

# KANSAS FARMER



Volume XLII. Number 30

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 28, 1904.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

Published every Thursday by the  
KANSAS FARMER CO., - - TOPEKA, KANSAS

E. B. COWGILL.....President  
J. B. McAFEE.....Vice President  
D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

E. B. COWGILL.....Editor  
I. D. GRAHAM.....Associate Editor  
H. A. HEATH.....Advertising Manager

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second-class matter.



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The National Live Stock Association will meet at Denver, August 3, 4, and 5.

Secretary C. R. Thomas, of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, has moved the office back to its old quarters at 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo., where all letters for the association should be addressed.

Estimates of the damage to the Kansas wheat are now placed at 25 per cent and down. The crop is estimated at 61,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of a letter from B. O. Cowan, of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, saying that the Shorthorn sale to be held at the World's Fair has been called off by order of the executive committee.

Thirty thousand Fall River, Mass., cotton-mill operatives have struck against a 12½ per cent reduction in wages. A determined contest is predicted. This will cause consumers of cotton goods to look to the mills in the Southern States for their supplies. It means much suffering for many Massachusetts families with little prospect of any compensating gain.

The American Percheron Horse-Breeders' and Importers' Association has purchased from S. D. Thompson all the stud-books, records, pedigrees, and all other property used by him as secretary and owner of the American Percheron Horse-Breeders' Association. Under the terms of the sale Mr. Thompson agrees not to engage either directly or indirectly in the registration of Percheron pedigrees for ten years.

Armed Russian vessels being out-matched by those of Japan, have commenced to prey upon merchant vessels of other countries. Up to this writing German, English, and finally American vessels have suffered. The Russian may find all kinds of trouble if he continues to seek it.

The Japs continue to whip the Russians almost every day. The Bear may well wish for the return of weather so cold as to put an end to military activities.

### HUMUS A DEFENCE AGAINST EXCESSIVE MOISTURE AND AGAINST DROUTH.

Kansas has had an unusual amount of rain during the present growing season. In much of the Eastern half of the State serious damages have resulted from the long-continued wet weather. The casual observer has concluded that all anxiety for rain should be postponed until another season. But last Friday the writer bought a load of prairie hay from a farmer who lives eight miles from Topeka. A heavy shower with some hail had deluged the city and a strip of country to the south. Speaking of this the man with the hay remarked that he would have been glad to sacrifice that load of hay (\$7 worth), and to pay \$35 besides if he could have had that rain on his corn. Just how the exact estimate of \$42 was obtained was not stated, but the fact that the man's corn needed rain is illustrated by his figures.

The man tills a rented farm. This may account for the rapid transition from anxiety on account of too much moisture to equal anxiety least his crops suffer for lack of rain. Are

farmers who rotate their grain crops with clover or alfalfa, who keep much stock and distribute the manure over the fields, as subject to damage from excessively wet or excessively dry weather as are those who sell their hay in town and follow grain with grain year after year? The KANSAS FARMER has published many columns on the value of humus in the soil and on methods of producing this essential to the production of good crops in unfavorable years. Usually the need for humus is as an antidote for drouth. This season it has been needed quite as much to enable the soil to maintain a favorable mechanical condition during wet weather. Surely the farmer whose soil has an abundance of humus need not suffer a \$42 anxiety about rain immediately after the ground has become dry enough to work.

Perhaps the renter is not to blame for the condition of his soil. Perhaps there ought to be some change in our system of renting land that will make it profitable for the renter to keep up the productiveness of the farm he tills. But whatever may be developed along this line, the farmer who tills his own land can produce better crops during seasonable years, can fortify against much of the evil effects of wet weather and can make sure of the retention of beneficial quantities of moisture well into dry weather by providing abundance of decaying vegetable matter in his soil. "There is money in it."

### THE PERCHERON HORSE.

The Percheron is an ancient French breed of horse, famed for its capacity for rapid locomotion with a heavy load. It came first into prominence, perhaps, because of its ability to draw the heavy diligences or post-coaches used in France before the days of the locomotive. Since that time it has been the most popular of all French draft breeds and may be considered to have won a like place in America as well. The Percheron is the most active and powerful of all the heavy breeds of horses on the European Continent and what he is there has been fully maintained in this country, where the conditions of climate and feed seem especially favorable to his development.

The author of the Percheron stud-book of France considers that the foundation for the Percheron was the Black-horse breed of Flanders improved by a strong infusion of Oriental blood. In fact, this Oriental blood has been the direct cause of the improvement and development of many different breeds. The English thoroughbred and the Russian Orloff, as well as the modern Percheron, point with pride to the early crossing with the Arabian as the source of their present beauty and strength. French authorities date the origin of the modern Percheron as far back as 732, when France was invaded by the Saracens. The utter defeat and rout of these Eastern warriors by Carl Martel left many of the fine Arab and Barb horses in the possession of the victorious French. At the time of the return of the Crusaders many fine

Arabian stallions were brought to France and used upon the already excellent stock of the province of LaPerche, after which the Percheron horse takes its name. Other importations followed and these, coupled with the remarkable care that the animals have had under the fostering protection of the French Government, have produced the modern 2,000 pound Percheron of to-day. Very many draft horses have been imported from France but the majority of them belong to the Percheron breed.

Because the earlier importers were more or less ignorant of the French language they were somewhat at the mercy of the horse-dealers of Paris and other large cities. It is only within the last generation, but more particularly within the last twelve or fifteen years, that importers have made a careful study of the Percheron breed in its home in France and have been able to select with that discretion which has resulted in bringing the best to this country. During the last two or three years more of these horses have been imported than in any like time in the last half century and importers now not only understand the French language but are thoroughly conversant with French methods of breeding, feeding, and handling Percheron horses. This has been especially true of McLaughlin Bros., of Kansas City, Columbus, and St. Paul, who are recognized as the largest importers of Percheron horses in the world. The accurate knowledge both of the French language and of French methods possessed by the members of this firm and their constant attendance upon the great fairs held under the auspices of the French Government has enabled them to reject all inferior animals and purchase for importation only the best. While they began in a very small way, their business has grown so rapidly that they are recognized as authority on anything pertaining to the Percheron horse, either in this country or in France and their stables are filled with prize-winners. Recently they have built a horse-barn at Kansas City which might better be described as a palace for these princes of the Percheron blood. As an illustration of their work it was our desire to show a typical modern Percheron horse. We had the opportunity to select from a large number now in their stables which were prize-winners in France, and we chose the one shown on the last page of this issue because he is an imported horse, because he has never been defeated in the show-ring, because he made his home for a long time in Kansas, and because we believe him to be an example of the highest type of the breed and sure prize-winner at St. Louis. This picture of Casino (45462) 27830 is the latest one that has been taken of this magnificent horse and it was prepared especially for the use of the KANSAS FARMER. We doubt if any paper ever had a better illustration of any animal or one more true to life than this picture of Casino and it is

with pride that we learn that the horse himself will go as the head of the great show herd of Percherons that will be exhibited at St. Louis by McLaughlin Bros. Should he win, and we have no doubt he will, he will reflect credit on the State of Kansas, where he long made his home. He is perhaps the most perfect Percheron horse that lives to-day.

**THE BUTCHERS' STRIKE.**

A little over two weeks ago the butchers in the packing houses of the chief packing centers went on strike for the purpose of compelling the employers to advance the rate of wages of the common laborers employed. Last week the country was gratified at the announcement that the entire trouble was to be settled by arbitration and that the strike leaders had ordered the men to go back to their former places. No sooner had the work of reemployment commenced than the men were again ordered out. The charge made was that employers were "discriminating," that is, they were selecting such of their former workmen as they desired to employ at that time and declining to employ certain others. It is now announced that both sides are prepared for a long contest. The striking butchers have called on other employees to strike and these will probably have refused to work by the time these lines shall have reached the reader. The strikers claim to have \$1,500,000 in their strike fund, enough to support their members for a month and a half. On the other hand the packers have been employing other help and intimate that they will in a few days be operating their plants to their full capacity. It is admitted on behalf of the packers that some trouble may arise, especially in Chicago, when attempts are made to deliver meats to the various retail dealers by the help of non-union drivers. Indeed, there has already been some disturbance at several packing centers, so that stockades have been erected around the plants and preparations have been made to lodge and board the non-union help without making it necessary for them to leave the works. They are taking men into their works by car loads.

This controversy is one of the kind for which no orderly remedy has been found and which characterizes large concerns where large numbers of laborers are employed for wages. The laborer conceives that the employer is making an undue profit on his labor and demands higher wages, or shorter hours, or both. The employer does not discuss the matter of profit but finds that he can employ all the help he needs on the terms prevailing in his works. The labor organizations have evolved a new commandment to meet this situation. It is "Thou shalt not take another man's job." This commandment is fairly well observed in the unions with respect to union members. It is scarcely recognized by non-union laborers nor by union laborers with respect to jobs held by non-union people. The attitude of the unions toward persons not members of unions is indeed quite harsh and has by some been described as a demand to "Get off the earth," a command quite different from the one above quoted and applied to union members.

To these three parties to the controversy, viz., the employer, the union laborers, and the non-union laborers, must be added the fourth, viz., the public, consisting in the present case of the stock-raisers whose market is affected and the consumers who meat supply is made more costly and is liable to become limited. The fact that the packers' combination, which the public believes has become an extortioner, is one party to the immediate controversy has, in former contests, led the public to favor the side of the strikers. To this has been added the sympathy which the public always inclines to extend to the "under dog" in the fight, and has blinded the public from considering the case of the laborers who are not members of the unions and who are anxious to work for a living on the terms against which

the strike is maintained. These people, whose average capability is probably rather below that of the average of members of the unions, can not be denied the right to live and to work for a living. It is not to be expected that in the present or future contests strikers can count on public sympathy in any measure designed or destined to prevent any man from working in any place voluntarily vacated by another.

In some contests of the past public sympathy has been so strongly on the side of the strikers that great inconvenience was willingly endured. Since the public has come to look upon the strikers as oppressors of weaker men, the public temper is not likely lead to great patience with any unnecessary delay in allowing the industry to proceed in its line of service.

In this packing-house controversy the legal aspect is with the employers. Under the system of competition and ownership, which, at least theoretically and legally, characterize our methods, the packer may name terms and conditions upon which he will employ help. Any one employed may quit his place, but he has no right to interfere with any other who may wish to take the place he has abandoned. It is the duty of the governing power of the community and the State to keep the peace and to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his legal rights. Now, a strike would not, ordinarily, be worth making if others could, un molested, take the places vacated by the strikers. The strikers, therefore, come speedily into contact with officers of the law. While they had the public's sympathy they could, with some degree of impunity, override the law. Denied this bulwark of public sympathy, it becomes necessary to regard legal rights with some circumspection. The strike will surely have to give place to some more rational method of advancing or protecting the interests of organized labor.

**GALVESTON, THE BEST PORT.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was sorry that you did not have time to extend your recent visit here so as to investigate more closely, to your own satisfaction, the claim which Galveston makes of being the best port for business from Kansas and the great West.

Kansas is a State of surpassing influence in the production of wealth. Production, to a vital extent, is the great factor in commerce and trade. Look over the territory including Kansas extending south to the gulf through Oklahoma and Texas, and you will see a vast domain which to-day is just beginning an epoch of mighty accomplishment and purpose. This region produces—the world consumes.

Coexistent with the produce of the earth and the natural resources are the the arteries of traffic to make them useful and of worth. Kansas is served by railways which touch tide-water at Galveston. They should profit by their location, which thus permit them to reach direct, via their own rails, a deep-water port and the sea, thus carrying the harvests of the farmer overland as far as railways can be used and securing all the revenue there is to themselves in conveying to the ocean where steamship lines complete the handling to foreign markets of the Globe.

