance of a large attendance at the American Royal of the leading farmers and stockmen from all parts of the West and Southwest has appealed strongly to the horsemen. The opportunity for attracting the attention of prospective purchasers of breeding stock has brought out many exhibitors. The breeders well know that their animals will command far more attention at Kansas City than they did last year at the St. Louis Fair, where there were so many other attractions for visitors. Another thing in favor of the American Royal is that sufficient time will elapse between the Portland Exposition and the Kansas City show to enable exhibitors at the former to bring their stock to the latter and exhibit it on their return home from the Coast.

In the classes for draft-horses in harness, entries have been made by the leading packers and brewers of the country. Upwards of fifty horses have already been entered in these classes.

Special Prizes in Woman's Department, Kansas State Fair.

The following special prizes have been offered in the woman's department of the Topeka State Fair since the publication of the premium list. The numbers refer to the classification in the premium list:

- No. 66—Best rag carpet, not less than 10 yards—jardiniere. Topeka Spice Mills.
- No. 71—Best knitted outfit for infant, consisting of socks, sacque, hood and mittens—order for pair of shoes. G. M. Chase.
- No. 72—Best crocheted outfit for infant, consisting of socks, sacque, and mittens—salad-bowl. Sant Watch Co.
- No. 92—Specimen sewing by 70 years—brush and comb. S. Woolverton.
- No. 108—Lunch-cloth. S. Woolverton.
- No. 111—Hand vase. J. B. H. Battenberg.
- No. 124—Kind-clock. C. Wolf.
- No. 124—Geo. Str. doll-bottle perfumery.
- No. 124—Best portrait from life—clock. C. W. Warden.
- No. 124—Best painting other than named one box Wayne's hosiery. Mills Dry Goods Co.
- No. 124—Best portrait from life—set silver teaspoons. W. A. L. Thompson Hardware Co.
- No. 124—Best piece other than named one box Wayne's hosiery. Mills Dry Goods Co.
- No. 124—Best India-ink head from life—one box Wayne's hosiery. Mills Dry Goods Co.
- No. 171—Best collection china, 15 pieces—\$10. Thos. Page.
- No. 172—Best set six plates—clock. J. B. Hayden.
- No. 186—Best collection pyrography, twelve pieces—rug. Crosby Bros.
- No. 188—Best table or stand, pyrography—three burnt wood boxes. Kitchell & Marburg.
- No. 189—Best shirt-waist box—kodak. F. A. Snow.
- No. 200—Best chest, wood carving—flute. E. B. Gull.
- No. 204—Best piece wood carving other than named—Wall hat-rack. E. W. Hughes.
- No. 207—Best tapestry—candle stick. J. B. Hayden.
- No. 208—Best miniature, ivory or porcelain—rocking chair. Emahizer & Spielman.
- No. 210—Best artistic figure piece—book. Zercher Book Co.
- No. 213—Best photo of animals—pair Wyandotte chickens. J. W. F. Hughes.

FIELD POST
Made where used. No freight charges. Simple of construction. Excellent in beauty, convenience and strength. Costs little more than oak or locust, will last for all time. Renders universal satisfaction. Reliable men wanted who can work territory. Descriptive matter free. Address with stamp, ZIGLER BROS., Hutchinson, Kans.

Rogue River Valley, Ore.

The world is familiar with the wonderful prices which have been obtained for Oregon apples. The Rogue River Valley is the seat of the best Oregon apple land. It is equally well adapted for all fruits. Bartlett and winter pears are just as profitable as apples. Alfalfa yields four crops annually. WINTER IRRIGATION. Climate is perfect. Write Secretary of Medford Commercial Club for reliable information, Medford, Ore.

IF you are interested in CALIFORNIA send us four cents in postage and we will mail you FREE a beautifully illustrated magazine on farming in CENTRAL CALIFORNIA. Address: **COMMERCE CHAMBER, Stockton, California.**



STOLL'S STAY-THERE EAR MARK.

The best and cheapest ear-mark made. It possesses more points of merit than any other make. Send for samples. **E. C. Stoll, Seattle, Wash.**

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The money-making crop. Easily grown. Room in your garden to grow hundreds of dollars worth annually. Roots for sale. Plant now. Literature free. Write today. **BUCKINGHAM'S GINSENG GARDEN, Dept. 12, Zanesville, Ohio.**



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Send us a list of your wants for prices. We will save you

MONEY
Agents Wanted Everywhere
Hart Pioneer Nurseries
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TO HOMESEEKERS AND INVESTORS.
We own large tracts of land in the very best portions of Southwest Missouri, Indian Territory and in the rich and beautiful Red River Valley of North Texas which we are now subdividing and colonizing. We can sell these lands at very low prices and on easy terms. We present to the public the very best proposition ever offered for a safe and profitable investment in good farming lands. Land agents desiring good Southwestern connections will find it greatly to their interest to communicate with us. For description, maps and further particulars address, **ALLEN & HART, Managers of Southwestern & Colonization Company, Windsor, Missouri.**

SICK HOGS WANTED!



We buy sick hogs and cure them, or send a man to treat your hogs and guarantee a cure.

SNODDY'S HOG CHOLERA CURE

never fails. Tested and endorsed by reliable swine breeders everywhere. Treatment is simple, anyone can use it. A \$5.00 case will cure forty hogs. Full particulars free. Agents wanted.

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In the Dairy

A MODERN DAIRY HIGH SCHOOL.

(Continued from page 859.)

Western Railway, have sought a solution for the difficulties along this line. As dairying is the most profitable branch of agriculture, they naturally turn to the milch cow who is the mother of all her own kind, and the foster-mother of half the human kind, as the readiest means of solving the problem of how to get large returns from high-priced land. The dairy farmer is a manufacturer who, by the aid of the cow, turns the crude products of his farm, which have a small and constantly varying value, into a condensed product of high value that is marketable anywhere on earth. Even when the grain farmer has produced his crop he does not know how much he has earned because of the uncertain market on which he must sell it. The products of the dairy are constant, steady and valuable. Grain farming robs the earth of its fertility. Dairy farming enriches it. The growing of a ton of wheat will rob the soil of about \$7.00 worth of fertility each year and will restore nothing. The production of a ton of butter takes from the soil only 50 cents' worth of fertility and restores many dollars' worth. The ton of wheat is worth about \$20 on a varying and uncertain market. The ton of butter is worth about \$600 on a stable market and is saleable anywhere and at any time. The dairy farmer can get rich on his farm and leave it to his children in better condition than he received it from the hands of Mother Nature. By the aid of his cow he is able to turn air, water and sunshine into gold, and the difference in results obtained by the dairy farmer and the grain farmer is the premium paid for the use of brains in farming.

Believing that the dairy cow will be able to solve all the problems that now confront the farmers of the region now under consideration, and knowing that their increased prosperity will bring added business to both the railroad and the creamery companies, the officials of these two business enterprises combined to carry instructions along dairy lines to the very doors of the people by the running of a special dairy train from Des Moines, Ia., to Woodruff, Mo.

This train left Des Moines on the morning of August 2, equipped with two day coaches for the seating of the audience; an exhibition car supplied with dairy machinery and appliances of all descriptions and cases showing analysis of feed-stuffs and others showing the composition of balanced rations made up from the commoner feeds of the country. The train was accompanied by a corps of expert lecturers who gave twenty-minute lectures at each town on, "Why you should dairy," and "How you should dairy." The audience seated in each car heard both lectures, after which they were invited to pass into the exhibition car where experts in charge explained

the machinery and apparatus and gave brief talks on the subject of balanced rations and the proper feeding and care of milch cows.

The lecturers were under the auspices of the Blue Valley Creamery Co. and were some of the best-known experts and authorities in the West. They were Colonel G. W. Waters, Canton, Mo., the greatest institute worker in the Mississippi Valley; Hon. D. P. Ashburn, Gibbon, Neb., President of farmers' institutes and the pioneer dairyman of that State; Prof. G. L. McKay, at the head of the dairy husbandry department of the Iowa Agricultural College; Prof. R. M. Washburn, State Dairy Commissioner of Missouri; Hon. Daniel J. Clifford, assistant Dairy Commissioner of Missouri; President E. R. Nichols, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Mr. M. V. Carroll, vice president of the Missouri State Dairy Association.

The crowds in attendance at these lectures were a surprise to all on board the train. It frequently happened that after filling both audience cars it was necessary to have an overflow meeting in the passenger room of the depot; and when this was not large enough, the meeting was held out of doors. At one small town of about 300 inhabitants the writer counted seventy teams of farmers who had come in to hear the lectures, and it is estimated that fully 6,000 people met the train at the several stations and listened to the valuable information that was given them without money and without price.

The railroad officials were so interested in this innovation that two private cars were attached to the train and the following officials accompanied it and took a great interest in its work throughout the entire trip: L. S. Cass, assistant general manager, St. Paul, Minn.; C. R. Berry, assistant general freight agent, St. Joseph, Mo.; Geo. Bristow, division passenger agent, Des Moines, Ia.; Frank Cassidy, division freight agent, Des Moines, Ia.; C. L. Nichols, superintendent, Des Moines, Ia.; P. B. Vermillion, train master, Des Moines, Ia.; M. Dailey, master mechanic, Des Moines, Ia.

The idea of this dairy train was conceived by the officials of the Blue Valley Creamery Co., of whom the following accompanied the train: J. A. Walker, vice-president and general manager; W. W. Marple, superintendent of territory and also President of the Missouri State Dairy Association; L. C. Hamilton, treasurer; Levi G. Humbarger and A. D. Bland, traveling representatives and A. A. Griffith, official stenographer.

The press was represented by I. D. Graham, associate editor of the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, who is also secretary of the Kansas State Dairy Association, and superintendent of the dairy department of the Kansas State Fair; D. W. Wilson, editor of the Daily Dairy Report, Elgin, Ill.; M. V. Carroll, editor of the Ruralist, Sedalia, Mo., and vice-president of the Missouri State Dairy Association, and W. E. Cundiff, of the Advocate, Topeka.

Representatives of the prominent separator companies were also present with exhibits of their hand separators: H. M. C. Low, of the "Sharples;" Chas. A. Crate, of the "De Laval;" Chas. A. Barnes, of the "Simplex;" J. T. Hornaday, of the "Empire;" H. J. Turner, of the "National;" J. D. Manning, of the "United States;" C. A. White, and E. R. Bailey, of the "Dairy Queen." Also T. M. White, of the Creamery Package Co., Kansas City and C. A. Wright, of Wright's Economy Stock Feeder, Rosendale, Mo., accompanied the train.

