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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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Experiments in fall seeding of macaroni wheat for the purpose of testing its capability of becoming a winter wheat in this latitude are now in progress at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Prof. A. M. TenEyck sowed a number of plats of this variety last fall when sowing his numerous kinds of winter wheat and, while it suffered by winter-killing, some of it has lived through, and is now developing in good shape. He hopes to mature enough of this seed with which to sow other plats this fall and thus develop a winter variety of macaroni wheat. The plats of this wheat now on the farm look very promising, and

if the yield is as good as the promise it may not be long until a new and very valuable variety of winter wheat will be added to our list.

Secretary I. D. Graham, of the Kansas Good Roads Association, announces that the railroads of the State have made a special round-trip rate of one fare plus 50 cents from all points in Kansas and from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., for the annual meeting of the Kansas Good Roads Association, to be held at Topeka on August 2, next. This rate does not apply where the open rate of one fare and a third amounts to less. Tickets will be on sale August 1, 2, and 3, and will be good returning until the evening of August 5. A very large attendance is expected and exhibits of road-building machinery will be made by a number of manufacturers.

In the belief that flax has never had the recognition to which its value really entitles it, Prof. A. M. TenEyck has begun a series of experiments at the Agricultural College that ought to prove of more than ordinary interest and value to the farmers of Kansas. At present flax is grown in but a limited area in the State and this is largely in the southeastern portion. Professor TenEyck believes that it is a money crop that can be grown over a much wider area and hence has planted some thirty varieties for the purpose of determining which is the best for the different sections of the State. He has also seeded these varieties at different times, beginning March 28 and continuing at intervals of ten days to June 1, in order to determine for each the best time for seeding. The bulletins giving the results of these and other experiments are free to the farmers of Kansas and may be had, when published, by addressing Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.

MUST KEEP THE PEACE.

The KANSAS FARMER has received a rather caustic letter from a farmer subscriber criticising our editorial in the June 16 number, on the Colorado disturbance. This friend sends a copy of the "Appeal to Reason" and asks us to read it.

The situation in Colorado is most deplorable. In the editorial referred to no attempt was made to review all acts of wrongdoing and violence but to point out a few prominent features of the case and the course of public sympathy as illustrating the resentment felt by the American public against the oppressive use of power. In the Colorado case this sympathy was formerly with the laborers, for the public believed that the laborers were oppressed by their employers. Under the protection of this public sympathy representatives of the laborers' organization were permitted to assume and exercise powers which could not be justified by any fair interpretation of the law of the land. When the general public realized that this power, conferred by its sympathy, was being used to the injury of those laborers who were not members of the organi-

zation represented by these agitators, to the hurt of the public which extended the sympathy and to oppress employers—when these were realized public sympathy was transferred from organized labor to those who were suffering on account of the acts done in the name of organized labor.

This transfer of sympathy made it possible for the executive of Colorado to put into motion the authority of the State to suppress the disorders which had arisen. It was against the oppressive use of this authority of the State that the KANSAS FARMER editorial sounded a warning. Such oppressive use would be quickly apprehended by the ever watchful public and would be punished by the re-transfer of its all powerful sympathy to the oppressed.

The more prominent facts of the disorder in Colorado have been published with varied colorings in several papers. To settle the responsibility for the various outrages in a manner satisfactory to the diverse partisans is as hopeless a task as that undertaken by some historical writers on the relative correctness of the positions of Jim Lane and Dr. Robinson in the early-day Kansas troubles. The KANSAS FARMER does not feel called upon to locate the blames for these Colorado outrages. It will say, however, that the establishment of orderly government is a duty of the executive of the State, and that if arbitrary use of the powers reposed in the Governor are necessary to this end the usual verdict of history will be reversed if such arbitrary use shall not be necessary. Society can not afford to go back to despotic government, much less can it afford to suffer itself to be resolved into a state of uncontrolled disorder.