For the producer, Galveston is the nearest port, and, hence, much less time is consumed in shipping here. This is an important consideration. From Newton, Kansas for example, the distances are:

To Galveston..... 750 Miles  
To New Orleans..... 932 Miles  
To New Port News..... 1449 Miles  
To Baltimore..... 1396 Miles  
To New York..... 1528 Miles

The haul to New York is double that to Galveston.

The following figures, which, while they may not be the exact present rates, will serve to illustrate:

Rate on wheat, car lot, Newton to New York—39½ cents per 100 pounds. Distance 1,528 miles.

Rate on wheat, car lot, Newton to Galveston—30½ cents per 100 pounds. Distance 750 miles.

Rate per ton per mile, Newton to New York, 00.517 cents. Applying the New York ton-mile rate to the distance to Galveston would produce a rate of 19.4 cents per 100 pounds from Newton to this port. But the question must be asked, is the latter a reasonable and necessary rate? Six mills per ton per mile, for ordinary carload freight is considered the standard by railroads to cover cost of operation, which means a rate per 100 pounds of 22½ cents from Newton to Galveston. This revenue for a wheat crop would yield no profit to the carriers. It is of as much concern to producers as carriers to have the latter receive just and due compensation to warrant them in providing ample facilities and good service.

I shall not go further into this discussion. You are aware, for various reasons, why Gulf roads can not figure tariffs on the foregoing basis. Railroads of Kansas will always have a local tariff to Missouri River—Kansas City for example. Competition among terminal lines running from Missouri River, which do not enter the wheat-fields, and from St. Louis, Chicago and Buffalo to Atlantic Seaboard ports, makes a lower rate than justified strictly by a mileage basis. Gulf lines have, however, for some time, and do now, take the position that they will make their rates to the Gulf ports for export equalize rates through the East. I know the chief question always asked is why the rate from Newton, Kans., for example, an intermediate point, should be higher than from Kansas City to Galveston. Every bushel shipped from Missouri River has already paid an initial rate from field to market, and, hence, the direct rate from field to Gulf is really not higher than from the first-named point. I am not certain that a tariff from Kansas producing points to Galveston fixed on direct mileage, without reference to Eastern domestic markets, would help the producer or give him advantage over the handler, speculator or steamship line. I have known cases, when rail-rates were reduced, for ocean lines to advance their carrying charges a corresponding number of points.

Eastern roads are better situated to make lower rates on grain east-bound, because they always have a volume of traffic to fill their cars returning West, while Gulf lines are at a great disadvantage in not having freight to handle north-bound and their cars must be returned empty to the wheat-fields again; but this problem of Southern roads will be solved as the country develops and as foreign imports through the Gulf increase, and I would suggest that you advocate strongly, through the columns of your paper, the importation, through Galveston and Gulf ports of all foreign freight coming to Kansas.

There is no doubt of the supremacy of this port. Galveston harbor is situated better than any other in the United States. It is only one hour for the heaviest laden ocean vessels to the deep sea. The latest report showed a minimum depth of 28¼ feet of water over the outer bar, while it is from 30 to 35 feet throughout the channel and harbor. There is at the present time about six miles of improved wharf frontage. There is a total of some nine and one-half miles available, all easily reached without the aid of bridges or ferries. Galveston harbor has the largest pier dock and warehouse in the world; that of the Southern Pacific System. There are at all other quays extensive dock and warehouse facilities. Steamship lines run from Galveston practically to all foreign ports. On the wharves are four grain elevators with capacity of 4,000,000 bushels. Elevator "A" has a capacity of delivering by chutes, direct into vessels, 70,000 bushels per hour and of unloading 200 cars per day, being one of the most rapid handlers of grain in this country.

Galveston, during the last fiscal year, was the third export port in the United States in the value of products, New York being first and New Orleans second. Galveston is

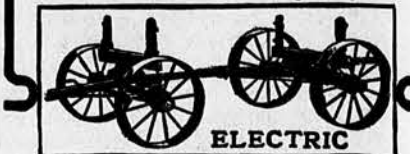
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**ELECTRIC**

ahead of New York and all other ports being first for the last fiscal year in the total exports of wheat and cotton. Last year our shipments of export flour, through this port, increased over 40 per cent. The total value of merchandise freight passing over Galveston wharfs in 1903 was \$528,000,000.

In the item of wheat exported, Galveston is away ahead of all other ports for the fiscal year ending June 30.

	Bushels.
From Galveston.....	17,135,435
From New Orleans.....	7,169,706
From New York (third Eastern port).....	3,429,730

In the item of flour exported, for the last fiscal year New Orleans exported quantity equaling 1,134,020 barrels; Galveston, 539,983 barrels. For 1903, from New Orleans, 1,111,362 barrels; from Galveston, 317,497 barrels. New Orleans' increase on flour this year over last was 2 per cent. Galveston's increase was over 40 per cent.

Galveston is certainly carrying on at the present time great improvement and construction work for the absolute establishment of this port, through which all traffic can be handled with safety. When you were here, I directed your attention to the seawall, which is a very great undertaking and is now nearly completed. This is of concrete composed of crushed rock and Portland cement firmly built on piling driven forty to forty-five feet to clay. It is sixteen feet wide at the base, seventeen feet high, curving on the ocean side to five feet wide at the top. It is protected by sheet piling driven down twenty-four feet and by rip-rap over twenty feet wide in front, to prevent undermining. This seawall is a fortification and protection against any possible damage by water in the future. It is one foot higher than the highest water in the storm. The seawall is to be further supported by raising the grade level of the city to the top of the seawall on the south side of the island gradually sloping toward the bay practically raising the city 17 feet above the sea. This enormous work of filling in the city is now under way. It is accomplished by sea-going, self-propelling and discharging dredges which take up the filling of sand and water from the channel and discharge it onto blocks or sections of the city through iron pipes. These dredges will enter the city through a canal built inside of the seawall which will be afterwards filled up when the work is completed. There is no city accomplishing as much as Galveston in the way of improvement and construction. Our citizens are exerting splendid energy and resource and these qualities will continue and bring us greater progress.

C. R. KITCHELL,  
Secretary Galveston Chamber of Commerce.

**THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE.**  
The showing which Mr. Kitchell makes of comparative freight rates and comparative distances is most interesting. Kansas readers outside of those directly interested in railroad-ing will scarcely admit that Gulf rail-

(Continued on page 763.)



This is on high upland where the subsoil is a stiff, hard clay and permanent water is 180 feet below the surface.

(To be continued.)

#### How to Raise Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is so much said about alfalfa that I want to have my say and tell the boys what I know about it after twenty years' experience.

First, don't "monkey" with alfalfa on upland or on rolling land. Its home is in the valleys and on gumbo land, the stickier the better.

Now, I will say something that will make Eastern people exclaim. If the manure gets too deep around the barn and you live in Southern Kansas or Oklahoma, move the barn rather than haul it out on the land to ruin the farm, for the pigweeds will surely take the crops for you. Our land is so rich it does not need manure—but follow me and let me tell you what to do with it. Plant your alfalfa land in corn. Next May cultivate it four times, the first time deep, very deep. List it, don't plow the ground—cut the corn, also every weed. Disk the ground at once after cutting the corn; narrow it some and sow with alfalfa (using a disk-drill), two and a half inches deep soon after a big rain; don't wait for it to get dry; seed fourteen pounds to the acre. Now, write to me if you do not get a stand.

Here is the greatest discovery I ever made: After the alfalfa is one year old just draw out your manure and scatter it over the alfalfa and cover it over the poorest land first. Disk it in and on alkali or white land you will have alfalfa three feet high. It is wonderful what it does on the surface. If you manure this ground first, then plow and sow, you get nothing but weeds. After the alfalfa is up, my way is to take care of the weeds, but the weeds will take care of it if you manure it first. The rain runs the liquid manure down the tap root and it just booms, while if the manure is plowed under it just burns the roots off. I would give \$500 if I had known this 10 years ago.

Oklahoma. ELI C. BENEDICT.

#### Alfalfa-Seed from Third Crop.

I write you for information regarding alfalfa crop for seed. Have been advised that the second crop makes the best seed. I have fifteen acres now in full bloom. We have had several heavy rains in the last two weeks, in fact it has been drenched almost every night since it came in bloom. I would like to know if these heavy rains will have a tendency to destroy pollen, under which conditions we of course would get no seed. Would it be advisable to cut this crop for hay and risk the third crop for seed—knowing that dry weather usually sets in in this part of Kansas about this time of the year?

J. E. HORNBAKER.

#### Reno County.

It is doubtless true that the heavy rains wash away the pollen and keep the alfalfa flowers from fertilizing. It is the general experience that a wet season is unfavorable for the development of alfalfa-seed. The second crop of alfalfa during the average season often proves to be a good seed-producing crop, but the excessively wet weather during the past few weeks up to the present time makes it not advisable to save the second crop for seed, especially in the eastern and central portions of this State. I think it will be perfectly safe to depend upon the third crop for seed this season if the second crop be cut at once so as to allow the third crop to start quickly. With an abundance of moisture in the soil, the third crop is likely to make a rank growth and we may expect more favorable weather at the blossoming and seeding season of the third crop than we are having at the present time. The third cutting usually makes a good quality of seed but often the yield of seed is apt to be small because of the dwarf growth which the alfalfa makes when the latter part of the season is too dry, but

no fear need be felt that the third crop will make a dwarf growth this season.

I have requested Professor Winard to mail you a copy of bulletin No. 144 on "Alfalfa Culture" from which you may get other information of value to you.

A. M. TENEYCK.

#### Subsoiling for Corn.

Please accept thanks for bulletin No. 123 which is a most valuable one. Your experiments are certainly beneficial to the agriculturist. I have been farming for over fifty years.

I failed to find any results of deep tilling for corn. I have always had best results from deep plowing and subsoiling, say twelve to sixteen inches. Johnson County. E. P. DIEHL.

I thank you for your compliment regarding bulletin No. 123. I hope that the results of the experiments we are carrying on at this station will be valuable to many farmers in the State. The crop experiments reported in bulletin No. 123 represent a large amount of labor and expense. The farm department is undertaking an even larger number of experiments this season than last, and we hope to continue these experiments, introducing new ones from year to year until definite results are found. We are carrying on a series of experiments in corn cultivation; one of the objects being the comparison of deep and shallow cultivation, also the comparison of methods of preparing the seed-bed, and methods of planting. The results of the trial last year were not marked and the experiment is being repeated this year. We have included subsoiling for corn in this experiment.

In 1894-97 this station carried on quite extensive experiment in corn culture, in which subsoiling as compared with surface plowing was given a thorough trial. In bulletin No. 64 of this station, in summarizing the results of these experiments, Prof. C. C. Georgeson says: "A somewhat thorough test of this question fails to show an increase in yield of corn on subsoiled ground. The average of all trials is slightly in favor of surface plowing." The conclusion was that on ordinary loam soil such as we have on the college farm, subsoiling gives no appreciable benefit in the growing of corn. The results of the cultivation experiments which were carried on by Professor Georgeson were not fully conclusive but the results indicated that a judicious mixing of deep and shallow cultivation for corn was preferable to practicing either method entirely. On the latter point we hope to have some results worthy of publication within a year or two.

It is likely that some heavy soils of a gumbo nature will be benefited by deep loosening and subsoiling in preparing a seed-bed for corn, and I believe that the soil in your locality is of a very heavy compact character. As regards methods of cultivating corn I refer you to an article published in the KANSAS FARMER, May 26, page 554.