The train was furnished by the great Maple Leaf Route, the equipment and lectures were provided by the Blue Valley Creamery Company, and together they went forth to preach the gospel of success in farming. That they did good, and that the results aimed at were accomplished was shown by the earnest, eager faces of the auditors as they listened with the closest attention to the words that fell from the mouths of the lecturers at

every station on this line of road. The application of the knowledge gained by these farmers and the investigation for which this is sure to prove an incentive, will bring a degree of prosperity to them such as they have never enjoyed before, and with their prosperity will come the added business of both the railroad and the creamery company. These lectures were of the highest quality and were furnished the farmers absolutely free of cost, solely for the good they would do the farmer and with no hint of advertising. The sole object of the train and its equipment with the large expenditure of money necessary was the living up to the motto of the Blue Valley Creamery Company: "The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number."

Following will be found synopses of the addresses delivered on the Blue Valley Creamery Co.'s Special Dairy Train.

SYNOPSIS OF ADDRESS BY HON. D. P. ASHBURN, OF GIBBON, NEB.

The first requisite to successful dairying is acquiring correct knowledge of the principles and mastering the details of the business. I do not mean by this that we should not begin the work until we have mastered it—that "we should not go near the water until we learn to swim," but the mind must be active and lead the hand in the work. We must educate ourselves as to the best methods and then practice those methods or we will not attain the best results. The mentality must lead. Hence I say an active, inquiring mind, directed along dairy lines is the first necessity to success. We all have mind enough, the only question is, will we direct our minds in proper channels? I wish to illustrate this by giving you one or two examples, showing the necessity of careful thought applied to the work from day to day, the necessity of careful reading of agricultural papers and bulletins which treat of the work we have in hand.

In dairying we are using nature's forces that are governed by fixed laws. If we acquire a correct knowledge of those laws, we can direct the forces of nature to our advantage and make nature work in channels that will be profitable to us; but if we know little or nothing of those laws we work blindly and if we succeed it is because we have happened to blunder in the right direction.

To illustrate: The cow is one of the great factors in dairy work. She takes the raw material of grass, fodders and grains, and manufactures them into the finished product of milk. She is in a sense a manufacturing machine, but her very existence and all the work is governed by fixed natural laws. Obedience to those laws means success, and violation means failure. What has she manufactured? What is milk? It is nature's mixing of a ration to feed her

The World's Standard DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

600,000 in Use.
Ten Times
All Others Combined.
Save \$10 - per Cow
Every Year of Use
over all
Gravity Settling Systems
and \$5 - per Cow
over all
Imitating Separators.



Send for new MAY, 1905 Catalogue
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
Canal & Randolph Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.
74 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK
OVER 400 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES

calf. Let us analyze it and see of what it is composed. Seven-tenths of one per cent is ash or mineral matter which builds and maintains the bones of the calf; three and three-tenths per cent is curd or caseine which builds and maintains all the body of the calf except the bones and the fat; four per cent is butter-fat which supplies the heat and energy of the calf, and five per cent is sugar which is the fat-making material, and eighty-seven per cent is water. Four solids and one fluid. The water may vary somewhat but the solids are in fixed proportions to each other. Poor milk has more water and rich milk less water in proportion to the solids, but the four solids are always in the same proportion to each other; and when we find the amount of butter-fat in a given quantity of milk by the use of the Babcock test we know just how much there is of each of the other three solids. All milk, rich or poor, analyzes the same so far as solids are concerned. It used to be a common belief that some cows are good for cheese-making and poor for butter-making because they give milk rich in caseine or curd, and poor in butter-fat and vice versa.

That was an error, we were guessing and guessed wrong. Analysis has exploded the theory, and facts and correct knowledge have taken the place of guessing.

If these elements have this fixed ratios in all milk, and the cow cannot change them and she is making her milk out of the food we give her, it becomes very evident that the feed should not only contain these elements, but that it should contain them in the proportion that she must use them.

The same branch of science that has analyzed the milk has also analyzed all the foods produced on our farms in this country and dairymen can secure those analyses for the asking. All experiment stations as well as the General Government have sent this knowledge broadcast over our land in bulletins and agricultural papers and it is within the reach of all. Every thinking man can learn what elements are in

TUBULAR Starts Fortune

If you had a gold mine would you waste half the gold? Dairies are sorer than gold mines, yet farmers without separators only half skim their milk. Tubular butter is worth 25 to 35 cents. Cream is worth one cent fed to stock. Are you wasting cream?

**Sharples
TUBULAR
CREAM SEPARATORS**

Like a Crowbar

Tubulars are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble. Get the cream—raise the quantity of butter—start a fortune for the owner. Write for catalog U-165

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.



An Increase in Profits

Here is the way it figured out for this man:
\$52.52 received the month he used the U. S.
25.00 received the month he didn't.
27.52 gained in one month. At this rate
330.24 is the total for the first year, and
100.00 deducted for his machine, leaves him
\$230.24 net gain, with his machine paid for.

Read the signed statement below:
DELRUE, 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."
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Pretty profitable investment, wasn't it? Isn't it worth investigating? That costs you nothing. Send for illustrated Catalog No. 550-B, which will tell you all about it and show you how and why the Improved

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

the feeds; he has, and he can easily learn to compound a ration for his cows that contains all the required elements, and in the required proportions. This is called a balanced ration. A cow thus fed the proper elements and proper amount, will yield to her full natural capacity if properly housed and handled; but if short-fed in some element, although she may be overfed in all the other elements, can only yield as if fed equally short in all elements. She has no miraculous power to convert the surplus of one element into another element that she is short of. The excess is wasted.

One man will feed a balanced ration to his cows and make money, while another man with equally good cows but not knowing the necessity for a balanced ration or what a balanced ration is will feed abundantly of an unbalanced ration, but work just as hard and in good faith, and lose money, and fall in dairy work and quit and condemn it to all of his neighbors and assert vehemently that dairying is not a profitable business because he has thoroughly tried it.

Knowledge is essential to success. The head must direct the hand, and woe to the man who does not know, and does not know that he does not know. He does not even know the necessity of learning, not because he lacks mind, he only lacks direction and application of mind.

Another illustration of the value of correct knowledge. How shall we feed? The first use a cow will necessarily make of her food is to maintain her own body and energy and it is what we feed in addition to her maintenance that she can make milk of. Suppose it requires fifteen pounds of dry matter to keep the cow, and we feed twenty pounds; she can give us what milk five pounds of feed will enable her to make, and if she has the capacity to digest and assimilate twenty-five pounds and we feed her twenty-five pounds the last five pounds enables her to double her yield on twenty pounds, so we see the necessity of feeding all she can utilize in order to secure best results. She is a milk-machine and we must use the full capacity of that machine if we get all the profits the cow can give us.

What would you think of a man who had a fine, strong team of horses and a good mowing machine who would drive around and around his meadow with the cutter-bar only one-half way in the grass? What a waste of time and capacity! but no worse than the man who feeds his cow only a part of the ration she can use in manufacturing milk. How shall we know just how much feed, or when we are using all of

each cow's capacity? The answer is so easily obtained and is so sure and correct and reliable that it becomes fascinating.

The cows stand in a row of stalls or stanchions. In front of them is a feeding-alley on the side of which is a convenient place and a sheet of paper properly ruled and dated is fastened up, and a pencil hung beside it and when each cow is fed she is charged with the value of the ration (it can be quickly measured and a certain amount fed regularly). Another sheet of paper and pencil is placed conveniently where the milking is done and each cow's milk is weighed and she is given credit for it. A couple of weeks will show how much milk she will give on a given ration. Then, if we increase the ration say one-tenth and the milk-record shows an increase, we will not know that she was not fed to her full capacity and every two or three weeks we can increase her feed, so long as she will respond by giving more milk. Eventually we will reach a ration that is all she can use and we know then that the cutter-bar is fully in the grass. If she is a young cow, she may in a month or two respond to a little more feed because her capacity has increased; and in keeping her up to her full capacity her power to yield will be developed to the utmost degree that her nature will admit of. Thus a cow that under common care would yield 150 pounds of butter-fat annually can be made to yield 200 or 250 pounds. This method of feeding (with proper care in other directions), has developed our great, profitable dairies. Their owners do not guess—they know definitely. Their minds direct their work. Don't think this book-keeping too laborious and intricate for the farmers. It soon becomes easy, takes but little time and soon becomes very interesting, and each milker becomes interested and learns to love the work for the intelligence it stimulates.

But there are other elements essential to best results. I wish to call especial attention to the care of the cow. We have called her a manufacturing machine, and in a certain sense she is; but in addition to and above the machine she is a mother, and it is out of her motherhood we make money. The highest function of motherhood is the milk-giving function, and of this we make merchandise. It is to our pecuniary advantage to furnish her with the feed and water and shelter and general care that her motherhood requires. She should always be made comfortable. Comfort should be the watchword in every dairy. If the cow is not comfortable, she cannot yield her best. I wish I had time to tell

you the physiological reasons why, but our stop here is too short. It is very plain and very apparent when understood. If the cow is in a cold storm, she is not comfortable. If she is hungry or thirsty, she is not comfortable. If she is in a wet, cold stable during winter nights, she is not comfortable. If the dog is running her into the yard from the pasture, she is not comfortable, and the best policy with that dog is the shot-gun policy. If the cow is afraid of us when we milk because we often abuse her by kicking, beating, or scolding her, she is not comfortable, and can not yield as much milk as if she were comfortable.

How often do we get vexed at a cow for some little act of hers that don't just suit our lordly fancy, and we kick and beat her; and when she does not "let down her milk" we grow mad and say, "You old huzzy, you are just 'holding up your milk' for spite. I'll teach you!" and we kick her some more. The poor, abused, dumb creature cannot help it. The Great Creator has fixed her nature so that it is impossible for her to give a free flow of milk when abused. We milk a young heifer

that is just fresh. Her udder is swollen and sore; her teats are tender, and no matter how careful we may be we will hurt her and she will do just what her natural instinct will lead her to do, step around and probably kick; and perchance hit us and hurt us. Now what will we do? Will we kick back? Shall we let our passions overcome our reasons, and degrade ourselves to her level and become a brute and kick her in return, or shall we realize her discomforts and pity her helplessness and endure her kick and be as gentle and kind as possible? If so, the congested condition will soon pass away and it will be a pleasure instead of a pain for her to be relieved of her burden by a kind, careful milker in whom she has confidence.