In the Colorado trouble the overstepping of the law has probably not been all on one side. Some outside observers have concluded that there has been anarchy on all sides. It is remembered by these observers that the people of Colorado adopted, by a decisive vote, a constitutional amendment providing for the establishment of an eight-hour work day. Upon the Legislature devolved the duty of giving this amendment effect by enacting for this purpose a law with suitable penalties. This, the Legislature failed to do. This failure is by many ascribed to the influence of employers. The wrongful use of money to defeat the legislation is, by some, charged against the mine owners. However, the eight-hour day prevails in many, perhaps in most, of the mines of Colorado, and there was said to be little dissatisfaction on the part of miners. But there was dissatisfaction in some of the smelters. A strike was ordered to enforce the smelter laborers' demands. The strikers' places were filled with other laborers who were willing to work on the terms and conditions against which the strike was ordered. A demand was made by the strike managers that the mines cease sending ore to the smelters in which the strike occurred. The mine owners declined to yield to this dictation and the miners' strike resulted. Many disorders and considerable loss of life

have resulted. Some of the mines have employed laborers not affiliated with the "Western Federation" and have operated their properties with more or less success.

The following summary of the situation has been published: "The strike in the mining districts of the State during the last year are said to have kept 35,000 workmen in idleness for five months. There were 4,000,000 working days wasted and \$10,000,000 in wages lost to the men, while the loss from non-production and from direct damage to property is placed at \$40,000,000. Added to this must be the cost of keeping the Colorado militia in the field. Militiamen have been in active service almost continuously longer than a year." A picture of the future is drawn in this way: "Labor and capital are determined to fight to the end. The armies engaged are large. The Western Federation, the mine workers, and other union members numbering 143,000, are resolved not to yield. They are opposed by the 39,000 business men, who constitute the Citizens' Alliance, and to these must be added nearly every mine owner in the State, and the thousands of unorganized independent workmen, who insist upon their rights to work regardless of the will of the unions."

In the bitterness of the contest the Governor of Colorado has placed portions of the State under military rule. The Citizens' Alliance became very active and compelled the resignation of several civil officers. After a station platform with a number of strike-breakers had been blown up with dynamite, killing most or all of the men on the platform, Federation men were arrested in great numbers. Train loads of them were sent away under military guards. Mine owners seem to have an agreement that they will employ no miners who are connected with the Federation. In pursuance of this plan, a large mine which was operated with union miners was compelled to close.

At this distance it is impossible to determine whether or not the Governor exercised unnecessary harshness in his efforts to establish and maintain order. The Supreme Court of Colorado seems to leave the determination of this question almost wholly with the chief executive in the affected district. Certainly it is his duty to protect life and property even if in doing this he has to destroy life and property. The sooner all parties to labor contentions learn to keep within the law, to observe the peace, the sooner will there be found a rational method of settling questions of wages and of hours of labor.

PURE-BRED CATTLE AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Statistics, supplemented by estimates where statistics are not available, show that the average cash income of the 180,000 farmers of Kansas is \$2,000 per year, and the report of her bank commissioner shows the cash now on deposit in her banks amounts to \$70 for each man, woman, and child within her borders. In other words, Kansas' prosperity is such that the average income of her farmers is much above that of the farmers of oth-

many attractions visited by the writer the following are especially commended and further notes of interest will be given in coming issues.

Make a note to visit the Tyrolean Alps, Under and Over the Sea, Mysterious Asia, Hereafter, Battle Abbey, Galveston Flood, The Naval Display, A Trip from New York to the North Pole, Hale's Fire Fighters, The Baby Incubators and the Ferris Wheel. Every visitor should not fail to see all of these attractions while at the World's Fair.

Stock-Judging at the Agricultural College.

