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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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AMERICAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The American Breeders' Association, of which Prof. W. M. Hays, of St. Anthony Park, Minn., is the secretary, reports numerous remittances of the dollar fee from new members. The general membership committeemen, Eugene D. Funk, of Bloomington, Ill., also the several chairmen of the State membership committees in the States, Provinces, and Territories of North America, are making an active campaign. The State chairmen, aided by the recommendations of their committeemen, are inviting breeders, scientists and others interested in breeding

plants and animals or in the study of heredity to become members of the organization. Among the \$20 life memberships recently received is that of Philip de Vilmorin, head of the great Parisian seed firm, the Zoological Laboratory of Naples, Italy; Dr. John Wilson, of St. Andrews University, Scotland, and Prof. Hugo de Vries, of Amsterdam, Holland, are among the noted scientists abroad who have recently taken memberships.

The editors of the live-stock journals of the country are taking mem-

berships, also a number of the editors of general agricultural journals, who are interested in both plant and animal improvement, and also the horticulturists, agriculturists, and live-stock specialists in colleges and experiment stations. Physicians, amateurs in biological science and students of pedagogy are also among the members. The great bulk of membership, of course, must come from the practical breeders of animals and plants throughout the country. These are especially favored by the plan of publishing a directory showing the line of breeding carried on by each breeder of pedigreed animals or of plants. The association contemplates at an early date the organization of committees working under the general direction of the council, each committee to investigate and promote some particular subject or object.

Discussions at the first annual meeting of the association are assisting in the movement resulting in the development of animal breeding work in the Department of Agriculture, under Secretary Wilson, who is president of the new organization.

Secretary Hays and other members

of the association will assist in the college demonstration pavilion at the World's Fair, where the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations is to carry on practical demonstrations in instruction in animal feeding and in plant and animal breeding. This is to be the most ambitious attempt ever made at theoretical agricultural instruction. Deans Curtis, of Iowa, and Waters, of Missouri, and Prof. Hays, of Minnesota, constitute the sub-committee in charge. Numerous specialists in in-

The KANSAS FARMER has also maintained that a clean State fair is not an iridescent dream but a fact of easy accomplishment, and we are able to be glad to say that Missouri has set an example to the world in maintaining such a fair and proving that it is profitable in a financial way.
The Missouri State Fair of 1904 was fortunate in that the large State fund of \$100,000, provided for the benefit of Missouri breeders of live-stock, resulted in the good herds remaining away from the State Fair in order that they



HORTICULTURAL HALL, MISSOURI STATE FAIR, SEDALIA.

struction in feeding animals and in breeding plants and animals are to assist.

THE MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

For the fourth time, the Missouri State Fair was opened to the public, and Monday, August 15, showed all of the numerous exhibits in place. This State institution stands out conspicuous among its kind because it is absolutely free from the disagreeable features which too often characterize State fairs and other expositions. There were no grafters or fakirs of any kind on the grounds. Disreputable and immoral side-shows are never allowed here. There were no bookmakers and no betting on the races. Intoxicating liquors were conspicuous by their absence, and the Missouri State Fair was a clean fair.

A State fair is a public educational institution, supported by the taxpayers of the State for the purpose of diffusing valuable practical knowledge, and the KANSAS FARMER has always maintained that a fair administration which admitted to its grounds the disreputable features that have been alluded to, was thereby doing all in its power to render abortive all the good that should be done by such an institution.

might participate in the World's Fair live-stock show, which was so close at hand. The result was that the draft-horse classes were filled entirely by outsiders and the beef-cattle classes had few Missouri representatives entered in them.

The live-stock show was small this year for the reasons named, but the quality was good, and it is a matter of pride to Kansas breeders to know that their exhibits stood in the front rank. In draft horses, Mr. S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans., secured first prize on aged stallion, and J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., showed a herd of eight head, each one of which took first prize in its class. In the beef-cattle classes Kansas had but one exhibitor in Parrish & Miller, of Hudson, who showed a herd from their famous Angus breeding farm, and took about all the blue ribbons in reach. In the dairy cattle classes, Mr. C. E. Stone, of Peabody, exhibited twelve head of Holsteins and secured fourteen first prizes and five seconds.

It will be remembered that the State Fair suffered the loss, last year, of a number of its cattle barns. These have now been replaced by the erection, in another part of the grounds, of three permanent brick buildings, which are admirably adapted for such a purpose.

Agriculture

COMING EVENTS.

Will secretaries and those having the management of coming events, oblige the Kansas Farmer by sending dates?

September 1, Shawnee County Horticultural Society at Berryton, O. F. Whitney, Topeka.

October 17-22, 1904—American Royal Live-Stock Show and Sales, Kansas City, Mo.

November 26-December 3, 1904—International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Farmers' Institutes.

August 25, Farmers' Institute, Riley County, W. Fryholder, president. Professors H. F. Roberts and J. D. Walters.

August 25, Farmers' Institute, Highland Station, Doniphan County, Mrs. Levi Kunkel, secretary. E. A. Popenoe.

August 31, Farmers' Institute, Summerfield, Marshall County, S. Baringer, secretary. Prof. H. F. Roberts and Mrs. Calvin.

August 31, Richmond Farmers' Institute, J. A. Hargrave, secretary. Professors A. M. TenEyck and J. T. Willard.