It has been truthfully said that no man could get as much milk from a cow as her calf could get, because the motherly affection of the cow for her calf stimulates the flow, and it is certainly true that the kind, careful milker can get more milk than a rough, cross one can. When I see a cow stand back her foot as the milker approaches and she turns and licks his coat as he

SEVEN WONDERS

of the American Continent: Yellowstone National Park; The Great Salt Lake; The Columbia River; Mount Hood; The Big Trees of California; The Yosemite; and a "Out-Of" across Great Salt Lake

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UNION PACIFIC

AND CONNECTIONS

TO THE

LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION

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

DO YOU KNOW WHAT BUTTER-FAT IS WORTH?

ARE YOU KEEPING TRACK OF THE BEST MARKET? Or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully,

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.,

St. Joseph, Mo.

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

milks her I know he will get all any man can get from that cow. Oh, the money-value as well as the moral value of kindness in the dairy!

SYNOPSIS OF ADDRESS BY E. R. NICHOLS, PRESIDENT, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KANS.

I have been very agreeably surprised at the large crowds that have been meeting this special dairy train since we left Des Moines. It speaks well for the farmer. The fact is the farmer needs an education, has always needed an education, but needs it more to-day than ever before. The farmers have made money in the past, are making money to-day, most of them in spite of themselves. Nature is very lavish with her gifts. The successful farmer is one who leaves the soil in as good or better condition than he found it. By this definition, "How many of you are successful farmers?" How many of you are farming in such a way that you are keeping up the soil fertility? It is not fair for this generation and the generations of the past to rob future generations by destroying the soil fertility, and herein lies one of the great advantages of dairying. In dairying you take away practically none of the soil's fertility, but to be successful dairymen you must learn the business, you must use your brains. Most of us learned to farm as our fathers had farmed. In this country dairying is relatively new and we must learn dairying from books. Possibly another advantage of dairying is that it gives you plenty of work and work is good for any one. I mean this. I mean real physical work for a time at least. If one does not wish to work below the earth in a mine, let him come up and work on top of the earth. If he doesn't wish to work out of doors, let him learn some trade and work in doors. If he does not wish to work with his hands, let him work with his head; but every one should earn an honest living. I know of no one so unfortunate as he who has nothing to do. These large crowds show that you are trying to learn. In my boyhood days farmers were rather skeptical of book farming or kid-glove farming as is frequently called. I am glad to know that to-day it is different. In Kansas we have upon our bulletin mailing list 25,000 names. This means that 25,000 farmers, their families and friends, are reading the results of the experiments at that institution; and I have no doubt that in Iowa and Missouri you are taking advantage of experiments carried on at your experiment stations. These experiments are valuable. The professors have no hobbies and no pet theories; they simply experiment and you can rely upon the results. You cannot afford to perform these experiments; you haven't the time nor the means, but you can afford to pay taxes to have these experiments carried on at your experiment station.

In the past it was not thought necessary to educate the farmer. Just why in the past it has been thought necessary to educate the lawyer, the doctor and the preacher and not the farmer, I do not know. There is no one who has so many different problems to deal with as the farmer. There is no one who can profit more by an education than the farmer. An education will take away the drudgery of farm life, will interest the young men in farming. Many of the large farmers and ranchmen are finding that it pays to have a trained foreman or superintendent to look after their interests. The trouble has been that the young men of the past and even of the present are not willing to take time to get an education. They are too anxious to begin earning the almighty dollar. It is proved conclusively that on the average a college education adds to one's earning capacity two hundred fold, and it will add even in a greater ratio to one's ability to enjoy life and be a useful citizen.

SYNOPSIS OF ADDRESS BY COL. G. W. WATERS, CANTON, MO.

To answer the question, "Why you should dairy," in one sentence I would say, because it is more profitable than

any other line of farming. It is more profitable because it is a special department of farm work and, like all special industries, requires greater skill in the management of it than general farming. The exercise of skill in our business pre-supposes intelligence and mind-force, and the result of our work is in the direct ratio to the amount of intelligence put into it; and in no department of farming are there better opportunities for the exercise of intelligence and mind-force than in dairying.

The dairyman is a manufacturer pure and simple. He is not like a manufacturer, but is a manufacturer, taking the raw material and raw products of his farm and manufacturing them into a concentrated merchantable product. Being a manufacturer, he should be guided by the principles that govern manufacturing enterprises. This suggests that he handles machinery for this purpose, and since the economy of production in any given manufacturing enterprise is largely dependent upon the character of the machines used, it appears evident at once that the first great care of the dairyman should be to select suitable cows, because there is a vast difference between individual living machines. For want of time, I will not undertake to point out the manner and how to select these machines, leaving that to the next speaker who talks on "The How of Dairying."

Having selected the machines suitable for the business, the next care, of course, would be the management of these machines; and right at this point the greatest care is required. Remember, we are handling a living machine, more intricate in its character and more susceptible to influences than almost any machine of our shops. For maintenance, this machine takes the feed we give, but it requires a certain amount of feed. This amount the cow must have for her own use and it is from excess over and above this maintenance ration that she is able to manufacture milk for us. Therefore, it is suggested at once that we should supply this machine with as much feed as she can consume and utilize; and at this point the greatest degree of intelligence is required, because it becomes necessary for best results not only to supply an abundance of feed, but to supply feed of a proper character. It is well-known to you all though probably not fully appreciated, that there is a vast difference in the properties of different feeds. Our feeds contain two groups of properties; the one group commonly called carbohydrates go for the production of heat, force and fat, and out of these the cow cannot produce milk. The other group of properties technically called protein are for the production of muscle, wool, hair and milk. Out of this element of the feed the cow produces the milk.

One great reason why dairying is profitable is the fact that we may take the gross materials of our farm, as hay, grain, etc., and put them upon the market in this concentrated form, whereas these same materials could probably not be shipped. For instance, if we should ship away our hay and straw and pay even a fourth of a cent or half a cent a pound on it, it would mean five to ten dollars a ton, and this would prevent us from reaching the best market; but if these same feeds were reduced to the concentrated form of butter, it would bear shipment to the utmost parts of the world.

But perhaps the greatest reason of all why we should engage in dairying is the effect it may have upon our lands. When we raise crops upon our land and ship them away, we ship away just so much of the fertility of the soil as is contained in the crops grown. The amount of plant-food contained in a bushel of wheat is 26 cents; a bushel of oats, 16 cents; a bushel of corn, 16 cents; a ton of timothy hay, \$2.85. Now, if these are the commercial values of the natural plant-food elements in these feeds and if these are taken from the soil, and shipped away, you ship away just as much of

"OHIO" Self Feed Blower Ensilage Cutters

will cut more corn in half inch lengths and elevate it into silo with a given amount of power than other Ensilage Cutters. Hence, they excel in the two most important points, CAPACITY AND POWER.

The new sizes will cut:—

No. 14, 12 to 15 tons per hour in 1-2 inch lengths.	Power 8 to 10 H. P. Steam, 10 to 12 H. P. " "
No. 17, 18 to 20 " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
No. 19, 20 to 25 " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "

And they are so guaranteed. We continue to make Nos. 13, 16 and 18 Self Feed Cutters, both with Blower and Chain Elevators.

More money can be made out of milk cows and beef cattle by feeding silage than by any other means.

On Silage ration, milk costs 68¢, per 100 pounds.

On Grain ration, milk costs \$1.05.

Average net profit per cow per month on silage 66.66¢, with Grain 22.44¢. State Experiment Stations have demonstrated by tests that Silage, Clover Hay and 4 pounds of grain as a daily ration will produce 40 per cent more beef during winter months, than 40 pounds of grain alone.

Silage costs about \$1.50 per ton in silo, by other foods. Silage costs about \$1.50 per ton in silo.

Catalog shows innumerable illustrations of dairy properties and letters from users of "Ohio" Cutters. "Modern Silage Methods" tells everything about silage from planting to feeding and results. Price 10¢, coin or stamps. Manufactured by THE SILVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SALEM, OHIO.

the fertility of your soil. On the other hand, if these same crops are fed to the dairy cow, and the offal properly saved and returned to the soil, something like eighty per cent of the fertility taken by these crops from the soil would be returned. In this manner, we may keep up and even improve the productivity of our lands. The evidences come to us from every dairy section, that the farm lands of these sections are more productive than the grain sections are.

Besides the great economic value of carefully applying the barnyard manure to the land, which the dairyman may do to a better advantage probably than the general farmer, he will find that it will be economical to produce upon his own farm those feeds that are rich in protein, such as clover, alfalfa, cow-peas and soy-beans. The growing of these crops in turn have a beneficial effect upon the soil. The dairyman will be more likely to adopt a suitable rotation, helpful to the land, than will the general farmer.

SYNOPSIS OF ADDRESS BY R. M. WASHBURN, STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER, COLUMBIA, MO.

When starting into any new or partly new work, or when in a work we realize that others with no better natural conditions than we have are making a more decided success than we are, we should go to these successful neighbors, either in person or through paper and books and learn their ways of doing.

There are three factors which work for success in the dairy work—the man, the cow and the market.

The man factor comes first because if he will he can influence the others. First of all, he should be intelligently equipped. In other words, he must have the mental tools for doing the work. We may have been raised on the farm and among stock, and yet not know the business as we need to know it for success. Did you ever stop to think how that all we know, all the knowledge of the human family is handed down by the experience of innumerable individuals, and that to you and me is given but a tiny part of this vast amount of experience? Our neighbor's experience is just as sound and to him as valuable as ours is to us. Let us then not scorn his words of warning or advice even if we do see them in a book or paper, but test them and use those parts that are useful to us. You have all read of the silo. Do you know its worth in the dairy? Its strong and weak points? Its cost, and how it should be built? If not, post yourself. Let me say, the silo is to the dairy farmer what the twine-binder is to the grain-raiser. You could still harvest your grain with the cradle, but

you can do it much cheaper with the binder. You can dairy without the silo, but you can do it cheaper with one. The silo is not a new thing, even in this country. Write for bulletin No. 155 Experiment Station, Wooster, O., to learn the value of silo in dairy feeding, and to Experiment Station, Madison, Wis., for bulletin No. 125, to learn how to build.

Do you understand what is meant by the balanced ration? You can balance and not know it (many of you do), or you can dangle along at dairy work and not balance the ration at all, but you can produce more economically by feeding a balance ration. We have little to say about the price butter-fat is to bring, hence it is up to us to produce economically.