Since the first college students' competitive judging contest, which was held at the Omaha Exposition in 1898, most of the agricultural colleges of the Central and Western States have been more or less interested and have at some time entered their students in them. The Kansas students never entered a contest of this kind until last year, when five students were sent to Chicago and did themselves and their institution credit. After a wait of some thirty days the officers who had the contest in charge decided they had found a single student whose score was a quarter of a point better than the best man representing the Kansas College. The Kansas boys had received only such training as was given them in the regular class and from the college herd. They had never visited herds, nor was any extra time spent with them, and with this limited amount of training they were able to make the closest contest that has yet been held at the International show. As a result of this contest the interest in the animal husbandry work has been greatly increased. During the winter term one hundred and fifty students took the live-stock work and, in addition to their regular class work, they visited the Wolff Packing Plant, at Topeka, where they had an opportunity to judge and score the live animals and also the carcasses. This was a new feature and work that could not be given at the college. They had an opportunity of seeing the animals on foot, then slaughtered and dressed, and also of making inspection of the dressed products. They were shown the types of animals that produced the most desirable cuts and given an idea of the relative value of each, also of the quality of beef produced by a good bullock as compared with that of a canner. Such a trip was a treat to many of the boys, and the Wolff Packing Company spared neither time nor money in making the day a profitable one for the students.

Early this spring an invitation was received from Messrs. T. K. Tomson & Sons to visit the Elder Lawn Herd, and on May 23 thirty enthusiastic students boarded the train for Willard, where they were met by Mr. Tomson and driven to Elder Lawn Farm. There they were given the freedom of the entire farm, and it will be a day long remembered by the boys. Their first work was scoring the grand old show- and herd-bull, Gallant Knight 124468. While he is only in good breeding condition he presents a grand type of a Shorthorn bull such as is not easily found. Various classes of young bulls were arranged for group judging. Mr. John Tomson explained to the boys the difference in the various types of young bulls and the uses they could best be put to. The entire cow herd was also inspected, and a grander collection of breeding cows would be hard to find. The boys left with a better idea of the correct type of the Shorthorn cattle in mind than would have been possible for them to obtain in many days of class-room work.

Two weeks later a trip was made to the farm of F. M. Gifford, Milford, Kans., and again a grand herd of Shorthorns was led before the boys for their inspection and criticism. The Aberdeen-Angus herd of G. E. Avery was also visited the same day, and various classes of bulls, cows, and heifers were judged and scored.

The benefits to the student from this class of instruction can not be estimated. There are many men who have made great successes in the

breeding of animals of fine quality without the assistance of special training. Some of these may decrie the efforts being made to enable the younger men or rather the boys who are to become the men of to-morrow to reach a high degree of success by a shorter road than they have traveled. There is no royal road to learning in this line any more than in other walks of life, but there is not one of these men who has attained success by sheer force of will and long and persistent effort but will admit that many a mistake was made and many a step painfully retraced from lack of systematic training. This accumulated knowledge of the many, systematized and arranged and brought before the young students of live stock in such a manner as to fix itself indelibly upon their minds is the work of the animal husbandry department of our College of Agriculture.

This work should have the earnest support of every breeder of improved live stock in this broad State of ours. Kansas has made enormous strides in live-stock husbandry. The old brindle cow trailing behind the prairie schooner of the pioneer settler is a thing of the past. Large herds of pure-bred and improved cattle now feed upon our luxurious grasses. The aggregate value of the various kinds of live stock in the State of Kansas is nearly \$165,000,000. Who shall say that an industry of such magnitude is not deserving of the efforts of our brightest minds?



Kansas Agricultural College Students Judging the Elder Lawn Shorthorns Belonging to T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans.

No one witnessing the enthusiasm displayed by these boys in our stock-judging classes could doubt the value of the work. The trained mind, eye, and judgment is bound to command recognition.

The extent of the training given depends upon the support given it. We can not make bricks without straw. The boys need encouragement and the more young men we can send from our halls with correct ideas of the value of improved live stock and its care and management the better it will be for the stock interest of our State and for her consequent prosperity.

The names of the students who visited the Elder Lawn Farm in charge of Prof. R. J. Kinzer are as follows: F. E. Balmer, Woodston; Harry N. Bealey, Morrill; A. F. Cassell, Manhattan; F. L. Courter, Downs; Guy Davis, Kansas City, Mo.; Chas. W. Fryhofer, Randolph; C. A. Gabelman, Fairport; D. H. Grypton, Smith Center; G. O. Kramer, Manhattan; Wm. Ljungdahl, Manhattan; Ed Logan, Manhattan; Richard Meyer, Riley; Geo. C. Miller, Valencia; W. W. Stanfield, Chanute; Harry Umberger, Hymer; Carl Wheeler, Manhattan; Clarence White, Wayne White, Burlington; F. W. Wilson, Manhattan; G. H. Wilson, Winfield; Garfield Shirley, Newman.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Cornmeal mixes so poorly that it makes a poor slop.