A. M. TENEYCK.

#### An Emmer Experiment.

I received bulletin No. 123 and read with interest "Crop experiments." The emmer experiment especially interested me as I tried that grain last year myself. I will give a short statement of my experiment: In the fall of 1902 I plowed land eight inches deep for corn in 1903, expecting to sow alfalfa on it in the fall of 1903. I sent to F. Barteldes & Co., for two bushels of emmer and sowed it on this deep plowing. The soil was fine and mellow. I had no drill and sowed it broadcast, harrowing once after sowing, covering the seed fairly well. The grain came up in due time, but too thin. When it came in head I counted the stems of quite a number of stools and found that they averaged from eighty-four to ninety-three stems. It had possession of the land and yielded thirty-one bushels of good grain, and there was quite a good deal of grain left in the straw, because it was thrashed too rapidly. I estimated about thirty-eight bushels if all had

## Alfalfa Seed for Fall Seeding.

For many years we have made alfalfa seed a specialty, wholesale and retail. Seed is fresh and reliable.

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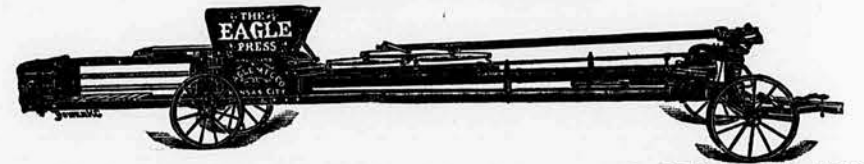
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## Farming in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico.

The farmer who contemplates hanging his location should look well into the subject of irrigation. Before making a trip of investigation there is no better way to secure advance information than by writing to those most interested in the settlement of unoccupied lands. Several publications, giving valuable information in regard to the agricultural, horticultural and live stock interests of this great Western section has been prepared by the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, which should be in the hands of all who desire to become acquainted with the merits of the various localities. Write

S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A.,

Denver, Colorado.

been saved. The field was a fraction over an acre in area. I cut the grain a little green. The cattle and horses ate the straw readily. The crop made itself in the dry weather, June and July, and was cut the last of July.

My son and I sowed the thirty-one bushels this spring, early in March on deep plowing (Kafir-stubble plowed this spring). It was on the rough and harrowed three times. The ground was in nice condition but the Kafir-stubble hindered the seeding some. The grain made a good stand and is all in head at this date (July 7), but some heads have turned white because of the continued and excessive rains. While the oats are flat on the ground, the emmer is standing and there is no rust in it.

Can you recommend the Acme harrow as being better than the common harrow to put land in order in spring for different kinds of crops?

County. DAVID E. KESSLER.

I am pleased to have the report of your experiment with emmer. Without doubt this grass will produce well in Kansas soil and climate, but it is a question whether it will prove to be so valuable a grain for feed as oats or barley. Such experiments as have been made tend to show that it is not advisable to feed the grain whole to any kind of stock, rather it should be ground, and fed in combination with other grains.

We are using the Acme harrow and like it better than the common harrow for preparing fall-plowed land for spring-seeding, or for preparing spring-plowed land after it has been compacted by rain. The harrow is also an excellent weed-killer, making a good tool to cultivate fallow land with to keep down the weeds and to preserve the soil mulch.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Seed Question.

I beg to submit to you the enclosed parcel of seed, as I cannot discern whether it is English blue-grass seed or Bromus inermis. I bought it from our merchant for English blue-grass last fall. The grass furnished a fine coat of pasture until about May 1, but it was not pastured to any extent.

Dickenson County. E. S. ENGLE.

The sample of grass seed which you sent is chess or cheat (Bromus Secalinus). This is the common chess which you are familiar with as growing in winter wheat. It is an annual grass and grows from the seed each season. It has very little value for hay or pasture. It may be killed out by cutting it before it seeds, although when it once becomes started in English blue-grass fields, apparently it is hard to eradicate, as I am informed that it gradually thickens and eventually runs the blue-grass out. I do not think that there is danger of that if it is cut early in the season before the chess seeds, and then cut the second crop if necessary to keep the chess from seeding later in the season.

The seed of chess resembles the seed of English blue-grass quite closely but is considerably larger and heavier. Doubtless the blue-grass seed which you bought was badly mixed with chess. The chess has made a favorable start, while perhaps the blue-grass seed did not start so well. You can easily distinguish the one from the other by the difference in the plants and seed heads. The chess makes a loose, spreading head, while the heads of the English blue-grass are rather narrow. The stems of chess are coarse and rather woody as the plant matures while those of the English blue-grass are finer and more leafy.

If from examination you find that there is very little English blue-grass in the field but that the grass is mostly chess, it will probably be advisable to plow it up and seed again this fall or early next spring. A better plan will be to seed down a new field, since if the chess matures on the ground this season it will likely appear again in the new seeding next season.

A. M. TENEYCK.

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The Stock Interest

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.
July 19, 1904—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo., twenty-fifth semi-annual sale of Jacks, Jennets and horses.
August 2, 1904—Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo., Duroc-Jerseys.
August 10, 1904—Prize-winning Poland-Chinas, F. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo.

Feeding Experiments with Cottonseed-Meal.

GRADUATING THESIS, R. S. WILSON, 1904. (Continued from last week.)

Several Southern experiment stations have had excellent success feeding cottonseed-meal to pigs. Professor Burtis, of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, has probably done most to discover under what conditions and in what quantities it may be fed to swine safely and with profit.

Table with 4 columns: Lot I, Lot II, Lot III, Lot IV. Rows include average per pig, weight May 17, gains, daily gain, grain eaten, grain eaten per day, grain required for 1 lb. gain, and cost of grain for 1 lb. gain.

If the dead pigs are not taken into account, the summary shows that the lots receiving cottonseed-meal made the best and cheapest gains. In commenting upon that experiment Professor Burtis says: "It must be borne in mind that the pigs were under unfavorable circumstances. If these pigs had had a wheat pasture to run on, had been given a light grain ration for sixty to ninety days, then put on a full feed of grain, the gains would have probably cost one-third less."

At the same station, twenty-two thrifty shoats were put in a large paddock, March 22, 1901, and fed a ration of one-fifth cottonseed-meal and four-fifths Kafir-corn meal for fourteen days, then Kafir-corn meal alone for seven days and so on. This experiment was to test the alternating method of feeding cottonseed-meal. After sixty-seven days the experiment closed without losing any pigs and all making fair gains.

Table with 4 columns: Lot I, Lot II, Lot III, Lot IV. Rows include average per pig, weight April 5, gains, daily gain, grain eaten, grain eaten per day, grain required for 1 lb. gain, and cost of grain for 1 lb. gain.

In lot 1 two of the pigs were in a very scrawny condition. Lot 3 shows up the best of any as to grain required to produce one pound of gain and the cost of one pound of gain. The experiment was continued to May 17 without any change in feeds except that lot 1 received one-fifth cottonseed-meal and four-fifths cornmeal for four weeks, then corn alone for two weeks, alternating same as lot 4. The following table gives the results:

the writers on the subject advise using cottonseed-meal in small quantities not over one-fifth the ration or even less. Even though the balance of the ration is corn or Kafir, one-fifth cottonseed-meal will provide plenty of proteins for any class of swine. (To be continued.)

Color in Shorthorn. XVII. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The prize-winners in class of Junior yearling bulls at the last American Royal show

at Kansas City are as follows: First, Royal Wonder 18811 (dark roan). His dam is an imported red Scotch cow with an immediate ancestry of mixed colors, as all imported cows have. His sire and paternal grandam are roans. Second, Nonpareil Choice 188485 (red). His sire is a red roan bred in England. His dam is red. His paternal grandsire and maternal grandam are roans. Third, Grassland Victor 190896 (red). His dam and maternal grandsire and grandam are all reds. His sire is red bred by W. S. Marr of Scotland. His paternal grandsire is a roan bred by A. Cruickshank. The color of his paternal grandam is unknown. Fourth, Royal Wanderer 182810 (roan). His sire is a dark roan bred by Marr of Scotland. His grandsires and paternal grandam are roans. Morris County. D. P. NORTON.

Sheep and Goats as Scavengers.

I have 90 acres of timber pasture with a great amount of buckbrush and other underbrush. Could I clean up this underbrush by turning sheep into the pasture. A creek runs through the pasture which overflows its banks at times; the sheep could get to my barn at will through a lane about a quarter of a mile long. Would there be any profit in raising sheep this way? Crawford County. C. F. MARTENS.

You ought to get more benefit from this 90 acres of pasture than you are at present getting, and I believe you could do it no better than to start with a small flock of sheep. Sheep will utilize this kind of pasture better than any other class of domestic animals and in the course of a few years the pasture undoubtedly would be greatly improved.

Mr. H. M. Kirkpatrick, of Wolcott, Kans., in answering a question at a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, stated that he had 25 acres of pasture in a walnut grove which was thickly grown up with underbrush. After four years pasturing with a small flock of sheep he stated that he "could have grown a crop there." I would refer you to the reply given in the KANSAS FARMER to Mr. Pitcher of Havensville, Kans., for further information on the subject of sheep-raising. Would also suggest that you write to Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture for a copy of the Report on Modern Sheep, which contains a vast amount of valuable information on the subject of the sheep industry. For the cleaning up of brush-pastures, however, there is nothing that can quite equal Angora goats. They have been used largely for this purpose and with the greatest success.

Bulletin No. 27 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., gives a vast amount of information concerning the qualities of the goats. The goats are very hardy and easily kept and breed as rapidly as sheep. They live much more by browsing than sheep and cut the grass down less.

Mr. R. C. Johnson of Lawrence, Kans., writes as follows concerning them. They eat the leaves off of every tree and bush in Kansas, and, not content with the leaves, they want the bark also. They eat every weed which grows that I know of, except mullein and burdock. They seem tickled to death when they strike a patch of jimson weed. They are perfectly happy in a bunch of smartweed. They watch and patiently wait for a thistle to put forth its bloom so they can enjoy that morsel, Buckbrush, which is destroying so many of our fine pastures, is their delight. In fact, goats are ideal brush exterminators. They do it at

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a cash profit, instead of a costly outlay. One writer speaks of them as picking gold off the bushes. They are always sure of a good living, for no matter how dry or wet a season may be, it always produces brush and weeds. They will condescend to eat grass when there is no brush or weeds in sight. After the frost has killed the weeds and leaves, they feed during the winter, so long as it is not covered with snow, on the blue-grass which grows undisturbed under their feet during the summer. Horses, cattle and sheep will feed after goats in the same pasture, while goats feed on that which other animals will not touch. One need not sell any of the stock already owned to make room for the Angora goat. The farm is able to take care of that much more stock, and render that much greater income. It is a vegetable scavenger. Hence its value in farm economy in converting into money the weeds and brush on which the farmer every year spends time, labor and money to get rid of at the season of the year when time is most valuable."

The Angora goats are not only preferred for cleaning up brush-wood but also give a greater profit than any other breed. They produce a fleece which is of value in proportion to the quality of the animal. Their pelts may be sold all the way from \$2.00 to \$7.00. Their flesh is considered equal to mutton wherever it has been tried and they are practically of no expense so long as the snow does not prevent browsing on underbrush.

G. C. WHEELER.

**When to Pasture Rape.**

I sowed rape for the first time this spring, about two acres. It is now about three inches high. What height should it be before turning my shoats and little pigs on it. I am in considerable doubt as to the proper stage for beginning to pasture and no one in this vicinity has had any previous experience with rape. S. M. KNOX.

Rape furnishes one of the best forage crops for swine. The best method in pasturing it would be to have several lots and change the hogs from one to the other. When the first lot is fairly well eaten off the hogs could be turned on the other lot; thus, the rape of the first lot would throw up some new growth. Feed-lots that have been used for winter feeding of cattle are excellent places on which to grow rape. On the station farm the feed-lots are utilized in that way. As to the size when it will do to begin pasturing, it should not be pastured when less than five or six inches in height and would better be a little larger. It should not be allowed to get too old for the hogs will not eat it as well.