Did you know that the cow that freshens in the fall of the year will give fully 25 per cent more milk during the year than she would if she freshened in the spring? That the fall-fresh cow will then give butter-fat when it is high in price, thus making her fully 50 per cent to 100 per cent more valuable than she would be if she had calved in the spring? Last summer I paid 15½ cents a pound for butter-fat and had twice as much as I wanted; and last winter I paid 33 cents and did not get half enough to supply my trade. Did you know that the fall calf raised on sweet skim-milk and corn will be as large at one year old as the spring calf that runs with its mother will be at 1½ years? Try it, if you are skeptical.

Did you know that in nearly every herd of cows there are a few who do not pay their board, who are being supported for their company? It is a fact. Do you know how to operate the Babcock milk-test, and find out these ungrateful wards? For \$5 you can get a tester with full directions of how to run it. Gentlemen, we need to study our lesson all the time.

The man must be in sympathy with his work, must be able to meet and treat his cows as intelligent friends, not as so many dead machines. The cow that has been taught that her master is her best friend will give more milk than she who is half afraid of her keeper.

When the calf comes, it should be removed entirely from its mother at the end of the first or second day, to be raised on skim-milk. I have not time now to go into the question of raising calves on skim-milk, but you can raise a better dairy calf on skim-milk than on whole milk and for a fraction of the cost. Write to the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., for bulletin No. 126, in calf-raising. When the calf is removed the cow cries for the child. That is the golden moment for the dairyman. Go to her in

\$3.10 Freight Paid A Money Saving Price

FOR THIS "STEEL-CLAD" STONE BOAT

An implement every farmer needs—saves time, muscle; saves loading plows, harrows, etc., up on to a wagon to haul to the field. Ours is a well built boat, made very strong and durable, and will last a lifetime. It is made of oak, birch and maple; has a 10 inch steel nose, firmly bolted throughout and is nicely painted and finished. Convenient and handy every day on the farm for many other uses. Order one today at this remarkably low price \$3.10 freight paid. You can't make a wood boat that will be of any account for that money.

Write for our free 1000-page catalogue—it will save you money on every dollar's worth of goods you buy. Ask us to explain how we can undersell any other mail order concern in America and pay the freight. Write today.

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How to Save: If you were a member of the Co-operative Society of the National Supply Co., you could buy the above boat, and everything else you need, at 10 per cent discount from its price. This would mean a saving of from \$3.00 to \$350 a year to you. If you want to save, write and we'll explain how the Society saves money for its members.

kindness, treat her quietly, caress her, feed her, and relieve that pain in her udder by quietly milking her. She will soon look to you for this relief and will adopt you as her calf, will look for your coming and caress you as she would a calf. This is not a day-dream. I have done just what I am saying—have been adopted and complimented.

I am not able to tell you how many gallons of cow love it takes to bring a dollar, but I do know that sympathy has a commercial value; that a nervous cow so treated will give from 15 to 50 per cent more milk than one not so treated.

The second factor in dairy success is the cow. The average cow of this country gives only about 175 pounds of butter a year while the best cows give from 400 to 600 pounds, but yet these common cows are better dairy cows than the common owners are dairymen.

It has been demonstrated abundantly that these same 175-pound cows would, if well housed and liberally fed, make from 225 to 275 pounds a year, and do that cheaper per pound than when they gave so small an amount. Keep the cows you have, select them by means of scales and the Babcock tester. Keep calves from only those cows that you know to be best. Get a young bull of some pronounced dairy breed. His pure blood is stronger than the mixed blood of the herd and the young will closely resemble him. Adopt a standard. Require that every cow give at least 200 pounds of butter a year or get out of your barn. This continued six or eight years and you will have a herd of cows that will be making you each year a net profit of from \$40 to \$70.

Did you ever stop to think that when feed is eaten the first always goes to support the animal machine, and that it is only the excess of food, the overflow, that can be used to make milk? That an ordinary cow will require each day about 15 pounds of feed to keep its body and that if the cow gets only 15 pounds of feed she can not give milk for any length of time? That if she gets 20 pounds of feed she has five pounds left for making milk, and that if she gets 25 pounds of feed she will have twice as much feed overflow with which to make milk as she would if she got only 20 pounds? The more food you can make the cow eat with appetite the more economically she can produce milk. But, if the cow be ill-treated and poorly housed, she may require all of the 20 pounds or even the 25 pounds to keep her animal machinery. Send \$1 to the National Dairy Union, 154 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., for a copy of "Creamery Patrons Hand Book," and study this question right. It will pay you.

The importance of study still continues. With the old method of raising cream from 15 per cent to 50 per cent of the fat is lost in the skim-milk, and the skim-milk sours and gives pigs and calves the scours. The butter is sold for less than the cream will usually bring and the overworked housewife is made the drudge; while with the centrifugal separator only from 1 per cent to 2 per cent of the fat is lost and the pigs and calves get sweet milk on which they grow nearly as rapidly as when fed whole milk. A farmer with 160 acres of land and 20 ordinary cows can sell from \$600 to \$800 worth of cream a year and still raise just as much corn and hogs and wheat and oats as he could if he did not sell a cent's worth of cream.

SYNOPSIS OF ADDRESS BY PROF. G. L. M'KAY, PROFESSOR OF DAIRY HUSBANDRY, IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA.

It was my privilege a few years ago to visit the dairy countries of Europe. I found these farmers dairying successfully on land worth \$300 to \$400 per acre. I also found in some places where they were importing American corn to feed their dairy cows, and then meeting us in open competition in the English market. I could not help thinking how much more successfully we could dairy in the great State of Iowa, where we have all the raw materials at hand. In the northeast portion of our State where dairying is carried on extensively, you will find

homes and you will also find, probably, more money deposited in the banks than in any other part of our State.

We get more students to attend our college from the dairy sections of the country, which means greater prosperity for those farmers. It has been demonstrated in various parts of the world, especially in the denser populated portions of Europe, that the cow is a more economical producer than the ox.

The great increase in dairying is largely due to the high-priced land. The farmer that succeeds must produce more economically now than when land was worth only \$30 or \$40 per acre. Dairying, more than any other form of commercial activity, adds to the wealth of the Nation. One chief reason for this is that butter forms a large part of the output and this butter takes practically no fertility from the land. The elements that go to make it have been drawn from the air, sunshine and the rain. You will sell off as much fertility in one ton of timothy hay as you will in 87 tons of butter; so if you wish to keep your land intact and leave a heritage to your children, it is better to sell more butter and less hay. It is no wonder that every Nation in the civilized world is trying to build up a dairy business. Possibly no other country has prospered more as a whole than Denmark during the past 20 years. This was brought about by a change from grain-raising to dairying. Dairying has enabled Denmark to produce her bacon which has become famous in the English market, as well as her butter.

I do not mean by dairying that a farmer should milk a few scrub cows; as this is not dairying, but slovenly farming. An interview was given by a representative of the Harvest Machine Trust some days ago in which he said it was his custom to learn whether the prospective buyer depended upon grain and hogs alone or upon milk cows for his income. When he had ascertained this he knew how much cash in hand he would get and how much credit he would be forced to extend; as farmers who have been keeping cows have been turning in 75 per cent cash and 25 per cent in notes, while farmers who are devoting themselves to grain and who "haven't time to milk cows" are turning in 25 per cent cash and 75 per cent in notes. The harvester collector is simply accusing the Iowa farmer of neglectfulness that comes close to bring "shiftless." He is saying over what every one knows when he puts the cows and the cash together. Hard times affect the dairy sections least of all. Crop failures do not bring general disaster to the dairy farmer as they invariably do to the corn and hog farmer. Corn, cows, and hogs are the three graces of Iowa prosperity. Any combination that neglects the cow needs revision. She brings home the groceries, pays the hired man, kills the book account, and nurses the bank account, while the corn ripens and the pigs grow into porkers. It is said that four good cows will pay the hired man's wages. Most farmers are after the money, and there is money in cows. Not only money, but highly fertilized farms. Cows and grass are the pioneers of "good corn ground." The ordinary farmer who fails to keep from ten to thirty cows, according to the size of his farm, is losing about as much as he makes. It is said that the cow-yard is the farmer's mint.

Agriculture in its different phases is securing more attention to-day, possibly, than it ever did before. This question, as my friend, Professor Robertson says, not only includes cultivation of the land, but the culture of the people who live on the land. Wealth may be defined as anything that administers to the wants or happiness of man and the ownership and possession of which may be transferred from one person to another. Its original sources are the sun, soil, air, water, plants, animals, and labor. It is the task of the agriculturist to so manage these agents and agencies as to obtain the largest and best services for himself and fellows from them. The outcome of true culture is the exercise of intelligent purpose in the activities of life, and

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that in his occupation stamps the farmer as a man of real culture. It is a false idea that culture is found only in idleness, amid luxurious surroundings.

Our corn lands in the older districts are dropping back. We have learned how to get bigger crops by selection of better seeds and by better cultivation, but this exhausts the soil unless you add fertility to it. This is a question to be seriously considered by the men who expect to raise corn alone.

You go back with me to the New England States or portions of New York State, and you will find a depreciation in the soil to the value of millions of dollars, through the careless farmer. You can buy their land to-day for \$25 or \$30 per acre that formerly sold for \$100 to \$125 per acre. These lands have buildings in abundance, and everything but the fertility of the soil.

If we expect to get adequate returns for the money invested in lands we must endeavor to get twice the revenue we formerly received. You can not keep a cow for the value of the calf alone, unless you expect to get an abnormal price for breeding-purposes. You can sell your cream to the creamery and produce calves that will top the market by feeding the warm skim-milk. Butter-fat is not a profitable or valuable food for calves. Where you have a hand separator you can have your milk in the best possible condition for feeding the calves, the pigs, or the chickens, and the butter-fat you can sell to the creamery. The man who can sell from \$30 to \$35 worth of butter-fat per cow and at the same time raise a good calf, has nothing to fear from hard times.

We have no trouble at the present time in getting profitable returns from the cow. This is due to the fact that she has an abundance of succulent food. Figuratively speaking, we should remember that the cow is an artificial creature that takes our rough foods and transforms them into finished products for us. Therefore, we should see to it that she gets plenty of raw material with which to do our work. She must be fed and watered regularly. When we take into consideration that the milk contains 87 per cent water we can readily see the reason why a cow should have an abundance of water.