Try making hay out of the oats instead of binding them.

When wanted especially for feed

there is no advantage in thrashing oats.

When finishing the cultivation leave the surface level and in a fine tilth.

Where the early potatoes were grown is often a good place to grow a crop of turnips.

The age at which a heifer should be bred should vary with the size and maturity of the individual.

At all times one important item in handling breeding cattle is to keep them as quiet as possible.

The profit in sheep-raising will be found not in the ewe alone but in the sheep and wool.

A colt should never stand on a wood or other hard floor, till past 2 years old, as it is liable to give him ring-bone.

With all classes of growing stock, exercise and plenty of it, is one of the absolute essentials of perfect health.

Do not breed back to grades but always breed to thoroughbred males of any kind of stock.

If a farmer wants to make beef-raising a specialty, all right, but if the want is dairy produce, use a dairy animal.

As soon as the plants are done fruiting it will be found a good plan to cut out all of the old wood from among the raspberries.

To secure quick results from fertilizing, the food must be in a condition to be available at once, must be well decayed and thoroughly mixed with the sod.

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Horticulture

Shall We Cultivate Our Orchards?

N. F. MURRAY, OREGON, MO., BEFORE THE MISSOURI STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In presenting my views upon this important question, I shall start out by answering in the affirmative, and say, yes by all means we should cultivate our orchards. Before proceeding further upon a discussion of the question, permit me to give a brief definition of the word cultivate. First we find it to mean, to till, to fertilize; second, to foster, to cherish; third, to improve by care or study, and fourth, to produce by tillage. Now, I hardly think it possible to find a fruit-grower of average intelligence who would expect or hope to grow first-class fruit and secure satisfactory crops year after year throughout the lifetime of the orchard and leave out all that is implied in the word cultivate.

I am aware, and freely admit, that some wonderful crops of fruit have been grown with but little or no cultivation. However, such crops are an exception to the general rule, and do not furnish a sufficient foundation upon which to found a general practice. Permit me to digress for a moment, and pass from the orchard to the garden, to relate the experience of two of my friends in potato-growing. The past abnormal season, one planted his potato patch, took sick and could not work it. Weeds grew up and took possession of the ground, he hired a man to mow the weeds and nothing more was done, and he dug twenty-five bushels of fine potatoes! The other planted nearly one-half acre of Early Ohio, and on account of excessive rains which continued for weeks, only succeeded in plowing and hoeing them once, and the ground was too wet then to do a good job, yet he harvested seventy-five bushels of fine potatoes! While others who succeeded in cultivating and keeping their potatoes clean did not have one-third as many. But should we now jump to the conclusion that the best way to grow potatoes is to plant and not cultivate? Surely not. No one should ever attempt to lay down an iron-clad rule for the cultivation of crops. The rule must of necessity be flexible to suit the season, and meet the variable conditions of land, soil, climate, and the peculiar demands of each species, and variety of fruit. In fact this is a deep, broad, and important question, one upon which a volume might be written, and one that can not be answered briefly. We have very much to learn before we reach a satisfactory conclusion as to the best method of cultivation; or when best to begin and where to leave off, or just how to cultivate and feed our orchards to secure a healthy normal growth of wood, and at the same time produce a sufficient but not over abundant crop of well-developed fruit buds for a crop the ensuing year. The young orchard should be cultivated from the time it is planted in order to bring the trees up to a bearing size. Trees not having been cultivated may be of the fruiting age and not be large enough to bear a peck, while the cultivated tree of same age will have the capacity to bear a barrel of fruit. The finest, most perfect and best paying crops of apples we have been able to grow were from an orchard that was cultivated from start to finish except two years while in red clover. We generally used a breaking plow in preparing the ground for corn and many roots were broken. The corn was cultivated in the usual manner, and the tree rows kept clean by use of double shovel plow and hoe. About once in three years we gave a top dressing of stable manure and some wood ashes scattered broadcast and cultivated in. At the end of twenty years this orchard had net \$800 per acre. The best crop sold at \$200 per acre, and the average was \$40 per acre per annum for the entire period of twenty years from time of planting. During the same time we were growing a few acres of budded peaches, which we gave continuous and clean