We receive some complaints that hogs pastured on rape are affected by a sort of skin disease and become unthrifty. This seems to be traced to the fact that where rape has grown very rank and the hogs are allowed access to it after heavy dews and rains, the dew seems to have absorbed an acrid or poisonous principle from the leaf which affects the skin. This can be avoided by not allowing the rape to become so large before pasturing, and in case it should appear, the animals affected should immediately be taken out and placed in other lots.

G. C. WHEELER.

**Gossip About Stock.**

J. W. Ferguson, of Highland Park stock farm, R. F. D. No. 1, Topeka, is offering some very fine Poland-China pigs for sale says they are the best he ever raised. He says that if they are not the best pigs you ever saw for the money, ship them back and get your money. Look up his advertisement then send for a couple of good pigs. They are the right kind and cheap.

A fine bunch of heifers was selected by Mr. Miller from among the Valley Grove Shorthorns belonging to T. P. Babst & Son, Auburn, Kans., for shipment to the Argentine Republic, but because their calving-time was so near it was thought unwise to ship them so great a distance. These heifers were selected by Mr. Miller as the best he had found in the United States after he had made a long tour of inspection. This is not only a great compliment to the State of Kansas, but serves to point out the quality of the Valley Grove Shorthorns in a special manner.

Andrew Pringle, owner of the Burdower herd of Shorthorns at Eskridge, Kans.,

has just sold a very fine young bull by The Baron to head the herd of F. C. Kingsley, Dover, Kans. It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that there are more good Shorthorns to be found in the immediate vicinity of Eskridge, Dover, and Auburn, Kans., than in any similar locality in Kansas, if not indeed in the West, and Mr. Kingsley evidently showed judgment in buying near home where he could select from so large a herd rather than going a long distance and getting less value for his money.

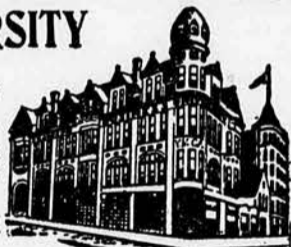
S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Anderson County, Kansas, has some very fine Percheron stallions and registered black jacks which he would like to sell. The stallions are big, black Percherons, imported and registered; one being 2 years old and weighing nearly 1,500 pounds. He has another 3-year-old weighing over 1,700 pounds, and a yearling sired by the great prize-winner, Casino (45462) 27830, that sold recently for \$5,000. He has several matured stallions weighing around the ton mark, all black and first class individuals. Another one of his famous horses which he offers for sale is an imported French Coach stallion that won first premium three years in succession at the Iowa State Fair. His jacks are all black with nice mealy markings, very heavy bone, and with big, bony heads, with long, tapering ears, any age from 2 to 5 years and height 15 to 16 hands. One of these 2-year-olds won first premium at the Missouri State Fair as a sucking colt. Notice his advertisement in another column in which he makes a special offer of twenty stallions and jacks. Any one interested in the above animals would find it worth while to call on Mr. Spriggs and examine his stock.

**Sneed's Duroc-Jerseys.**

There are few better known breeders of prize-winning Duroc-Jersey swine than Harry Sneed, of Smithton, Mo., who will hold his third annual sale on Tuesday, August 2, at his home farm. There will be fifty top Durocs placed in this sale, all of them of prize-winning blood. Twenty of these will be boars, of which five are fall and yearling boars and fifteen are of spring farrow. The yearling boar is a son of Bernard S, who is the sire of so much of Sneed's prize-winning stock. Bernard S is also the sire of five spring boars out of Daisy 3d by Brilliant. There are also four spring boars by Surprise 2d who is one of the best known sires in Missouri. One of the choice things offered is a March boar by Frank M 23757, sired by Surprise and out of Sneed's Pride 2d. He is an outstanding show pig and has the size, bone, and style that are so attractive to Kansas buyers. The ten fall gilts offered in the sale are bred to Surprise 2d. It is to be remembered that the sale includes the show hogs that Mr. Sneed had prepared for exhibit at St. Louis. The show gilt is Perfect Jewel farrowed September 3 by Brilliant 2d out of My Jewel and is one of a litter of nine. She is extra fine with beautiful head and ears, short nose, extra in length, broad, arched back and a model in color, feet and hams. She will weigh about 330 pounds and will be sold open. We consider her the best gilt that Sneed has ever bred. In fact her dam has never had a litter which did not have show pigs in it. Taken as a whole, we doubt if there has ever been such an offering of Duroc-Jersey swine as those to be offered by Mr. Sneed on August 2. It only costs a postal card to get a catalogue and when you have this you will want to attend the sale and own some of Sneed's prize-winners. The sale will include a number of the good, useful type of farm hogs having the length, bone, and breeding capacity which have made the Durocs famous. If you do not need a St. Louis winner you can still get extra quality hogs at the price named by the last bidder.

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## LAIL'S GREAT SHOW HERD SALE

### At Marshall, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1904.

Where the Poland-China prize-winning type will be on parade for review of breeders to judge of their merits.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to show my stuff this year, but on account of rheumatism it is impossible and I have decided to sell out my great show animals at public sale and let others reap the honors. There are thirty-five dandy fall pigs of richest breeding that any breeder would be proud to own. There is a cracking, snappy yearling boar which won second at Missouri State Fair last year. He is the kind that has to be considered at ribbon time. There are as grand a lot of spring pigs as any breeder can show. Several show herds are ripe here for packing on sale day. If you have an ambition as a breeder, or any show blood in you, a feast awaits you here. Pigs sired by Grand Chief, the winner, and by a brother to Corrector. Brother Breeders—I invite you to attend this sale feeling that you will not be disappointed in the character of the breeding or its quality. The catalogue will explain all. Write for it, mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

### F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo.

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**For the Little Ones**

**QUERY.**

When comp'ny comes to visit us  
We allus makes a lot o' fuss,  
An' use our bestes china set  
An' sold silver forks, you bet!  
An' nothing is too nice to bate—  
Not custard pie ner angel cake!  
It's jest becuz they're round! But, say,  
Why ain't we jes' as good as they?

Ma, she puts on her rusty dress,  
An' pa shaves twict a day, I guess,  
An' shines his shoes, an' I mus' wear  
My Sunday red tie everywhere!  
We're all polite as we can be,  
An' no one's cross er putcheky.  
It's different when they've gone away—  
But ain't we jes' as good as they?

I don't see why the comp'ny is  
So better'n we ourselves—gee whizz!  
Er why we have to go an' treat  
Them with a lot of stuff to eat  
That we don't have when they ain't here!  
What makes us save it up—oh, dear!  
Why don't we allus live that way?  
Ain't we worth things as much as they?  
—Edwin L. Sabin, in Woman's Home  
Companion.

**How Doris and Katharine Went to a Party.**

It was the day of Bessie Fuller's party. Doris and Katharine had been looking forward to it for weeks, and now, at last, the day had come, and it was pouring rain; and Katharine had a bad cold.

Yes, Katharine had a bad cold that morning and the doctor had said that if it was the least bit damp or rainy she must not go out. He said it to Katharine, for of course Katharine's mama knew that, out of her own common sense. So Katharine was a doleful little girl all day, and she almost cried when Doris came home from school and began to talk about the party.

"All the girls are going," Doris said, "and Margaret Ashton's got a new party dress, too, and the ice-cream is going to be in fancy shapes, every single one different, and there's going to be a very large magic lantern. Don't you think Katharine could go, mama, if you should send us in the carriage? I would hate to go without her."

"I wish it were safe, dear," said mama. "But it isn't."

Poor little Katharine broke down and sobbed. Doris went to the window and looked out at the wet sidewalks and the rain sweeping down in torrents. She did want to go to that party, and wear her new dress that had been made on purpose for the occasion, and see all the other girls; besides, Bessie Fuller's parties were always nicer than other parties. Yet she couldn't bear to leave her little sick sister at home. If she stayed—yes, she began to think about staying at home with her—perhaps she could help her forget her disappointment. Doris brightened at last and then she rushed over and kissed Katharine. "Never mind, Kathie," said she, "I don't care to go without you. I'm going to stay at home too."

Little Katharine's eyes opened wide. "Oh, no, no, no, Doris!"

"Oh, yes, yes, yes, Katharine!" Doris laughed.

Mama knew well what a sacrifice Doris was making. She took both little girls in her arms and kissed them. "You have a very good sister," she said to Katharine. "We'll see if we can't have as nice a time as if you went to the party. I'm going out now, and I may have something for you when I come back."

An hour later, when the little sisters were playing happily with their dollhouse, Della came into the room bringing a tiny note for each on the silver tray. Quickly the children read them.

"Mrs. George Hamilton requests the pleasure of your company in the sitting room this afternoon at five o'clock."

In one corner were the words, "Full dress."

"What does 'Full dress' mean?" asked Katharine.

"It means," said Della, "ye're to put on your white dresses and yer pretty slippers and yer best ribbons, and fix yerselves all up intirely."

"Where's mama?" exclaimed Doris.

"Sure, Mrs. George Hamilton's to give a party," said Della laughing, "and she's busy."

Mrs. George Hamilton's little daughters were wild with curiosity. Della went upstairs with them at once and helped put on the white dresses and the dainty slippers and tied the pretty ribbons. But though the many prinkings had taken time it was only quarter to five, and as Della said it was not polite to go to a party before the time set, they sat down and tried to wait patiently until the clock should strike five.

It struck at last; and the little girls went down to the sitting-room. The door was closed, but when they knocked it was opened by Della, in her best dress and fanciest apron and gayest cap. There stood mama to receive them, in her pretty lavender silk with a white carnation in her hair, as much dressed up as if she, too, were attending a party. And the sitting-room—why, Doris and Katharine hardly knew it! The shades were drawn and the room lighted by pink candles with rose shades. Big bunches of carnations stood in vases all about. One end of the room was screened off, while at the other was stretched a big sheet.

Mama was a perfect hostess, and received them politely, keeping each little hand and saying very pretty things to them.

"It's a stormy day to-night," said Doris, imitating her mother's manner. "Yes, very disagreeable outdoors, but very pleasant in," smiled Mrs. Hamilton.

"Oh, it's lovely in!" said Katharine, looking around the room.

Just then there was another knock, and in came big cousin Arthur Ball, with a large box under his arm. He, too, was dressed in his best. He was a great favorite with his cousins, who greeted him joyfully.

Another knock! This time it was Elsie Carter, the little girl from next door, and she also had come in a party dress.

Then cousin Arthur began to untie the mysterious box. Mama darkened the room, and the children found out what the sheet was for—Arthur had borrowed his friend Jack Homer's magic lantern. How the three little girls and mama enjoyed it! Some pictures were very funny and some were very pretty, and when they came to the last they begged Arthur to show them all over again; but mama said, "Not now. I have something else for you."

The pink candles were lit again, the screen was drawn back, and there stood a little square table with snowy cloth, a bank of pink carnations in the center with bands of broad pink satin ribbon going from it to each corner. There was a pink tissue-paper basket filled with fine candy at each place. The ice-cream was in the shape of roses, with green leaves underneath, and the tiny sandwiches were tied with pink ribbon, and the cakes had pink icing.

Never was there a merrier party. Cousin Arthur made so many jokes, and mama told very funny stories, and the little girls laughed and enjoyed the cream roses and pink cakes.

Papa came in while they were at the table, and when he saw what a fine party it was, he went up and put on his best coat and a pink carnation in his buttonhole, and joined in the games they played after supper.

All too soon came the time for Elsie to go home, and Arthur said that he must go too, so they bade one another good-night.