The successful dairyman tries to

keep a large supply of succulent food for his cow the year round. For winter feeding, alfalfa and clover hay are two of the best foods that the dairyman can grow. It takes about 60 per cent of the food a cow consumes to maintain her, and we should get our profits from the extra food consumed; so we can see the necessity of giving an abundant supply of food. It has been demonstrated in a number of places that cows coming fresh in the fall will give about 25 per cent more milk than cows coming fresh in the spring. The reasons for this are obvious. During the flush of her milk she is free from flies, heat, and drought. The grass comes on in the spring and stimulates her waning powers. In connection with this, there is more time for caring for the cows than during the busy season, and prices are usually better.

The great drawback with many for winter dairying is poorly constructed barns. A cow to do her best must be well-housed as well as well-fed. It takes extra food to supply heat and energy. Complaint has been made that dairying is confining. Did you ever hear of any one making a success in life without work? Our likes and dislikes depend largely upon the amount of remuneration we receive. Dairying furnishes employment on the farm for the boys and girls, and this means better men and women.

I have no particular choice as to the kind of cows to keep. This is a good deal like a man getting a wife—it depends largely on the kind he prefers. If you are going to keep cows exclusively for butter, the Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein are desirable breeds. If you are going to take into consideration the value of a calf, which seems quite necessary in our State, the milking strain of the Shorthorn meets the requirements as well as any. The only reliable test for a cow is the amount of butter she produces. If she does not produce 225 pounds of butter-fat per year she is not a desirable cow to keep. In building up a herd it is quite necessary to select sires from the best milking strain.

Now, in conclusion, I would say that I believe it possible for a man on 160 acres of the average Iowa land to sell \$800 or \$1,000 worth of butter-fat per year from the herd, and at the same time produce from his other crops as

much as the man who does not keep cows.

SYNOPSIS OF ADDRESS BY M. V. CARROLL,
VICE-PRESIDENT MISSOURI STATE
DAIRY ASSOCIATION, SEDALIA, MO.

During the tour of this Dairy Special we discuss two phases of the great industry—"Why We Should Dairy," and "How We Should Dairy." I will consider the former.

Why we should dairy? There are many reasons. The primary reason is the one that appeals to each and every one of us, whatever be our station or occupation in life—a financial reason—because it is profitable to do so. Around this car are displayed several epigrams or mottoes, each of which expresses a strong and logical reason for farmers devoting their energies to dairying. Take this one, for instance: "A carload of corn on a favorable market will bring \$250. A carload of butter will bring \$5,000. By converting your grain and forage into butter you save freight on 19 carloads." Yonder is another: "A ton of wheat takes from your soil \$7 worth of fertility. A ton of butter takes from your soil 50 cents worth of fertility." The profits accruing from dairying are manifold. During the early history of our country our soil was rich and so productive that the thought of saving and maintaining fertility did not concern us. But long-continued years of grain farming, selling from our soil the fertility extracted by each successive crop of grain, hay, or vegetables, without returning anything, has so impoverished these lands that they are becoming unproductive and often fail to yield a profitable crop. Look at the New England States and many parts of the East. Their grain farming was continued so long that ruin resulted and we find thousands of abandoned farms; their owners could not make a living on them, so abandoned them. We of the West have been traveling the same road, and should we pursue it to the same length our lands would be totally divested of fertility.

Dairying will change all this. The dairy farmer feeds all of his grain and forage on the farm, not only retaining all of their manurial value, but actually increasing the value of the lands. I was introduced to you as the editor of an agricultural paper, THE RURALIST, at Sedalia, Mo. In my work as an editor this question of dairying appeals in a two-fold way: In the profits that accrue directly and because of favorable opportunities for successful hog-raising. Dairying and hog-raising naturally go hand in hand. The up-to-date dairyman produces plenty of good pasture and succulent forage and when he has extracted the butter-fat by means of the centrifugal separator he has the sweet, fresh, skim-milk for his pigs. The experiment stations have amply demonstrated that as good or better pig or calf can be raised on sweet skim-milk as on the whole milk. Thus we have not only the butter-fat as almost extra clear profit, but we have practically the extra feeding-value of the milk remaining in its most palatable and valuable form. With good pasture and sweet skim-milk, pigs can be brought to weigh 200 pounds at six months with scarcely any grain at all and they will be healthy, thrifty and sleek. Why? Because they have been kept on their own natural food—grass and milk.

I know of no way to better illustrate the possibilities of profit from dairying than by citing one instance of my personal observation. Those of you who read agricultural and dairy papers have heard of S. W. Coleman, of Sedalia, Mo. Those papers have talked about him because of the fact that he is said to be the most successful small farmer in America. He owns and operates a ten-acre farm in the suburbs of Sedalia. About ten years ago Mr. Coleman's land was worth probably \$75 an acre. To-day you could not touch it for \$250 an acre. He began with "average" cows, such as produce about 175 pounds of butter each per year. He has steadily improved the quality of his cows until now he milks seven registered Jerseys whose average production he has brought up to

400 pounds of butter per cow per year. While improving his cows he improved his manner of butter-making and his methods of feeding and caring for the product. Now he obtains 25 cents per pound cash the year around for every pound of butter he can produce and could easily sell double that amount. You know that in every town there are always people who want the best and are able and willing to pay for it. If there is any article of food of which we all want the best, it is butter. Mr. Coleman keeps from 12 to 15 cattle, including his young stock. He also has a small herd of Poland-China hogs and that they are good ones was proven by his winning prizes at the World's Fair. I am not seeking to advertise his business; I am merely using him as an illustration. He keeps on an average 45 head of stock, sometimes 60 head on his ten acres. How? Land and such luxuriant blue-grass pasture you never saw. His pigs are given the sweet skim-milk and green grass. By means of these he brings them to salable size almost without a smell of grain, and has from one to two public swine sales a year—registered stock that he sells for breeders at good prices. By means of the butter from his cows and his sales of hogs he makes on an average \$1,400 a year profit over and above the expense of feeding his family of five persons. He is not a strong man, hence must buy his winter feed. Were he robust and able to handle enough land to produce his winter feed he could show much better results. I personally know that there are many grain farmers near him who can not show as much profit from 160 acres of land. What S. W. Coleman has done, thousands and tens of thousands of other farmers can do by means of dairying. I said you could not buy his land for \$250 an acre. Property is worth only what it will pay a revenue on. You may think your horse worth \$200, but if he will sell for only \$100 that is all he is really worth. In what other system of farming can you make \$2,500 worth of land pay an annual profit of \$1,400.

There is one marked peculiarity about a community of dairy farmers—you seldom find one that wants to sell out. Why? Their farms are profitable and becoming more valuable because more fertile and better improved each succeeding year. They have fallen in love with their homes, so have no desire to sell and go elsewhere. Their local business reputation is good. Why? They receive cash every day for their butter-fat. You ship your cream today to Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, or to any other, and tomorrow's mail brings you a check for it. Those dairy farmers get into the habit of paying cash for what they buy, and you all know that you can buy much more advantageously for cash than on credit. Ask the banker in that locality about John Jones or James Brown, dairyman, and he will tell you, "They are all right; they pay cash for everything they buy."

There is another marked characteristic about dairymen; unconsciously they become more neat and tidy about their premises. To make good butter they must be cleanly and we are told that "cleanliness is next to godliness." From being cleanly they cultivate neatness about all their surroundings. What happens? Their boys and girls become attached to the home and have no desire to leave it. In my work as an agricultural editor the one question that comes to me more often than any other from farmers all over the country is, "How can we keep our boys and girls on the farm?" Dairy farming solves this question. How? The steady flow of cash that comes every day from the sale of butter-fat not only enables the purchase of those comforts, utilities, and luxuries that go to make the home attractive and pleasant and to spice the daily labor with pleasure, but it does more. It imbues the growing boy and girl with the assurance that their material future is being provided for. Father is accumulating property and they unconsciously acquire a deep personal interest in the home, the farm and all of its belongings. On many a grain farm the

profits barely pay expenses, the boys and girls, grown almost to maturity, see no future there for them, become dissatisfied with the ceaseless toil and dearth of pleasure, so leave it and strike out for themselves. Why should we dairy? Because dairying will change these conditions, restore the lost fertility of our soil, give us a profitable home market for all of our grain and forage production, lessen our labor, make of our boys and girls home-loving, industrious, intelligent men and women. It will do all of this and much more.

SYNOPSIS OF ADDRESS BY D. W. WILSON,
EDITOR ELGIN DAIRY REPORT, ELGIN, ILL.

Mr. Marple has referred to the fact that I am from Elgin, and that dairying has been developed to a higher plane in the Elgin district than anywhere else in the country. This was accomplished simply by good hard work and intelligent thought and action, by the early settlers of that country. Wheat-growing had become unprofitable, a large number of the early settlers being from New England and Middle States where dairying had been practiced previously were not unacquainted with the principles of dairying, and naturally turned their attention to that when the profits from wheat-growing became reduced. This was accentuated in our district by the establishment of Borden's Condensed Milk Plant.

Mr. Borden, before locating his plant at our city, called the farmers together and told them what his requirements were as to the quality of milk and proposed, if they would furnish that class of milk, he would establish a factory there. They agreed to his terms and the factory became a fact. The keynote of all the requirements by Mr. Borden was cleanliness; cleanliness from the beginning to the end; cleanliness in the barns; cleanliness in milking; cleanliness in delivering the milk—in fact, cleanliness was the reason why Elgin dairy products achieved and sustained the great reputation they have at the present time. Without

further remarks, I will endeavor to give you some reasons on, "Why you should dairy."

Beginning at the foundation of things, why are you living on farms? Why are you working every day on those farms? What object have you in this connection? Although you may not have thought of it in that particular way, you are working so that you may live. You are working to earn sufficient to procure the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of present-day civilization; and to secure enough more worldly wealth to leave something to your children and successors. You will fully appreciate, then, the reason why you should dairy when I say that on the farm, under present conditions, you can earn more in dairying and devoting your land and energy to that branch of farming than to any other to which this particular section is adapted.

One time, in Canada, in discussing this question simply to get at the foundation of things, I endeavored to learn from the farmers themselves what was their idea of a cow. I asked them for a clean-cut definition. They failed, generally, to answer the question, yet there were some very shrewd thoughts brought out in that way; but the conclusion arrived at was that a cow was a live machine, through which forage, grasses and grain were run and from which was turned out a finished product called milk.