cultivation from planting up to old age, eighteen years, when we cut it down. This orchard resisted the cold and produced crops of fine fruit beyond any of the orchards, of same varieties, in the same locality that were not cultivated. The fruit was larger and better, and sold for much higher prices, the best crop netting \$300 per acre. In support of my own practice, I desire to submit the experience of others. Last year (1902) a reliable and large buyer of apples, from one of our Eastern States, told me that in the pursuit of his business in his native State, some years ago, he went to a farmer whom he knew had a commercial orchard of twenty-five acres, trees thirteen years old. When he inquired what he wanted for his apples, the farmer replied in an angry tone, "Apples the mischief, haime got any; blamed orchard is no account, never bore and never will. The pesky tree agents had better never come about me again, with any of their fine spungo about money in apples. I tell you, sir, it is all stuff and humbug. I am going to cut my orchard down and clean up the ground for crops that will pay." When at last for a much-needed supply of wind he closed his billings gate of abuse against the tree-vender, the nurseryman, and the apple-industry, the apple-buyer coolly inquired what he would be willing to take for a lease of five years on the orchard "spot cash." "Four hundred and fifty dollars." "All right," said the apple-buyer, and the deal was closed and the money paid. Now this orchard was on fairly good hill land, had been cultivated while young to give it a start, and then, like many others, was sown to grass and left to make its own way as best it could. The apple merchant broke up the sod, pruned the trees, sprayed once before blooming, and three times after blooming, continued to cultivate and care for the orchard and keep it in first-class condition from year to year, and now for the result: He sold the first crop for \$2,800; the second crop for \$2,200; the third crop for \$1,100; total amount for the three crops, \$6,100! and two years to report on. My informant requested me not to give the names of parties to this contract. "For," said he, "if that farmer ever finds out just what I really made out of his orchard it would kill him stone dead!"

Along in the early nineties a friend requested me to go out with him and look over his forty-acre commercial orchard (nearly all Ben Davis) and about thirteen years old. I accepted his invitation, went out and found a most magnificent orchard loaded down with a fine crop of very nice apples. The ground was a stiff sod, but very pretty and green, having been close cut. After looking it over, the owner wanted my advice as to how best to treat it from that time on. I told him that, after harvesting the crop he should break up the sod, and what he could not reach with the plow to dig up, and cultivate the entire surface like a garden, to keep the surface clean of weeds and grass, and in a mellow and finely pulverized condition two or three inches deep. With a look of surprise he wanted to know why he should pursue such a course when he had an ideal crop in the sod that sold for \$5,000? I replied by admitting that it was a splendid crop and the price, \$5,000, was a very handsome income from forty acres in one year. "But," said I, "your orchard can not possibly continue to grow and produce such crops if left in the sod," and that the time had come to give the orchard extra care and cultivation; that if he would do so, he might yet gather larger and better paying crops in the future. He followed my advice, broke up the sod and cultivated in true garden style (fifteen times the next summer) and the ensuing year sold the crop for \$12,000. It seems to me that this is sufficient evidence to convince the most doubting Thomas in horticulture that we should cultivate our orchards. But just how, and when to cultivate, the best implement to use, how deep to stir the soil, when to commence, and where to leave off are questions that each individual grower must determine from his prac-

tice and experience with his own trees and on his own ground.