"Katharine," said Doris, when they got in their room, "it was the nicest party I ever, ever went to!"—Anne Guibert Mahoon, in Little Folks.

**The World's Fair.**

In making your arrangements for the World's Fair at St. Louis, this summer, if you consider convenience and saving of time, you will take the Wabash Railroad, as it runs by and stops at its station at the entrance of the fair grounds, thus saving several miles' run and return, and the inevitable jam at the big Union Station. By all means consider the advantages of the Wabash.



To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Potts tell their stories for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers' Club."

Suffering women should not fail to profit by Mrs. Brown's experiences; just as surely as she was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure other women who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration. Read the story of Mrs. Potts to all mothers:—



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—During the early part of my married life I was very delicate in health. I had two miscarriages, and both my husband and I felt very badly as we were anxious to have children. A neighbor who had been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advised me to try it, and I decided to do so. I soon felt that my appetite was increasing, the headaches gradually decreased and finally disappeared, and my general health improved. I felt as if new blood coursed through my veins, the sluggish tired feeling disappeared, and I became strong and well."

"Within a year after I became the mother of a strong healthy child, the joy of our home. You certainly have a splendid remedy, and I wish every mother knew of it.—Sincerely yours, MRS. ANNA POTTS, 510 Park Ave., Hot Springs, Ark."

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female troubles—curing them inexpensively and absolutely. Remember this when you go to your druggist. Insist upon getting

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

## The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THE RAIN-SONG OF THE ROBIN.

Oh, the rain-song of the robin! How it thrills my heart to hear  
The rain-song of the robin in the summer of the year!  
How I long for wings to join him where his carol poureth free,  
And for words to beg the secret of his magic minstrelsy!

Does he sing because he revels in the fury of the storm?  
In the thunder and the lightning does he find a hidden charm?  
Or with prophetic eye, enraptured, does he see the darkness past,  
And the beauty which shall blossom when the clouds disperse at last?

When Thy rain on me descendeth, and Thy clouds about me roll,  
Grant, O God, the power of singing to my tempest shaken soul!  
May I see Thy mercy shining far behind the outer gloom!  
May I hear Thine angels chanting! May I see Thy lilies bloom!

—Kate Upson Clark, in Harper's Bazar.

### Discoveries.

I needed a new kneading-board, which must be light and not take up too much space so as to be entirely away from all dust out of sight. I bought one-half yard good white oil-cloth and cut it in two. I put a piece of good strong wrapping paper about two inches larger each way underneath the oil-cloth and when through with my kneading-board it is washed and dried and rolled up with the paper and put away in flour chest on a shelf for rolling-pin. I think it much nicer than a board.

When a friend was about to take a journey I extracted the juice from a couple of lemons and put the juice into a large-mouth bottle previously filled with sugar. When she desired a drink she took her cup and with a silver spoon took out as much of the sugar and lemon as she liked and filled the cup with water. She wrote she should always prepare some when traveling as it was so pleasant and refreshing.

The flies are thick this season. I have disposed of many without having poisons and unsightly fly-paper around, by putting syrup around inside of some tin cans, just enough to paint inside of the cans. Have a postal-card or pasteboard ready and either a basin of hot water or hot stove. Put the cans where the flies are the thickest and when you see enough take the card in the right hand, approach the can carefully and put the card over the can quickly, then take it to the water or stove, turn it bottom side up and do not slip the card away from the can until it is down on surface of stove or water. After the heat is strong enough put the can back and repeat. This gets them every time. JEAN THOMPSON.

[We should be very glad, indeed, to hear from others on the subject of their "discoveries." We should be glad, also, if some of the famous Kansas cooks would send in some of their favorite recipes and whatever out of their book of experience any of our readers will generously share with others, we shall be glad to publish. Let us hear from you.]

### Seeing the World's Fair in a Week.

I could probably write much more on the subject, "What I did not see at the World's Fair," than on the one above; for the exposition is such a vast affair that one can see comparatively only a little in seven days. Profiting by my experience in Chicago eleven years ago—of which I remember only that it was a great weariness to the flesh—I resolved to do the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at my leisure, to see the things I cared most for, to see these things thoroughly, and to enjoy them, and not to worry if I did not accomplish as much as I expected. Keeping these wise resolutions well in my mind and living up to them, I managed to spend a thoroughly delightful week in St. Louis, and to carry away with me certain impressions that I shall not forget, and certain memories that have already become a part of me.

The main part of the grounds is laid out in the shape of a fan, the pivot being at the Fine Arts Building, from which radiate the four pairs of the main buildings. To the left of the fan, are the State buildings and United States Government Building; to the right are the exhibits of the foreign nations, the Administration Building and the Fish and Forestry Buildings. Above this part is the immense Palace of Agriculture, the Horticultural Exhibit, and the Philippines. The Pike runs along on the lower edge of the fan.

The fair as a whole is immense and rather disheartening. It covers 1,240 acres of ground, and there is always a hill to climb or a long flight of steps to ascend before you can reach the point you are longing for. It is very strange, but I do not remember going down a single hill, and only one flight of steps.

After three or four hours of this climbing under a too-brightly smiling sun, and over stony, or dirty, or cinder walks, you are longing for home and mother. How one's back aches, and how one's eyes burn, and how hungry one is! Then you hunt up a restaurant or cafe; and finding a cool seat at a little table among a great crowd, you prepare to refresh your weary soul with a hearty meal. You think you will order a good substantial meal—not anything elegant or expensive, but just a good square meal. You pick up a bill of fare—and very quickly you begin to persuade yourself that you are not so hungry, after all! The steak and potatoes, etc., which in your imagination had been making your mouth water, seem somehow less desirable with the dollar mark beside them, and you ask meekly for the humble ham sandwich and a cup of coffee. They will at least sustain life until you can go back to your boarding-house, where prices are somewhat within the bounds of reason. A great many people buy their lunches outside and take them in with them, for there are plenty of lovely spots for a picnic within the grounds, where you can sit on the grass in the outlying forest, or on steps or stones near the buildings or inside the buildings on benches or chairs. And you get so hungry that everything tastes good, no matter where you eat it. It is fun to go to these cafes, though. The people around you are so various and yet all alike so human! And the waiters are sometimes immensely amusing. One homely, solemn waiter took us under his wing in so frankly and comically friendly a way, that I simply shook with suppressed laughter. He seemed to feel no responsibility whatever for the things he served, but was solicitous that we should order wisely and well.

"Bring me some apple-sauce, please!" said one.

"Oh, they ain't got no apple-sauce, or prunes, or fruits of any kind."

"Well, I don't know what to order."

"I think you'll be better satisfied with a ham-sandwich than anything else"—his dubious seriousness was simply killing!

"Well, bring me a ham-sandwich."

"They don't put no butter on their sandwiches and they make 'em of brown bread unless you say otherwise."

"I'll take some sliced tomatoes."

"They're thirty cents!" in a tone which plainly advised us not to get them.

"Baked beans, then." I was beginning to speak doubtfully of everything.

"They're cold," discouragingly.

"Well, half a chicken."

"You'll have to wait twenty minutes for it to cook!" and so on. We were quite unable to find anything that he would approve, so at last we ordered in spite of his advice, and fared very nicely. But it was certainly funny.

But you must not think it is all getting tired, and paying too much for your meals. These are the only drawbacks to one's perfect enjoyment, and in a day or two you learn how to manage, so that both are reduced to very small troubles. There is an intramu-

ral electric car line inside the grounds which takes you within a comparatively short distance of every building. You soon learn that it is real economy to take advantage of it very often, for it is a saving of both time and strength. Indeed, at your very first entrance as good a way as any to get a general idea of the exposition as a whole and the location of the buildings, is to take the ride in the Intra-mural quite around.

The building which to me was one of the most interesting was that of the Varied Industries. I think that every one, no matter what his tastes, his special interests might be, would find pleasure in this building. Here are the products of hand and loom and machine, of every nation—beautiful things gathered from every corner of the world. This building has two large courts inside and is rather irregular in shape, so that it seems very large. You go in at one entrance and wander from quaint Holland to beautiful Italy, and at the end feel that you know the Palace of Varied Industries quite thoroughly. But the next day you want to see again something that struck your fancy yesterday. You chance to enter at another side, and lo! you are in a new place. Whereas yesterday you saw beautiful statuary, tapestries, etc., to-day you see brilliant cut-glass from your own country, silverware, and exquisite jewels. Or, if you go far enough, you may come to the heavy elegance of Germany or the fantastic artisanship of Japan. There is everything that is beautiful, and if one had a fortune with him, he could furnish his house completely from cellar to attic with the things that are displayed here.

I can not attempt to describe to you the Palace of Fine Arts. I spent some of the happiest hours of my whole week here before some rare picture or magnificent piece of marble or bronze. I did not attempt to even go through the whole of it. One can not spend more than two hours at once, looking at pictures, for one's mind and body and eyes soon grow weary. I found it the best plan to choose some beautiful picture which made a direct appeal to me and to sit down before it, and study it and enjoy it till it sank into my memory and became my own, to carry home with me, and to keep for my own pleasure as long as I shall live. Of course one does not get over much ground in this way, and for this reason I can not tell you of the Art Galleries as a whole.

The Agricultural Building, the largest on the grounds, with its fine exhibits from every State and from distant parts of the globe; the Transportation Building with its elegant automobiles and cars and carriages, and immense engines, majestic in their suggestion of latent power; and the Forestry Building, cool and full of curious and beautiful products of the forest, are all of the main buildings that I attempted to see. I walked through several of the Government Buildings. They are extremely interesting, as giving one an opportunity to compare the characteristics of the different nations, since the National buildings must reflect, to some extent, the environment of the peoples in their own home lands.

To me, the Japanese Building was the most interesting. Indeed, I think I lost my heart to the Japanese. They are very much in evidence at the exposition. You see their ingenious handiwork everywhere. At every turn you meet one of the little smiling brown men. The two characteristics that impress you in regard to them are their never-failing courtesy, and their intense patriotism. Besides their Government Building and their theater and bazaar on the Pike, they have a pavilion, the Japanese gardens, a pretty spot where tea is served you by the dainty almond-eyed maidens, and where you can buy anything from a five-cent toy to a thousand-dollar screen. They have a queer kind of candy which, they claim, will keep six years—if you do not eat it. It is made of rice and wheat and contains no sugar. The courteous little merchant



wanted to know if I thought Americans would like it. He said it was good for the stomach (with an expressive gesture) and sick people could eat it. It is a little like gum-drops and I told him truly that at least one American liked it.

I went into several of the State Buildings, also, and they are almost as diverse in their lesser way, as the Government Buildings. New York is like an elegant cafe; Texas is in the shape of a star; Pennsylvania contains the precious Liberty Bell; Connecticut is furnished with priceless old historic furniture and pottery; Mississippi is a facsimile of Jefferson Davis' home; Washington is a queer pagoda-like structure, whose center is a tree. I was pleased with our own State Building. As some one remarked, it looks like Kansas. It is not so large nor so pretentious as many. But it is homelike and restful and sincere, and the simple furnishings are in perfect good taste. You enter, from the hall, into a large reception room. The walls are done in shades of terra cotta brown. The carpet is a beautiful thing in the golden brown and yellow tints of the sunflower, and from the skylight in the ceiling comes a blaze of golden light. This, you see, is sunny Kansas at once. Opening off from this room, on either side of the hall, are two lovely little rest rooms. Those on the left are in cool, delicious shades of green, those on the right in delicate tan and brown. The details are in such exquisite taste that one does not notice them. One only sinks down into a chair with a sense of absolute satisfied restfulness. At one side there is a nursery, cool and completely equipped, which must be a boon to tired mothers and weary little bodies. Mrs. Noble Prentiss is hostess here, and I do not need to tell the people of Kansas what a pleasure it is to meet her there. It is her charming serenity which pervades the little building, and it is no wonder that there is a constant inflow of visitors and that people linger and linger, and then come back again.