Why you should dairy may be answered again in this way: By this means the farmer becomes a manufacturer and not simply a raiser of raw product. As illustrating what is possible by changing a raw material into a finished one, take the hair-spring of a watch, worth \$100 per pound, whereas the raw material as taken out of the ground is worth not to exceed a quarter of a cent per pound. You see, by adding to the raw ore intelligence and skill, a product worth \$100 is produced and the world is that much better, by having this improved value added to the raw product. So the farmer, by using the cow machine, can take his



Did You Ever Look Over the Oiling Device on the

SHARPLES TUBULAR Cream Separator

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

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

How about the other kind? ALL of them have from six to ten oil holes that require replenishing from one to five times during each skimming. What does this mean? The night and morning in these open-mouthed oil holes. Then our out-of-date Separator friend comes along and squirts in a lot of oil. What does this do?

IT WASHES THE DUST

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

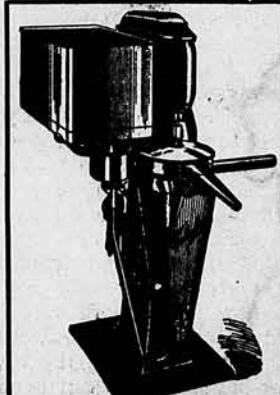
NO OIL HOLES

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

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KANSAS CITY, MO. DENVER, COLO.



raw product in the shape of hay, grain and grass, turn it into a finished product in the shape of milk adding to its value many times. This method, then, of utilizing the raw product from your farm adds to your profits and to your wealth and gives you some of the luxuries and comforts of present-day civilization.

Why you should dairy can be answered again: In addition to the immediate and increased profits coming from the dairy, you are building up your land, increasing and improving its fertility year by year, adding thereby to its value and at the same time showing to your neighbor what it is possible to do by the use of the dairy.

Another feature of dairying is the improvement of the moral and social atmosphere of the community devoted to dairying. The farmer and the man working on the farm, who follow the plow deal with the dead, inert matter only. The man who cares for cows will become interested in their development; so will the family and the children especially, and develop a higher ideal of life, because of that fact, and thereby make better men and women as the years go by.

Others will tell you how you should dairy, and will no doubt inculcate the idea of cleanliness and kindness in handling cows. This idea of kindness towards dairy cows in the handling of them, has been well illustrated in a dairy established by one of the wealthy ladies of Milwaukee, in which she insists upon the treating of the splendid herd of dairy cattle as if they were human. This has developed a herd of cows that are wonderful producers; and it has even brought the hired man to the point, where when the pail of milk was kicked over, instead of attacking the cow with a stool, he simply remarked in a serious way, "Why did you do this, Dolly?" The point is that handling cattle properly for dairy purposes makes better men and women because they have to have kindly thoughts and kindly feelings towards the animals; and this develops the same kindly thoughts toward our fellow beings.

Why you should dairy, then, reaches a higher plane than simply the mere accumulation of dollars, brings about improved mental and moral conditions on the farm, enables the farmer to raise the most desirable crop, womanly and manly girls and boys, than which nothing better can be raised on the farm or in the city.

Why you should dairy may be summed up thus: Because it improves the farm, improves the owner, improves the family, makes better men and women, better boys and girls and makes possible a better and nobler life for all engaged therein.

Notes.

Each member of the party on the special dairy train was decorated with a handsome silk badge on which was printed, "Blue Valley Creamery Company's Dairy Special over Chicago Great Western Railway, August 2, 3 and 4, 1905."

The branch of the Chicago Great Western Railway running from Des Moines to St. Joseph, Mo., is comparatively new and the towns on it are all quite small, with the exception of Savannah, which is a county seat and has about 3,000 people. It is doubtful if there is any other town on the line with more than 400 inhabitants, and this makes the crowds who attended the lectures on the train all the more remarkable. With one exception, there was no town on the entire route which did not more than fill both the audience cars and it was frequently necessary to have overflow meetings in the depots or on the platforms.

There are thirty-two towns on this line of road at which the train stopped and fifty minutes was given to each town. This allowed twenty minutes each for two lectures and ten minutes for an inspection of the exhibit car. Three days were consumed in the trip and at the towns of Shannon, Ia., and Guilford, Mo., the train stopped over night and the lectures were delivered in the town halls. It was found to be

true, however, that larger audiences were present during the day time than at night, as the farmers did not seem to care to make the drive after night.

Perhaps no more congenial company ever assembled for any purpose than was found on the dairy special train where the railroad officials, the newspaper men, the hand-separator men and the Blue Valley Creamery officials mingled together in the utmost harmony, but with the one purpose in view of making the trip a success. This was the second dairy-special train on earth, and the union of all these forces made of it a most conspicuous success, which will be difficult to duplicate should any like attempt be made in the future.

Just before the completion of the trip of the dairy special, the following resolutions were adopted and signed:

"Whereas, As we desire to express our appreciation of the enterprise shown by the Chicago Great Western Railway and the Blue Valley Creamery Company in running this dairy special from Des Moines, Ia., to Woodruff, Mo., we most heartily subscribe to the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the lecturers accompanying the dairy special that our thanks are due and are hereby tendered the Chicago Great Western Railway and the Blue Valley Creamery Company for this opportunity afforded us for preaching the gospel of good dairying to the large and interested crowds that were at every station, and we believe that the seed thus sown will result in the upbuilding of the dairy industry in the territory covered.

Resolved, by the newspaper representatives who were present by invitation on the dairy special, that they can conceive of no better missionary work to develop good agriculture through improved methods of dairying than has been done by the running of this special dairy train.

"Resolved, by the representatives of the separator companies and dairy supply houses, that our thanks are hereby extended to the railway and creamery companies for this splendid opportunity for meeting so many of the intelligent farmers of Southwestern Iowa and Northwestern Missouri.

SIGNED: Prof. G. L. McKay, President, E. R. Nichols, Col. G. W. Waters, Prof. R. M. Washburn, Hon. D. P. Ashburn, Hon. D. J. Clifford—Lecturers. I. D. Graham, KANSAS FARMER, D. W. Wilson, Elgin Dairy Report; M. V. Carroll, the Ruralist; W. E. Cundiff, Farmers Advocate—Newspaper Representatives. C. A. Crate, Chas. A. Barnes, J. T. Hornaday, T. M. White, H. M. C. Low, E. R. Bailey, J. D. Manning, C. A. Wright, C. A. White and H. J. Turner—Separator and dairy supply men.

The audience coaches were decorated with large paintings of famous dairy cattle with their names and records. These were of all breeds of cattle that have made records along this line, but of course most of them were of the distinctively dairy breeds. Alternating with these on the walls of the cars were handsomely printed placards each of which contained a valuable thought condensed in a few words. The mere passing through the car would afford the intelligent observer sufficient information to pay him many times for his trouble.

The exhibit car was equipped with a considerable number of different patterns of hand-separators, model silos, Babcock testers, a dog-power for churning and a great many interesting exhibits in the way of analysis of feed-stuffs and of the relative values of feed-stuffs in balanced rations. For instance, the visitor came across a bale of 100 pounds of alfalfa hay. Immediately in front of it, in appropriate vessels, were shown the amount of protein, carbohydrates, mineral matter and fats contained in 100 pounds of alfalfa. The same exhibit was ar-

ranged for corn-fodder, ear-corn, clover and various other common feeds. A mere glance was all that was necessary to show that vast difference in protein between alfalfa and corn-fodder and one could not pass through the car without seeing how much richer alfalfa is in protein than any other common feed. As the colored man expressed it: "Alfalfa is the best because it is corn and hay both."

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.

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.

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

RED POLLED BULLS—One three year old, and one fourteen months. Both registered and nice. Will sell cheap. H. L. Pellet, Eudora, 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, 16½ hands, 1300 pounds, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, drives fine, single or double. Dr. Hugh S. Maxwell, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—The Holstein Friesian Bull "Beechwood Brownell" (35705). This is a royal bred bull and is individually as good as his breeding. His blood lines tracing to the imported cows, Farthenc, Lady Gretchen and others of equal merit. For full description pedigree and price, address W. E. Brockelsay, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—A 2-year-old Shorthorn bull, sired by Royal Bates. Address Dr. N. J. Taylor, Berryton, Kans.

SWINE.

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

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

30 DUROC-JERSEY SPRING BOARS.—Large body, growthy, heavy bone, and good feet and color. Price low. A. G. Dorr, Route 6, Osage City, Kansas.

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, Mayesville, Kans.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—My imported Percheron Stallion, nine years old, black, weight 1900. Have used him four seasons. Will be pleased to show you his get. A fall stand will make a man big interest on his investment. Write for price and pedigree. Also Poland-China boars, ready for use, good ones. W. W. Stegeman, Route 1, Hope, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED TO TRADE—Good Topeka city property for 160 acre or 80 acre farm within 5 miles of Topeka. Osage or Salina. Frank Johnson, 1121 West 34 Street, Topeka, 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, 3 grain elevators and stations. Farm consists of 800 acres, adapted to farming and stock raising, good 2-room house, with water, bath-room 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 132, Wakeeney, Kans.

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. I can fix you out. Wm. Green, P. O. Box 988, Wichita, Kans.

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

CHEAP LAND—160 acres, improved, \$2400. \$500 cash, balance easy terms. 80 acres, all bottom, good improvements, \$2500. 160 acres one-half cultivated, \$2000 worth of improvements, \$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, \$5200. 480 acres, fine improvements, 150 acres tame grass, \$6800. 1480 acres, 500 acres bottom, 40 acres timber, good improvements, \$21.50 per acre. Any kind or size. Try us, at Florence, Minneapolis or Salina, Kansas. Garrison & Studebaker.

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

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

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED Sell \$1 bottle Sarsaparilla for \$5; best seller; 200 per cent profit. Write today for terms. F. E. Green, 115 Lake St., Chicago

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

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

WANTED—Middle aged woman with no incumbences to do house work in a family of three. 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.

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

TO EXCHANGE—Humphrey Bone Mill and Clover Cutter, nearly new for commonly bred, early hatched spring pullets. Horace Hensley, Dawkins, Colo.

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

FREE Pretty Gold Plated Scarf Pin, ruby or turquoise setting, with yearly subscription to our new monthly magazine. Introductory price 10c. Write, Middle-West Advocate, Rock Island, Ill.

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

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

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

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

Stray List

Week Ending August 24, 1905.

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

Marion County—D. D. McIntosh, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by O. B. Stovall in Fairplay tp., June 23, 1905, one bay mare weighing 900 pounds, rope mark around neck; valued at \$20.00.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Unless a person is willing to pay attention to little things, and not only do them once but many times as the occasion may require, it is not advisable for him to take up poultry culture as a means of support, for he is almost certain to fail.

Scaly-legs is the work of a minute parasite and is easily removed. Mix one tablespoonful of coal-oil with half an ounce of lard, and rub it well into the legs. Do this twice a week for two weeks and the legs will be clean. Sulphur may be used with the lard if preferred.