Let us remember that fruit-trees, like people, have individuality, and we must learn to know the wants and requirements of each tree. For this reason the same care and cultivation that will bring success in one case may fail in another. While the apple, pear, peach, plum, and cherry should all be cultivated, yet their cultivation must vary to suit each, not only so, but, to at least some extent, the individual variety of each species will require different treatment, and some should be cultivated more than others. Again, the cultivation of all must vary to suit the season, whether it be wet or dry. During a severe drouth the cultivation should be frequent, and done with such implements as will keep the entire surface of the orchard in a fine, pulverized condition two or three inches deep. With the peach, cherry, and plum, it is a bad practice to permit them to cease growing in midsummer; if so, they are liable to mature their growth, shed their leaves, and then start a sap late in autumn, thus endangering, not only the fruit buds, but the health, and possibly the life of the tree.

We have cultivated our orchards and fruit gardens from three up to fifteen times in one spring and summer, just as often as the condition of land and season made it necessary. Every day the ground remains in a crusted condition there is a loss of growth of tree, and if it be loaded with fruit, so much greater will be the necessity of thorough cultivation in order to conserve the moisture needed to carry the fruit to maturity, and at the same time keep the trees in a healthy growing condition and induce them (if possible) to make fruit buds for a crop the ensuing year.

CROPS PERMISSIBLE.

Any crop which requires careful cultivation, as corn, potatoes, melons, cabbage, and other vegetables may be grown with advantage to the trees and profit to the owner. There are also other crops which may be profitably grown in the orchard (while young), notably, strawberries, raspberries, red clover and cow-peas, and for a cover crop for winter protection to root system, rye may be sown in fall and used for winter pasture for hogs. No one should attempt to grow all of these crops in his orchard. And as to which will be the most suitable, and best paying crop, each one must decide for himself, since much will depend upon the kind and character of land, and the demands of the local market. One objection so often urged against cultivating the orchard is the loss that occurs by washing. True, there will be a loss of this kind, just the same that the farmer meets with continually in cultivating his corn crops on rolling or hilly land, but what farmer would advise non-cultivation of corn because the land washes?

When the orchard reaches a bearing age, and when carrying a full crop of fruit, no crop of any kind whatever should be grown in it, but the cultivation should be for fruit alone, and the cover crop for winter protection, whatever it may be, should be destroyed, and cultivated into the soil in early spring. Cultivated orchards are less liable to damage from insects on both tree and fruit, for the reason that the poultry and birds have a much better chance to pick them up than in the orchard left to grow in weeds and grass. The sun, air, and frost will also have a more beneficial effect upon the orchard when cultivated.

But the great drawback to cultivation, and to the Missouri fruit-grower in general, is that old mother nature has done so very much for him that he thinks it altogether unnecessary to do much for himself or his orchard. He seems to think it quite enough to plant the trees, turn in the stock, and gather the fruit. In conclusion, permit me to say, that if all the fruit-growers and farmers of Missouri

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(which has been so very richly endowed by nature) would only embrace and improve the opportunities, and give that painstaking care and thorough cultivation to their orchards and fruit gardens, that the people in the over-crowded countries of Europe, and in the less-favored sections of our own country, are compelled to give in order to make a bare living, then the fame of our fruits would soon become world-wide, and the universal verdict would be that Missouri orchards pay better than those of any other country in the world, and that Missouri fruits are the very best of all to be found on this side of Paradise.

Shawnee Horticultural Meeting.

The next meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at the home of J. F. Cecil, four miles north of Topeka, July 7. After the picnic dinner, the following program will be given: "Landscape Gardening," Rodman; "Our District Schools," Professor Wright; "Our State Agricultural College—Its Benefits to Kansas," Prof. J. T. Willard; "To Make the Farm Home Attractive to the Young Folks," Margaret Hill McCarter.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

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viding this succulent food—by silage and by root crops.

By comparing the results obtained at several different experiment stations it is found that corn commonly yields about twice as much nutrients per acre as do root crops.

Silage is especially valuable on farms or in communities where rough feed is scarce, for more stock can be kept on a given area of land where the crops are made into silage than in any other way with the same amount of labor expended.

GREEN FEED FOR SUMMER DROUTH.

Dairymen suffer greatly nearly every summer by not supplying proper green feed for their cows during the hot, dry weather of midsummer.