Many of the State Buildings have a suite of rooms for the Governor and for the hostess, and other attendants. They have their servants and their private dining-room, etc. In this particular, Kansas is Kansas still. The hostess has a little room which is not open to the public. There is a little room at the rear, fitted up with cupboards made of boxes, etc., which is used as a kitchen. The janitress of the building takes care of this place in return for her breakfast, which is the only meal eaten in the building. Kansas is certainly democratic in its simplicity!

(To be continued.)

**Horticulture**

**"Sugar from Sweet Potatoes.**

"One of the most remarkable chapters in the history of agriculture is that which tells of the cultivation of the sugar-beet, and the development and improvement of the common garden plant by scientific methods of selection, until it forms to-day the basis of one of the great industries of the world and the source of nearly six-tenths of the world's sugar. When the German chemist, Marggraf, 155 years ago, first made his analysis of the beet, and submitted his prophetic report to the Berlin Academy, the vegetable had no other value than as a local food product. He pointed the way, however, to the methods perfected by scientists half a century later, Archard, of Berlin, and the elder Vilmorin, of Paris, among the number, and by governmental aid the saccharine contents of the beet were increased from about 7 per cent. to an average of more than 14, and a maximum which has exceeded 20 per cent. This means that whereas less than one hundred years ago eighteen pounds of root were required to produce one pound of sugar, only seven of the root are required to-day; and that an industry has been built up from nothing until in 1902-3, of the 9,815,000 tons of sugar produced in the world, more than 5,825,800 tons came from the sugar-beet. Of this only 200,000 tons were produced in the United States.

"These well-known facts are rehearsed to show the importance of a suggestion which Mr. Burnet Landreth has patiently and persistently advocated for several years past, a suggestion which has not received the attention from Congress or from the Department of Agriculture which it seems to deserve. The proposal is that the United States agricultural experts shall undertake a series of experiments with the sweet potato similar to those which have yielded such extraordinary results with the sugar-beet. Analyses made by government chemists at Washington show that the sweet potato contains to-day as large a percentage of sugar as the beet did one hundred years ago. If the sugar contents of the beet have been increased more than 100 per cent, it is not unreasonable to assume that similar results might be obtained from sweet potatoes, and in less time. Cultivators to-day know far more about vegetable physiology and plant nutrition than did the investigators to whose labors the present development of the sugar-beet is due.

"Stated briefly, the increase of sugar in the beet was effected by taking a core out of each of 100 or 1000 beet roots, tagging both roots and cores, and, after analyzing each core, discarding the roots of low saccharine quality and preserving those of high analysis for the purpose of raising seed from them the following summer. The seed thus obtained was sown and the process of analysis repeated, and so on year after year, the sugar percentage climbing up until finally it was raised to the present high standard. Indeed, tests by the polariscope indicate a sugar content as high as 30 per cent, all of which may yet be extracted by improved methods of manufacture. As 14 or 15 per cent represents a yield of about 3900 pounds to the acre, the significance of these results will be appreciated.

"If a transformation like this could be effected by judicious expenditure in the direction of intensive cultivation in the case of the sweet potato, it would open a vast field for the operation of a new agricultural diversion from New Jersey to Texas, and would greatly broaden the agricultural interests of the South Atlantic States and the cotton-belt, where the sweet potato and the yam flourish. No country in the world uses so much sugar as the United States, the per capita consumption having grown from 23.1 pounds in 1850 to 70.1 in 1903, and the

aggregate consumption from 239,000 tons in 1850 to 2,549,603 tons last year. Of this great total less than 30 per cent is refined from domestic raw sugar, and the imports from Hawaii and Porto Rico still leave the foreign purchases at nearly half. An outlay through the Department of Agriculture for scientific investigation of the sweet potato as a possible source of domestic sugar supply is not without precedent. More than \$85,000 was expended a few years ago in an inquiry into the capacity of the sorghum plant to produce sugar, and the Department might very properly supplement its present work for the sugar-beet by experimentation with the sweet potato. There is at least as good a chance of success with the sweet potato as there was with the beet one hundred years ago; only an actual test will determine whether similar results can be obtained now, and the prospect and possibilities would certainly seem to justify the trial."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

**Salt for Pear Blight.**

President Beechley, Johnson County Horticultural Society says: "I have had experience with pear blight. My trees all died but one that was affected by blight and as it was in the way and of no account, and having some pork-pickle (salt) and thinking to kill the tree to get it out of the way, I poured the salt water on that tree. This was in March. That spring I took a sprinkling-can and sprinkled this tree with a strong salt solution. It still grew finely. I now got other trees, some of which I treated in like manner. Of those thus treated all are doing nicely. Those of the same lot not so treated blighted, and that is all there is to it. I am satisfied the salt is a success and shall follow it up."

**THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE.**

(Continued from page 754.)

roads cannot figure tariff at as low a charge per ton per mile as is charged on roads leading from the same territory to the Atlantic. According to Secretary Kitchell's figures this would mean a reduction of 11.1 cents per hundred pounds or 6.66 cents per bushel on grain to the Gulf. The fact that steamship companies do sometimes appropriate such savings to swell their profits does not change the fact that this advantage ought to accrue to the producers of the grain, thereby making it profitable to ship via the Galveston route and giving that port the profit on the larger shipments attracted by the realization of the advantages of the shorter and easier route, and to the steamships the profit on the increased tonnage. It will surely be good policy for both Galveston and the country whose proximity should send its products via Galveston, to insist on realizing the advantages of position. These will not come all at once, neither will they be accorded at all unless those most interested insist upon them.

Producers have a right to market their surplus over the line of least resistance. The line of least natural resistance for the products of the country from Nebraska to Galveston lies through that port. The artificial resistances which tend to obstruct the movements of this surplus through that port should be removed by the joint effort of the people of the port and of the country for which it is naturally the easiest outlet. Are the business men of Galveston sufficiently interested in a future for their city commensurate with its natural advantages so that they will take a leading part in negotiating railway and steamship rates that shall offer to the interior sufficient inducement to divert or to divert the immense traffic which now goes over greater resistances via Atlantic ports?

Galveston stands on the threshold of Opportunity. No longer need she fear the sea. But she must insist that her patrons be accorded all the advantages that nature gave them. She can, if she will, of course, recline on her oars and continue to do a nice business of considerable proportions. But Opportunity offers her metropolitan busi-

**REDUCED PRICES SEASONABLE SEEDS**

For immediate order cash to accompany same delivered Freight or Express Office, Kansas City, sacks included, we quote:

German Millet, per bushel.....	\$0.90
Common or Golden Millet, per bushel.....	.80
Siberian Millet, per bushel.....	.70
Cane Seed, per bushel.....	1.10
Japanese Buckwheat, per bushel.....	1.50
Navy Beans, per bushel.....	2.50
Soy-Beans, per bushel.....	2.00
Sweet Corn, per bushel.....	3.00
White Kafir-Corn, per bushel.....	1.00
80 Day Field Corn from Minnesota, per bushel.....	1.40
Alfalfa, Choice, per hundred pounds.....	14.00
Alfalfa, Prime, per hundred pounds.....	13.00
Turnip Seed Purple Top S. Leaf, per pound.....	.30

**KANSAS CITY SEED & GRAIN CO.**  
Kansas City, Mo.



**\$45.00**

**California and Return**

The 29th Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar U. S. A., and Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at San Francisco in September, are the next occasions for which the Santa Fe will make reduced rates to California. Any one, whether member or not, may take advantage of the reduction. If you're going to make the California tour, this is your chance to do it economically, comfortably, and thoroughly. On sale August 15 to Sept. 10, inclusive. Limited to October 23.

For full particulars address the undersigned.  
Descriptive Literature free.

**T. L. KING, Ticket Agent, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., TOPEKA, KANS.**

ness. The energy she has displayed in preparing for and protecting her business, the fidelity with which her citizens have stood by her interests argue for the forward movement. Opportunity offers the export grain, flour and cotton and the export dressed meats of the Southwest. Opportunity offers the jobbing business and perhaps the banking of a vast region. Opportunity's only condition is the removal of artificial obstacles to the profitable use of the line of least natural resistance.

**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.

**Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.**

Any of our old subscribers who will send us two NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS at the introductory rate of fifty cents each, will receive any one of the following publications as the old subscrib-

ers may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vicks' Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

Canadian exhibitors have evinced a decided interest in the live-stock preparations for the Universal Exposition, and the showing made by the Canadian live-stock interests at St. Louis this year will undoubtedly excel the admirable record made at the Columbian. At that time, Canadian exhibitors excelled all State winners with the single exception of Illinois, and in a number of important classes carried away the lion's share of the awards. The assurance by the Canadian Exposition Commission that the winnings by Dominion breeders will be duplicated will greatly heighten the interest taken in the World's Fair show by exhibitors from that country.

**Guarding California's Giant Forest.**

The United States Government has set aside a large Sierra area as a National park; and, for the Giant Forest, built at great cost a magnificent mountain road, and placed rangers, forest wardens, and a troop of cavalry to protect its treasures and guard its preserves. The Visalia Board of Trade, in connection with the county supervisors, has improved or made good trails to the principal points of scenic interest in the mountains, rendering them comparatively easy of access.—Sunset Magazine for August.

**PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED.**  
We send FREE and postpaid a 200 page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 100-page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, some send a cent to cover our expenses on application.  
**DR. THORNTON & MINOR, 117 S. 4th St., Kansas City, Mo.**

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

The Separator News

Did you think all separators were alike—that any kind was good enough—that makers of bucket bowl separators would tell you their machines are poor? Some dairymen have thought so—have dropped a bunch of money that way. But you'll not if you investigate—read The Separator News—learn that

Separators are Vastly Different

A cow's leg and tail may look alike, but they're very different. One is good for support—the other to swipe your face in any time. SEPARATORS are just as different. The Separator News tells how, tells it plainly, tells why Tubulars are best, appeals to your judgment. Tubulars recover more butter fat—skim twice as clean by official tests. It's the only simple bowl separator. The Separator News tells about separators—is issued periodicaly—subscription free. Write for it and catalog No. O165.

Sharple's Co., Chicago, Illinois P. M. Sharple's West Chester, Pa.

The EMPIRE Cream Separator though not the oldest, is the most popular separator in the world to-day. Why? Simply because it is doing better work and giving greater satisfaction than any other can. That's why so many farmers have discarded all others. It will say you to get the best. Send for our free books on the "Empire Way" of dairying. There's good sense in them. Empire Cream Separator Co. Bloomfield, N. J. Chicago, Ill. Minneapolis, Minn.

\$50,000 to Loan.

Wanted for investment, Farm Loans in Shawnee and adjacent counties. Partial payments allowed. No commissions. No wait, as it is home money. Call or write at once to

STATE SAVINGS BANK, TOPEKA, KANS.

WANTED!! Every reader of this paper who owns a few cows to send for our new catalog of DAVIS Cream Separators. Sent free upon request. It will tell you why the Davis Separators are money makers for their owners. THEY ARE GUARANTEED to separate THOROUGHLY and QUICKLY. Dairymen and farmers find the "Davis" the most economical piece of machinery on the farm. Let us send you full particulars about it DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO. 64 to 64 N. Clinton St., Chicago.

\$43.75 CREAM SEPARATOR AT \$43.75 we furnish the highest grade CREAM SEPARATOR made, the strongest, simplest, lightest running, closest skimmer, MOST ECONOMICAL and most thorough hand cream separator made. For large illustrations and complete descriptions, for our special 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL PROPOSITION and the most astonishing offer ever made on any CREAM SEPARATOR, WRITE FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUE. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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In the Dairy

The World's Fair, Dairy Test.