If you have healthy stock to begin with and have fed and cared for them well, their progeny will need no artificial preparation to keep them in health and thrift. In fact, they are better without any, and if they can not be raised without being coddled and pampered, the quicker they are gotten rid of the better.

It is with fowls as it is with other kinds of live stock—it behooves the breeder to keep the best. It costs no more to feed, care for, and raise choice stock than it does the common sorts. It is a waste of time and money to keep poor or indifferent fowls, and it is the poorest economy to buy cheap trash when a few extra dollars might secure good birds.

Geese are very hardy, easily raised, and require much less care and expensive food than any other fowls. At the same time, it is better to provide them with a comfortable place during the winter and feed them sufficient to keep them in a good condition during what may be termed the growing season. If given the run of a good pasture with plenty of water, they will readily take care of themselves.

With many there is too much over-feeding of grain and too much under-feeding of bulky, coarse material, the result being that the hens become fat and inactive, the digestive organs become diseased, and they cease to be productive. The hens, of course, require grain, but they require something else as well, and should not be surfeited with one kind of food and deprived of the other, as the conditions must be favorable for the best results.

The Practical and Theoretical Feeding of Laying Hens.

FRED VAN DORP, TOPEKA.

(Continued from last week.)

CONSIDERATIONS ON DIGESTION.

Different animals differ in their power to digest a given food. Foods have varying percentages of digestible matter. Different mixtures with other foods and cooking also affect the digestibility. Cooking lessens the digestibility of albuminoids, but increases the digestibility of vegetables. Sufficient data on experiments in digestion with chickens is lacking to give any definite conclusions. So far, all standards are based on the digestibility being the same as that for farm animals, some even claiming that there is no difference between the food being masticated in the mouth or gizzard. There is at least no probability that the digestibility would be any less with fowls.

NUTRITIVE RATIO.

In balancing any ration the nutritive ratio is the important factor. What is considered the proper ratio for laying hens varies somewhat with different authorities. However, 1:4 is generally proposed as correct. It appears at first sight that the ratio should be wider for the smaller breeds which are more active, but the following will show that it should not be. Smaller birds usually eat less and lay as many or more eggs which are fully as large as those of the larger breeds. More than one-half of the nutrients of the egg is protein so that the smaller

bird produces more protein in the egg in proportion to the total food consumed than the larger bird, thus making no change in the nutritive ratio. However, we will show later that this ratio is not always the most economical in practice.

In making a feeding standard it is necessary to know the composition of an egg. According to Jordan, an egg has the following composition:

Per cent.	In a 2-oz. egg.
11.4 shell	.228 ozs.
.8 ash not in shell	.016 ozs.
65.7 water	1.314 ozs.
8.9 fat	.178 ozs.
13.2 protein	.264 ozs.

According to Jas. Shackleton, we have in a two-ounce egg: .263 ounces protein, .1866 ounces fat, .7 ounces dry matter, 79.8 calories fuel value.

FEEDING STANDARDS.

Several feeding standards have been suggested by different authors. At New York it was found that the amount of food required for maintenance per pound live weight decreased as the hens increased in weight. The following maintenance standard was suggested.

Ounces digestible nutrients per hen per day:

Fowls	Dry Matter	Pro	Carbo	Fat	Calories	Nutritive Ratio
3 to 5 pounds weight	2.496	.32	1.888	.102	307.2	1:7.4
5 to 7 "	2.29	.341	1.92	.102	318	1:8.2

Egg-production can only be sustained by food in excess of that required for maintenance. The following standards are suggested for hens in full laying.

Ounces digestible nutrients per hen per day:

Fowls	Dry Matter	Pro	Carbo	Fat	Calories	Nutritive Ratio
3 to 5 pounds weight	3.52	.34	2.40	.124	412	1:4.2
5 to 8 "	3.432	.376	2.34	.108	406.4	1:4.2

This leaves each day for the production of one egg.

Ounces digestible nutrients:

Fowls	Dry Matter	Pro	Carbo	Fat	Cal
3 to 5 pounds weight	1.024	.32	.512	.032	104.8
5 to 8 "	.942	.32	.42	.016	88.4

This is much more than sufficient to produce a two-ounce egg according to the composition of an egg given above.

James Shackleton has deduced a set of standards, after making a thorough study of the subject. He concludes that for the same-weight fowls there is very little difference in the number of calories required for maintenance. The breed makes no difference. As the weight of the fowl increases the fuel value per pound weight of fowl required for maintenance decreases. Studying with breeds from the Leghorn to the size of the Brahma, he found the following number of calories required for maintenance:

Weight of fowl.	Calories per fowl.	Calories per pound live weight.
3½ pounds	220.5	68
5½ "	302.5	68
7½ "	380.	48

which were disposed among the different nutrients to compound the following standard for maintenance.

Ounces digestible nutrients per fowl per day:

Weight of fowl.	Dry Matter	Pro	Carbo	Fat	Calories
3½ pounds	2.4088	.29	1.40	.10	222.8
5½ "	3.3882	.40	1.98	.13	307.5
7½ "	3.9556	.55	2.22	.15	361.5

The fuel-values do not exactly correspond, but the difference is small. Adding the nutrients required to produce one egg per day, gives the following standard for maintenance and the production of one egg per day.

Ounces digestible nutrients per fowl per day:

Weight of fowl.	Dry Matter	Pro	Carbo	Fat	Calories	N. R.
3½ pounds	3.1968	.55	1.8233	.10	302.6	1:3.8
5½ "	4.0882	.63	2.3733	.13	387.2	1:4
7½ "	4.6356	.813	2.6433	.15	441.3	1:3.6

A two-ounce egg is taken for a standard, since from day-to-day they average about this. They vary somewhat with the breed but often the smaller breeds lay larger eggs than the larger breeds, so we see the size of the fowl is not a safe guide.

Climate would vary our standard somewhat as would the difference between summer and winter, requiring a slightly wider ration in winter,

by adding to the carbohydrates. In summer subtract from the carbohydrates and fats, making the ration narrower. This does not take into account the food obtained by forage which should be subtracted from the above. The main difference in the two above standards is an excess of fat in the former giving it a larger heating-value. The latter standard will be used in any following discussions.

(Continued next week.)

A Colorado Vacation.

HORACE B. COWGILL.

Kansas people who read the advertisements of the railroads often wonder how much is true that is claimed for Colorado scenery and climate. It is difficult for one who has never visited Colorado to get an accurate idea, from reading, of just what Colorado climate and scenery mean. Indeed, pen or camera can not explain how a canyon, a mountain, or a mountain stream looks, or what sensations they bring to the visitor; and as to the climate, one must spend a night or two in the mountain region in order to appreciate the tonic effects that the pure, dry morning air produces. You may tramp all day over the mountains, and you will go to bed and wake the next morning ready to go again and see new sights—even over the same trips.

St. Louis had her fair last summer, and she gathered together people from every part of the globe. Nature has so blest Colorado that thousands of people flock to her mountains every summer to see sights more pleasing than anything man can produce. Tourists returning from Colorado are always full of enthusiasm for Pike's Peak, the Garden of the Gods, the caves, the springs, and the cascades. Perhaps no locality affords so many and various interesting views as does that surrounding Colorado Springs and Manitou. The far-famed Pike's Peak, discovered in 1806 by Major Pike, stands as a sentinel over the surrounding region. It is 14,147 feet high, and is easily distinguished by its bald summit, being the only peak seen from Colorado Springs which extends above the timber line. On its summit is a large patch of snow, seen from the Springs. Below this are the barren, rocky sides, extending to the timber line and below the timber line the sturdy growth of pine, spruce, and other vegetation.

To the south of the Peak is the famous Cheyenne Canyon. Visitors may take the electric cars to a point about a mile from the canyon's mouth. From this point, one must either walk, drive, or ride a burro. The last method is one that is often preferred because of the novelty of the experience. Men and women, boys and girls of all ages are seen riding these little animals. Every one rides astride, the ladies renting divided skirts when they rent their donkeys. Often these garments are poor fits and the wearers make exceedingly ridiculous appearances on the little burros. But Colorado visitors care very little for looks. They are a jolly crowd out for a good time regardless of looks.

But for a Kansas farmer who has been used to driving a good horse, and who is accustomed to walking all day after a plow—for him, the walk up the canyon is more desirable than to ride a mule not much larger than himself.

There is a good road up South Cheyenne canyon as well as a mountain stream of cool water. The road is a continuous up-grade. As you enter the canyon proper, you notice on either side great towering masses of grey granite rock, the foundation of the earth. These are called the Pillars of Hercules. According to the legion, Hercules supported the earth upon his shoulders. It is then most appropriate that the Pillars of Hercules should be of granite, the oldest of rocks. The granite walls continue at a greater or less height all the way up the canyon, in some places steep and forbidding and in other places allowing trails down their sides. At one place the rocks come together in an obtuse angle and meet in a seam running down a steep incline for three or four hundred feet. The rocks here are smooth and

dangerous, and the place is well named, "Devil's Slide."

The goal of most visitors to Cheyenne Canyon is the "Seven Falls." The mountain stream which below is comparatively peaceful, at this point makes seven consecutive leaps over the rocks and is almost broken into spray. Steps lead up the side of these falls and the visitors may view them from both above and below. The writer pointed his camera at the Seven Falls in an effort to take them on the film, but he turned away disappointed. The camera as well as the pen would fail to give an idea of their beauty.

Helen Hunt Jackson was buried on the summit of the cliff above this canyon. The visitor may take a winding trail from the canyon above the falls and after much labor reach the place where she was buried. He will see only a pile of stones and the guide will tell him if he takes off one stone and throws on two it will bring him good luck. The view from this point through the "Pillars of Hercules" overlooks the city of Colorado Springs. It is a view worth the climb which it costs.

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

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

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

EGGS FOR SALE.—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes; \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Emden geese, 20c each. W. African guineas, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Bred by first prize pen Chicago Show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs, \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 501 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

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

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

TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Maxwell, 521 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Hawkins and Bradley strains, scoring 98% to 94%. Mr. & Mrs. Chris Bearman Ottawa, Kans.

Golden Wyandottes

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

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The Veterinarian

Horse With Skin Disease.—I have a valuable 8-year-old horse that is troubled with some kind of skin disease; the symptoms are pus gatherings in the shape of boils on various parts of the body, which break and discharge, and the hair peels off and leaves a reddish colored place which heals, but breaks out in some other place. He has been in this condition since he was a 3-year-old. His general health is good, and he keeps fat; the disease does not appear to be contagious. What can I do for him?