A pasture will carry much more stock during spring, early summer and fall than it will in the dry weather of midsummer.

the best being "Feeds and Feeding," by Professor Henry, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, at Madison, Wis.; and "Feeding Farm Animals," by Dr. Jordan, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y.

TABLE 3.—Average Amount of Digestible Nutrients in American Feeding Stuffs. From Henry's "Feeds and Feeding."

Table with 3 columns: Nutrient Name, Pro. lb., Carb. lb., Fat lb. Lists various feedstuffs like Concentrates, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, etc.

TABLE 2.—Crops for Partial Sowing During Midsummer.

Table with 4 columns: Kinds of fodder, Amount of seed per acre, Approximate time of seeding, Approximate time of feeding.

For Central and Southern Illinois there is no crop that will produce more feed to the acre than corn, and by planting a small quantity of an early variety with the general crop, corn may be had in the proper condition for feeding from July 15 until frost.

Some other crop should be fed in connection with corn to balance the ration and afford variety. Leguminous crops as clover, Canada peas, cow-peas, soy-beans, etc., are especially valuable for this purpose, being unusually rich in protein.

Cow-peas and soy-beans give a large amount of valuable forage, furnishing feed from the first of August until frost.

Oats and Canada peas yield well. They are not in condition to feed for more than two or three weeks, but the supply may be lengthened by sowing at different dates.

If the pastures are short, and no allowance has been made for green feed, corn cut from the regular crop, if it is near the roasting-ear stage, will bring the best of returns.

Those who wish to study this subject further are referred to some of the standard books on feeding; among

Table listing various crops and their nutrient values (Protein, Carbohydrate, Fat).

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Fibroid Tumors Cured.

A distressing case of Fibroid Tumor, which baffled the skill of Boston doctors. Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., in the following letter tells how she was cured, after everything else failed, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine.

Note the result of Mrs. Pinkham's advice—although she advised Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, to take her medicine—which she knew would help her—her letter contained a mass of additional instructions as to treatment, all of which helped to bring about the happy result.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman.

"The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."

Mountains of gold could not purchase such testimony—or take the place of the health and happiness which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought to Mrs. Hayes.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women; all ovarian troubles; tumors; inflammations; ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb; backache; irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation.

Mrs. Hayes at her above address will gladly answer any letters which sick women may write for fuller information about her illness. Her gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so genuine and heartfelt that she thinks no trouble is too great for her to take in return for her health and happiness.

Truly it is said that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing so many women, and no other medicine; don't forget this when some druggist wants to sell you something else.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Table listing various crops and their nutrient values (Protein, Carbohydrate, Fat).

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that should not be kept after they are fit for broilers. Pick out all of the deformed, wry-tailed, lop-combed, and green-legged birds for the market or home use—not the poorest in flesh but the ones of bad color, bad shape, and long legged, such as are not to your liking. Select only the very best to keep and market the balance.

No fowls on the farm are more susceptible to training than the turkey, or take more kindly to care and attention given for their thrift and comfort. While they require considerable attention while they are young, as soon as they are reasonably well feathered they may be given a free range, and will need very little looking after. It is usually best to feed them regularly at night, as an inducement for them to come home, or they may stray off. So far as can be done, keep them gentle and feed sufficiently to maintain a steady growth. When rightly cared for few fowls pay so well, especially as a market fowl.

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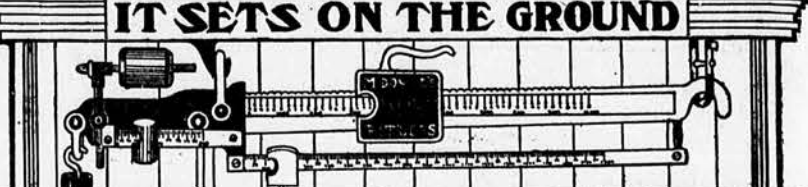
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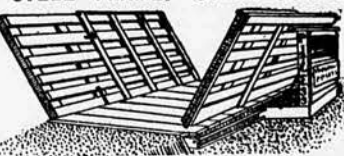
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