BROWN SWISS COWS.

Feed consumed by the five cows in this herd, pounds:

Table with columns for feed types (Alfalfa hay, Hominy feed, etc.) and rows for months (JUNE, JULY) with various numerical values.

WEIGHT AND TEST OF MILK.

Table with columns for Milk, Test fat, Solids, not fat, per cent. and rows for months (JUNE, JULY) with various numerical values.

Total weight of milk produced by the five cows during the ten days, 2,585.6 pounds.

Milk produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 51.7 pounds.

Total weight of butter-fat produced by the five cows during the ten days, 83 pounds.

Pounds butter-fat producer per cow per day (average of the herd), 1.66.

Total weight of solids not fat produced by the five cows during the ten days, 220.6 pounds.

Pounds solids not fat produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 4.41.

HOLSTEIN COWS.

Feed consumed by the fifteen cows in this herd, pounds:

Table with columns for feed types (Clover hay, Ground oats, etc.) and rows for months (JUNE, JULY) with various numerical values.

WEIGHT AND TEST OF MILK.

Table with columns for Milk, Test fat, Solids, not fat, per cent. and rows for months (JUNE, JULY) with various numerical values.

Total weight of milk produced by the 15 cows during the ten days, 8,658.4 pounds.

Milk produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 57.7 pounds.

Total weight of butter-fat produced by the 15 cows during the ten days, 296.1 pounds.

Pounds butter-fat produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 1.97.

Total weight of solids not fat produced by the 15 cows during the ten days, 671.9 pounds.

Pounds solids not fat produced per cow per day, 4.48.

JERSEY COWS.

Feed consumed by the twenty-five cows in this herd, pounds:

Table with columns for feed types (Alfalfa hay, Silage, etc.) and rows for months (JUNE, JULY) with various numerical values.

WEIGHT AND TEST OF MILK.

Table with columns for Milk, Test fat, Solids, not fat, per cent. and rows for months (JUNE, JULY) with various numerical values.

Total weight of milk produced by the 25 cows during the ten days, 11,112.7 pounds.

Milk produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 44.5 pounds.

Total weight of butter-fat produced by the 25 cows during the ten days, 492.3 pounds.

Pounds butter-fat produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 1.97.

Total weight of solids not fat produced by the 25 cows, 942.4 pounds.

Pounds solids not fat produced per cow per day, 3.77 pounds.

SHORTHORN COWS.

Feed consumed by the twenty-nine cows in this herd, pounds:

Table with columns for feed types (Alfalfa hay, Corn silage, etc.) and rows for months (JUNE, JULY) with various numerical values.

soon returned with a bicycle pump in his hand. Cutting off the nozzle, he inserted a milking tube in its place and was soon pumping air into that cow's bag, tying each teat as soon as it was filled; then he awaited developments. In less than three hours she was on her feet looking for a bran mash, and morning found her entirely recovered. Farmers, there is plenty of that oxygen left, so buy a bicycle pump and be ready for the next cow that succumbs to milk fever.—Ohio Farmer.

WEIGHT AND TEST OF MILK.

Table with columns for Milk, Test fat, Solids, not fat, per cent. and rows for months (JUNE, JULY) with various numerical values.

Total weight of milk produced by the 29 cows during the ten days, 10,663.2 pounds.

Turning to Dairying.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—After nearly a year's absence from the columns of the Old Reliable, through the fault of a severe case of chronic sickness, I have so far recovered as to attempt to jot down a few things. I want to write a few letters on the dairy subject as I firmly believe this will soon be the most important industry in Kansas. Can anybody point to a feeder for market who has made anything during the last few years by fattening cattle or sheep? As a matter of fact, they have lost, as have the breeders of pure-bred stock. Look at the bankrupt men that were at the top in the show- and sale-ring only recently. I could name several that were the envy of all at the Kansas City Royal who have since been sold out by the sheriff. In our own county last year the assessors taxed pedigrees and I had to value my registered Shorthorn cows at \$80 each and my taxes were \$1.50 a week, and I was obliged to hold a sale and sell them as well as my sheep, and immediately turn around and buy back common or scrub cows. My cattle were taxed so high and the demand for breeding stock was so limited that there was no money in it.

I also needed a liberal quantity of milk for the hogs to take the place of shorts. I put most of my energy in breeding fine hogs, and to be successful with hogs one must have plenty of shorts sloop. But to buy shorts makes a big drain on the profits, and some way must be devised to raise one's own shorts and there is no way so easy as to keep cows and have milk to take the place of shorts. There is and always will be a good thing in raising hogs but one must have milk for them, so the hogman must of necessity be a dairyman also.

Kansas is one of the best dairy States in the world, especially the gas-belt where so many factories are located that the demand for the products of the dairy are always increasing and the demand is above the supply.

I made the change from thoroughbred breeding to a milk foundation and then began the problem of how to best market the product. The milk I must have at home, but I could spare the butter-fat, as two pounds of oil-cake at 3 cents, would do me as much good as a pound of butter-fat at 15 cents.

As a result I am now running a small creamery as a side issue to my hogs. J. CLARENCE NORTON.

If it's a

DE LALAL that's all you need to know about a

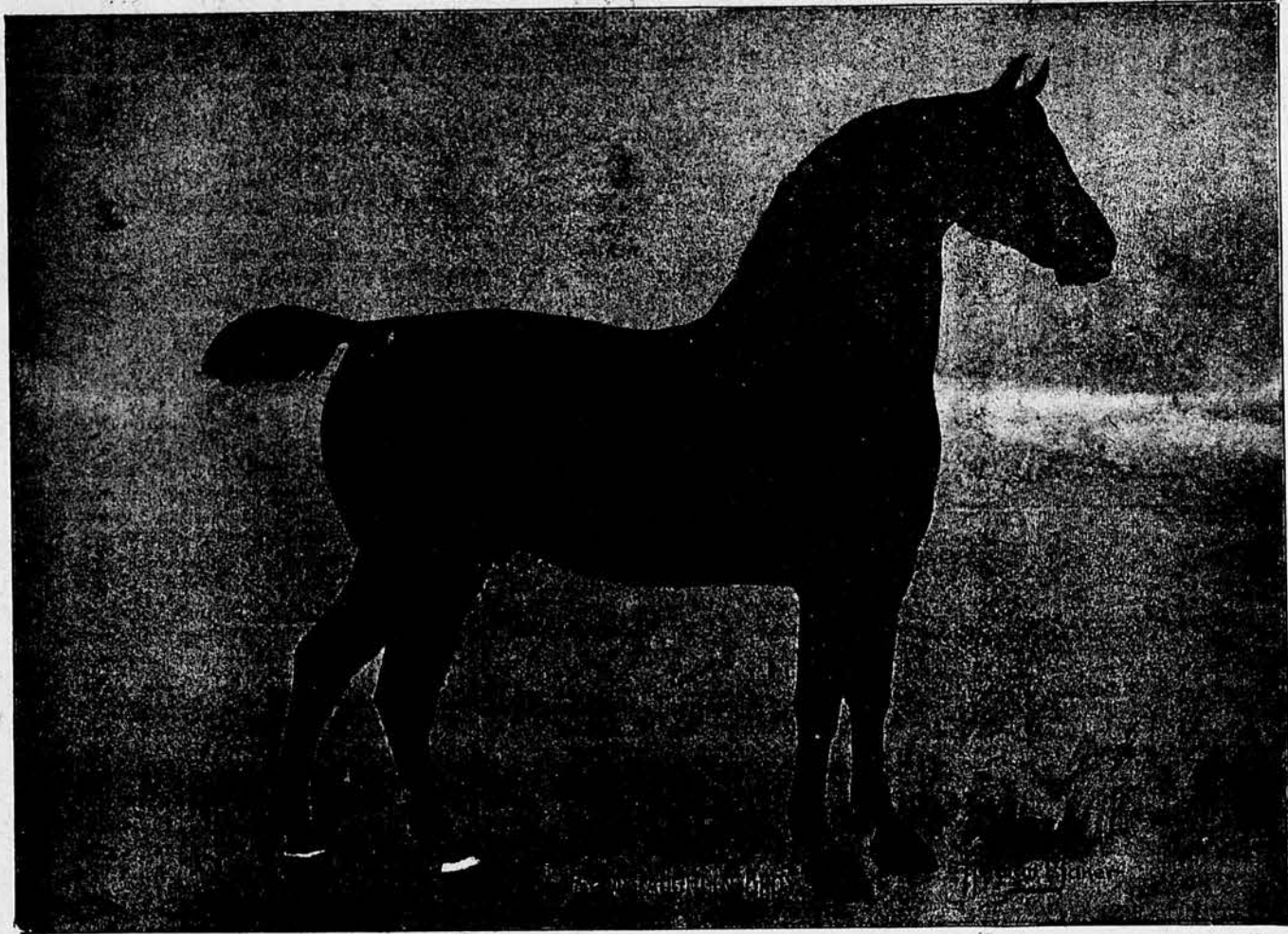
CREAM SEPARATOR

Send for catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. 74 Cortlandt Street. Randolph & Canal Sts. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

30 DAYS Free Trial Don't let an agent persuade you into buying an old style, high priced machine. Get a new Cleveland Cream Separator FROM OUR FACTORY TO YOUR FARM direct from our factory and save \$25 to \$50. It's the only ball-bearing separator; aluminum separating device in one piece. Absolutely simple. 30 days free trial. Catalogue free. The Cleveland Cream Separator Company, 326 N. Wabash Building, Cleveland, Ohio.





The Sensational Imported French Coach Stallion, Alicant 3633.

Black, star, both hind feet white, foaled June 10, 1900, imported by McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, and now in their Kansas City stables. This stallion is not only one of the best conformed horses of this most noted breed but he has that sensational action and goodly degree of speed that are so essential in the typical Coach horse sire.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending July 25, 1904, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

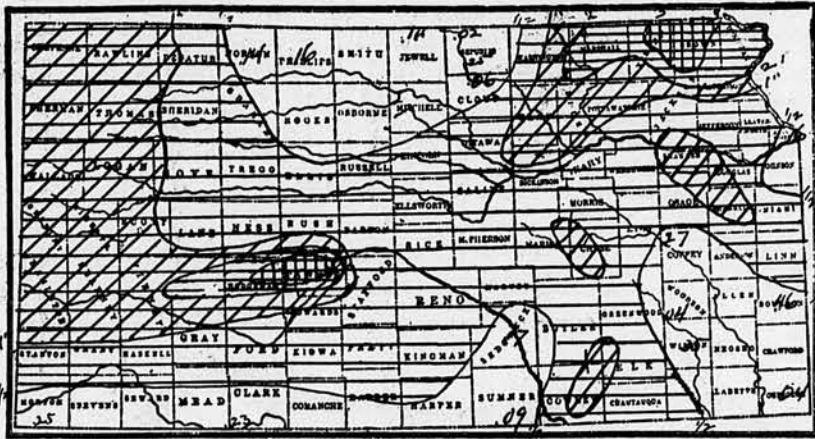
GENERAL CONDITIONS. A cool week, with light showers in the central northern counties, the southeastern counties and the southern from Morton to Sumner; heavy rains in the western counties, the

plies are abundant in Cowley County. Apricots are ripe in Jewell. Fall plowing has begun in Stafford.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is nearly finished and thrashing has begun. Winter wheat is not a good crop generally and in Thomas there was some damage to shocks and stacks by high wind. Spring wheat is a good crop though the acreage is not large. Oats and barley are mostly cut, barley being a fair crop. Corn is in good condition; it is tasseling and silking in the northern counties and has been laid by in the southern. Kafir-corn and cane are generally quite promising, though in Morton the high,

Rainfall for Week Ending July 23, 1904.