Woodsdale, Kans. W. V. C.

Answer.—We are sending you a press bulletin from the veterinary department on lime and sulphur dip, which I think will cure your animal of the skin trouble. Use the preparation as hot as the horse can bear. Continue treating every ten days until cured.

Horse With Urinary Trouble.—I have a valuable 8-year-old-horse that is troubled with a urinary disorder, the symptoms of which are frequent urinating, or dribbling while walking, the penis hanging from the sheath; the urine forms a waxy, sticky substance on the hind legs. I first noticed this about a year ago. I was then using him as a stud and discovered that he could not get a foal, so I castrated him, but still noticed a slight trouble, as above stated, which seemed to subside for a time, but appeared this spring again. Can he be cured? And in what way?

Woodsdale, Kans.

Answer.—For the urinary trouble, I think we can send you a preparation which will be more satisfactory than to prescribe. If you will write us in regard to it we will give full particulars.

Injured Pastern Joint.—I have a mare that hurt herself on front leg at pastern joint on the back part of leg, and close to the joint there is enlargement. The swelling is soft. The animal is very lame; has been so for two months. What can be done to relieve the lameness?

Elbing, Kans.

Answer.—If you can get this prescription filled at your drug store do so. If not, we can send it direct to you from the veterinary department: Tincture of arnica, 4 ounces; tincture of camphor, 4 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 4 ounces; tincture of capsicum, 4 ounces. Tincture of calendula, 6 ounces; fluid extract phytolacca decandra, 4 ounces; fluid extract of echinacea, 4 ounces. Rub this into the enlargement several times daily until sore, then withhold the medicine for a few days and begin again.

Shoeing of Horses.—How often should horses that work on a farm, be shod; or should they be shod at all?

Agra, Kans.

Answer.—Your question is a peculiar one to answer from the fact that you did not mention what the nature of your horses' work was, etc. Horses working on a farm, in soft ground, and especially on a farm free from stones, will go very well without shoes practically all their lives. But, if in attention to the work on the farm they are obliged to draw loads on the road, and especially if that road is sandy or stony, the feet very soon become worn down and will become sore. It has been found in our experience that there is nothing that will wear a horse out more quickly than to have painful feet. On many farms where many horses are used, one or more teams are kept shod to do the road work whenever it is demanded, the shoes being changed every six weeks to two months. It has been found by experience that the majority of horses' feet, when in a healthy condition, grow sufficiently to cause the shoes to be uncomfortable if not reset about every four or five weeks. If the shoes cannot be changed every six weeks or two months, they do great damage by causing corns and various bone diseases of the feet. To answer your question properly would require a

statement of the nature of the work and of the land upon which the horses are obliged to work.

Worms in Horse.—I have a horse that has been affected with worms for some time. What can I do for him?

Leavenworth, Kans. C. W. P.

Answer.—A very satisfactory treatment is to give oil of turpentine, 2 ounces in sweet milk, every morning for four mornings, giving the horse very little feed, say a couple of quarts of bran to a feed, and a little green grass—just enough to not starve the animal. Then, on the fifth morning, give a quart of raw linseed oil. The horse should not be worked for at least two days after giving the oil.

Actinomycosis, (Lump Jaw).—I have a cow affected with lump jaw. What is the best treatment?

Elmdale, Kans. R. R. L.

Answer.—The most satisfactory treatment for lump jaw we have found to be opening up freely on the jaw and injecting tincture of iodine once daily into all the pockets that are formed in the lump; then give the following prescription: Iodide of potassium, 4 ounces; divide into 32 powders; give a powder every day for ten days, then withhold the medicine for three or four days and begin again. The iodide of potassium should be given in about a pint of water, as a drench. It is not at all advisable to use the flesh of an animal afflicted with lump jaw for food until the jaw is entirely well. Also, it is not advisable to use the milk.

Bruised Foot.—I have a horse that was taken lame after a long drive over a stony road; its ankle has swelled so that there is considerable enlargement from above the ankle to the foot. How shall I treat it?

A. L. H.

Bonner Springs, Kans.

Answer.—Your horse's foot was bruised by stepping on a stone during the drive you mention. There is no need of doing anything for the swelling above the hoof as you must get at the cause of the trouble and stop inflammation there, then the swelling will subside of the leg. Apply a hot poultice of bran and oil-meal to the foot so that the entire foot will be enclosed in the poultice; change the poultice as often as it gets cold; in about two days' time you will notice pus coming out of the horse's heel just around the hair line where the heel is soft. Inject into this opening hydrogen peroxide, diluted one-half. Repeat the injection of the hydrogen three times daily until all the pus is out. You will know when the horse's foot is entirely clean of pus from the fact that the hydrogen peroxide causes a foaming when it comes in contact with the pus. After the pus has all been removed from the horse's foot, wash the outside with any of the common disinfectants that you may have at hand, until the outside skin wound is healed. As a preventive, you might use double bars across the bottom of your horses' shoes if you have to use them on very stony roads.

Ailing Stallion.—My 7-year-old Jack has a swelling on right side of sheath; the swelling extends down onto the belly about 8 inches. I have tried several different remedies, also had a veterinarian to examine it, but all to no purpose. I open it once a day and there is a watery discharge, sometimes clear, and at other times a dirty color. If you can inform me as to cause and cure it will be thankfully received.

McPherson, Kans. A. R.

Answer.—You have given me but little information as to the cause and nature of the swelling on the Jack's belly, but if there is an opening in it, as you say it discharges some, I would advise you to wash out the cavity with any common disinfectant that you have at hand. A stimulating liniment applied over the swelling would doubtless be very beneficial.

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Now numbers 150; all head for our two sales, October, 1906, and January, 1907.
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LEON CARTER, Mgr., Asherville, Kans.
Gilt-edged Duroc-Jersey Swine.

FAMOUS FANCY HERD
Registered Duroc-Jersey Swine. A few choice gilts and two fall boars for sale.
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THE OLD RELIABLE KLONDIKE HERD.
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Wheatland Farm Herd DUROC-JERSEYS
For Sale—Fall gilts, tried brood sows, bred and open and spring pigs of either sex.
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FOR SALE 75 head of pedigree Duroc-Jersey spring pigs, boars or sows, no akin, good color, well built, very cheap, order now from
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Aged sows, yearling sows, spring boars and gilts for sale cheap. Our brood sows have all been prize winners in hot competition. Our spring pigs are sired by Burrelle Hague 21469 and Sunnyside Prince 31899. Hague & Sons, Route 6, Newton, Kansas. Phone on farm.

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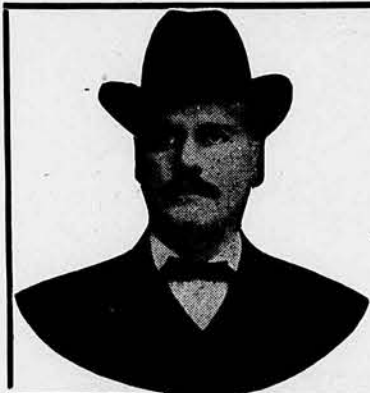
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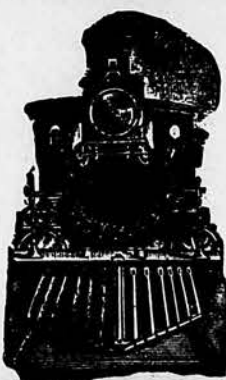
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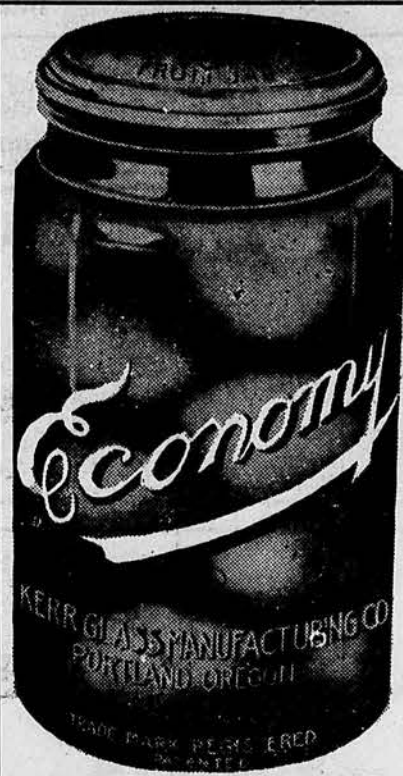
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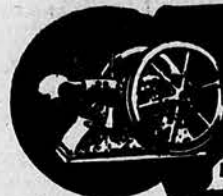
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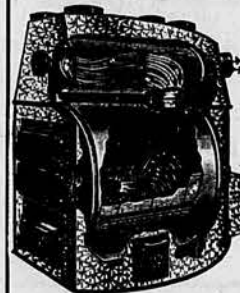
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Topeka, Kansas

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We keep on hand at all times a full line of BOVEE'S COMPOUND RADIATOR FURNACES, which we erect on short notice. Ask for our list of pleased Kansas customers. Call and see us or write for full particulars about erecting a furnace in your home.

THE STATE FAIR AT TOPEKA

SEPTEMBER. 11TH TO 16TH INCLUSIVE

M-A-Low
PRESIDENT

\$21,000.00
IN PREMIUMS

\$11,000.00 IN PRIZES AND PREMIUMS FOR EXHIBITS OF
LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCTS.

C-H-SAMSON
SECRETARY

\$21,000.00
IN PREMIUMS

\$2500 in premiums for the Horse Useful.

\$2500 in premiums for the Beef Steer and his Sister.

\$500 premiums for the Helpful Hen.

\$1000 premiums for Fatted Swine.

\$1500 premiums for Farm Products.

\$1000 in premiums for the Orchard and Vineyard.

\$1000 in premiums for Dairy Products.

\$500 premiums for Modern Sheep.

TROTTER **AN EXPOSITION BUILDING DEVOTED TO THE DISPLAYS OF KANSAS FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCTS BY COUNTIES AND INDIVIDUALS.**

PACER **ART EXHIBIT, HORSE SHOW.**

50 PIECE MARSHALL BAND **50 PIECE BAND** **WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT, THE AIR SHIP.**

\$10,000.00 IN PURSES AND STAKES FOR THE TROTTERS, PACERS, AND RUNNERS IN THE SEVENTEEN HARNESS EVENTS AND THE TEN RUNNING RACES.

HALF RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

RUNNING **AUTOMOBILE**