SCALE IN INCHES.

Less than 1/2, 1/2 to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, Over 3, T, trace.

central and northwestern counties, in Cowley, Butler, and Chase, and from Topeka to Ottawa, with very heavy rains in Pawnee and Brown.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is finished in most of the counties; rains prevented finishing it in a few. Thrashing is becoming general, usually developing a better yield than anticipated, though the quality is not so good. The oats have mostly been cut but the crop is a poor one. Corn has improved, and is growing rapidly, much of it is being cultivated, some has been laid by, and some fields have not been touched; it is tasseling in the north and silking in the central counties. Haying is being pushed, both tame and prairie, and in Chautauqua County the second crop of prairie hay is being cut, both the tame and wild hay crops are unusually heavy. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut in several counties and has been secured in others, and is a fine crop. Pastures are very fine. Potatoes are of good quality though the crop was shortened somewhat by many rotting in the ground during the wet weather. Early apples are abundant and being marketed. Flax is being cut in Coffey and is a fair crop.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is nearly finished. Thrashing is general and in the western counties is developing a good yield of a fair berry; in some counties the quality and quantity are both disappointing. The oat crop is generally poor. Corn is greatly improved, and is doing very well; it is tasseling in the northern counties and is in roasting ear in the southern and gives good promise. Grass is fine and abundant. The second crop of alfalfa has been cut in some counties and is being cut in the others and is a very good crop. Millet is about ready to cut in Butler. Potatoes are a very good crop. Peaches are ripe in the northern counties and a very good crop. Apples

hot winds and drifting sand wilted the crops for two days. Grass is in fine condition. The second crop of alfalfa is in the stack in the southern counties, and is being cut in the northern. The third crop of alfalfa is starting well in the southern counties. New potatoes are being marketed in the northern counties and a good crop. Apples and peaches are being marketed in Lane. Late cherries are ripe and apricots are ripening in Norton County. Fall plowing has begun in Finney County.

Nickel Plate Excursion

to Boston, Mass., and return, account G. A. R. National Encampment, at \$17.75 for the round-trip, from Chicago. Tickets good on any train August 12, 13, and 14, and on special train from Chicago at 8 a. m. August 13. Final return limit September 30. Also rate of \$20.70 for round-trip via New York City and Boat, with liberal stopover returning at that point. If desired, stopover can be obtained at Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake within final limit. Three trains daily, with modern sleeping-cars. Particulars at city ticket office, 111 Adams St., Chicago, or address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, for reservation of berths in through standard or tourist sleeping-cars.

The successful advertiser is the one who has good things to sell and who crows about it. Josh Billings said: "I luv the Rooster for 2 things. For the Crow that is in him, and for the Spurs that he has to bak up the Crow with."

All mills in Japan run day and night, the change of hands being made at noon and midnight.

In Persia, India and China the lower classes still live, as a rule, together with their animals in the same dark and unventilated huts.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

Through Tourist Sleepers to California

Rock Island Tourist Sleeping Cars are fully described in our folder, "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeper." Ask for a copy. It tells the whole story—describes the cars in detail; names the principal points of interest en route; shows when cars leave Eastern points, and when they arrive in California. A. E. Cooper, D. P. A., Topeka, Kans.

A fir tree was cut in Oregon recently which made nine saw logs averaging fourteen feet in length, scaling 21,483 feet board measure, and the lumbermen quit cutting off saw logs when their diameter reached less than forty inches. The product of this one tree, when it reaches the consumer in the central West, will bring over \$1,000.

Cheap Rates to Boston via New York City and Boat.

\$20.70 for the round-trip, from Chicago, via Nickel Plate Road, August 12, 13, and 14, with liberal stopover at New York City returning, and also stopover at Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake within final limit, if desired. Also rate of \$17.75 from Chicago to Boston and return, via direct lines. Tickets good on any train on above dates and also on special train from Chicago at 8 a. m., August 13. Final return limit September 30, by depositing ticket. Through sleeping-car service. Meals in Nickel Plate dining cars, on American Club Meal Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1; also service a la carte. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, for reservation of berths in through standard and tourist sleeping-cars, and full particulars.

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I have an Improved Turkey Wheat selected by cerealist specialist and imported from near Crimea in regions of Black Sea Europe, which is the greatest wheat country in the world. This wheat has been brought to a high standard of excellence by a careful system of breeding and selecting of the choicest; it is a bearded hard red winter wheat, with a stiff firm straw that will stand up on rich bottom soil; it is very hardy and in all tests made yielded double the common wheat. Will yield 40 to 55 bushels per acre. Catalogue and samples free.

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Advertisement for Manitou Steamship Co. featuring a logo of a steamship and text: 'Passenger Service Exclusively MANITOU STEAMSHIP CO. For the Tourist who desires to unite pleasure with comfort at moderate cost. For those Seeking Health in the balmy and invigorating Lake Breezes. For the Business Man to build up his shattered nerves. Three sailings each week between Chicago, Frankfort, Northport, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs and Mackinac Island, connecting for Detroit, Buffalo, etc. Booklet Free. JOS. BEROLZHEIM, G. P. A. Chicago. ALWAYS ON TIME'.

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Fall term opens September 7.

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We could not afford to do this unless our medicine was good. Such an offer, on the wrong kind of medicine, would put a merchant prince in the poor house.

Dr. Miles' Nerve, however, as years of experience have proved, is a medicine that cures the sick.

Those whom it cannot benefit—less than one in ten thousand—we prefer to refund their money.

All we ask of you is to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve for your complaint. If you suffer from sleeplessness, nervous exhaustion, dizziness, headache, muscular twitchings, melancholy, loss of memory, weak stomach, poor blood, bilious troubles, epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, etc., we will guarantee to benefit you or refund your money.

You are the doctor. "My son Bert, when in his 17th year, became subject to attacks of epilepsy, so serious that we were compelled to take him out of school. After several physicians had failed to relieve him, we gave Dr. Miles' Nerve a trial. Ten months treatment with Nerve and Liver Pills restored our boy to perfect health."—MR. JOHN S. WILSON, Deputy Co. Clerk, Dallas Co., Mo.

**FREE** Write us and we will mail you a Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank for our Specialist to diagnose your case and tell you what is wrong and how to right it. Absolutely Free. Address: **DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.**

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Wants to know about her "Matchless" Climate and Her Cheap Lands.

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Wants to know about not only Her Cheap Land and Low Taxes, but as well, Her Wealth of Mine and Forest, and this is to let you know that the

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Traverses more than a thousand miles of the Cream of Texas' Resources, latent and developed, and that you may learn more about the GREAT I. & G. N. COUNTRY by sending a 2-cent stamp for a copy of THE ILLUSTRATOR AND GENERAL NARRATOR, or 25 cents for a year's file of same, or by writing

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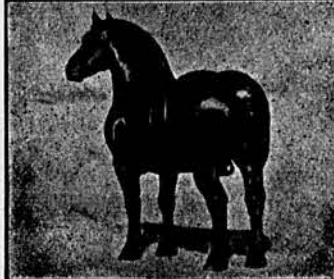
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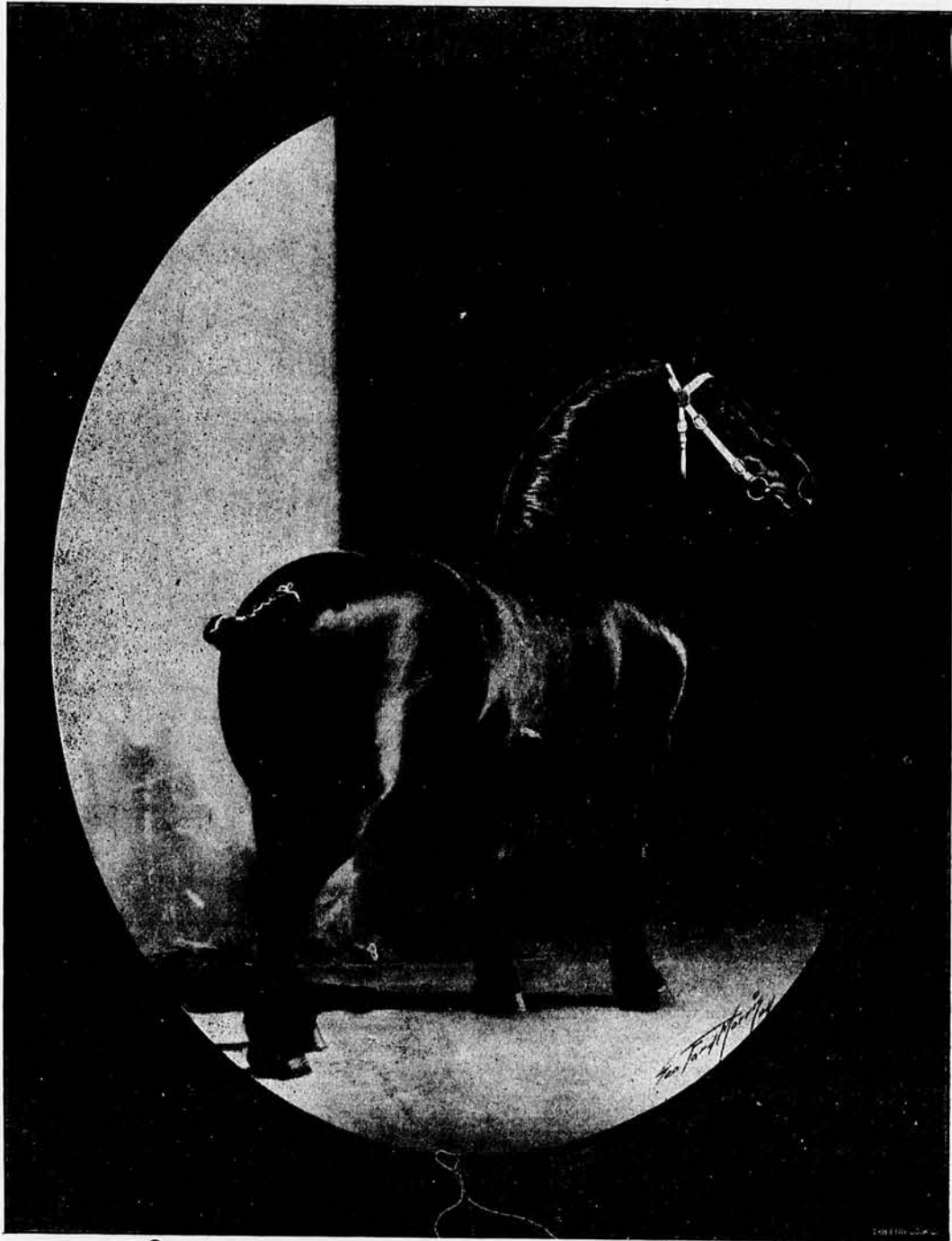
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### At the Great Annual Show of France,

held under the auspices of the French Government at Le Mans, France, from June 21 to June 26, 1904, our stallions won first, second, third and fourth prizes in every class and first in collection.

### At the International Live Stock Exposition,

Chicago, 1903, we won first prize and championship on one of our draft stallions, and first prize and championship on one of our Coach stallions.

We have also added to our list of prize winners the undefeated champion stallion, "Casino." At the Missouri State Fair, in 1903, "Casino" beat, among others, the horse that afterwards won first prize at Chicago, and the aged horse that won first prize at the Iowa State Fair.

All of these grand horses will be in our exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair from August 24th to September 3d.

**McLaughlin Bros.,**  
**Kansas City, Mo.** **Columbus, Ohio.**  
**St. Paul, Minnesota.**