September 2, Farmers' Institute, Garrison, Riley County, Carl Thompson, secretary. Prof. A. TenEyck and Henrietta W. Calvin.

September 10, Farmers' Institute, Ingalls, Gray County, Charles Bull, Clmaron, secretary. Professors Dickens and Calvin.

Farmers' Institute, Denison, has been postponed to a date not fixed, on account of State Fair.

November 18 and 19, Farmers' Institute, Altamont, Labette County, C. E. Hildreth, secretary.

Trying to Start Alfalfa.

I have been trying to get a start of alfalfa for several years past but without any good results. I want to try about ten acres again this fall. The location is upland prairie, near Gridley, in southwest Coffey County, on land that has been in cultivation for many years, principally corn, but this year in flax and oats, part in each. Please give me particulars regarding liming of soils.

Allen County. J. H. BROWN.

It would appear since you have attempted to start alfalfa for so many years without success that there is some fault in the land by reason of which it will not grow alfalfa. I am not well acquainted with the soil of Southeastern Kansas, but from other sources, I learn that the soil of several of the southeastern counties of the State is derived from the shale formation, and that in type the soil is of very fine, ashy character and apt to be lacking in lime. This lack of lime in the soil is probably the reason why alfalfa or clover can not be successfully grown in this region. From the geological map I should take it that the southeastern part of Coffey County is north of this formation and in the region of limestone soil. If this is the case I see no reason why you should not get a stand of alfalfa on the land you have described.

If the soil is limestone soil and does not require liming, perhaps it is lacking in humus to such a degree that alfalfa can not be readily started. If this is the case, a good coat of barnyard manure will greatly assist in putting the land into condition for getting a start of alfalfa. I would recommend to plow the oats and flax ground as soon as possible, harrowing it immediately after the plowing and keeping up the cultivation at intervals, until the first week in September, when the alfalfa should be seeded if the weather and soil conditions are favorable for germinating the seed. If the land is manured it will probably be better to allow it to lay until spring, sowing alfalfa early in the spring.

If the land is in need of humus, and barnyard manure can not be supplied, rather than to seed this fall it may be advisable to sow soy-beans or cow-peas in the stubble by disking them in and plow under the crop as green manure this fall. By this treatment a favorable seed-bed may be prepared for spring seeding. It may be advisable for you to experiment in liming a small portion of the land and note the effect. Also your failure to get a stand of alfalfa may be due to lack of alfalfa bacteria in the soil. A few hundred pounds of soil from some old alfalfa-field might be applied to an acre or two of the land and the results noted.

As regards the liming of soils, for full information I refer you to Farmers' Bulletin No. 77, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. To old lands that need liming, lime may be applied at the rate of two to three tons to the acre, although from one-half to one and one-half tons per acre are the usual amounts to apply. The best time to apply the lime is in the fall a short time previous to seeding the alfalfa. The lime should be slaked until it has reached a condition of fineness suitable for spreading. This may be accomplished by putting the lime in large piles on the border of the field, adding a small amount of water, say two to two and one-half pails full to each barrel of lime and then covering the whole with soil. In a few days practically all the lime will be slaked and in a fine condition to spread, when it may be loaded upon a wagon and spread with a shovel or it may be spread with a "lime-spreader" if such a machine can be had.

Usually when the lime is spread by hand it is placed in small heaps of forty or fifty pounds at suitable intervals throughout the field, and covered with moist earth. In a few days the lime will be thoroughly slaked and can be spread directly with a shovel. If the soil is dry, from one-fourth to one-half pail of water may be added to each heap of lime before it is covered with the earth. Immediately after spreading the lime the ground should be harrowed and cultivated in order to mix the lime with the soil. This harrowing should be done at once or the lime is liable to cake and form a sort of mortar to such an extent that it is not readily mixed with the soil. Also another reason for immediate harrowing after spreading the lime is to allow the lime to act quickly upon the soil before it air slakes.

The effect of lime upon the land is beneficial in several ways.

1. Where lime is lacking, the lime added is a direct manure to the soil.
2. Lime causes certain chemical reactions in the soil which liberate the potash and phosphoric acid, placing it at the disposal of the plants.
3. Lime corrects the acidity of the soil. In old land the soil is apt to become acid, which condition is not favorable to the growing of many crops. Lime neutralizes the acid in the soil.
4. Lime has a beneficial effect upon the texture of heavy, clay soils, causing them to become more porous and leachy. This results by reason of the lime causing the small particles of clay to flocculate and become cemented into larger granules, thus giving a coarser grained soil.
5. Lime causes the organic matter to decay more readily and hence increases the supply of available nitrogen in the soil.
6. The microscopic organisms in the soil, instrumental in causing nitrification, also those that work upon the leguminous plants, such as clover and alfalfa, are benefited by an application of lime, since they do not thrive in soils which give an acid reaction.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Fall and Winter Pasture.

I want a little advice as to the best crop for fall and winter pasture on land where the weeds were plowed under the first of July. Have calves that I would like to have pasture late. I was thinking of rye. Do you know where I could procure rye for seed? When should I put it in? Is there any other crop that would be better? I am not very much of a farmer, but would like to learn, you see, and consequently go to people whom I think should know.

J. H. WATERMAN.

Kearny County.

Winter rye sown in the latter part of August or the first of September, on such land as you describe should make a good late fall pasture. I know of nothing better unless you sow a combination of winter wheat and rye, at the rate of about a bushel of each per acre. The difficulty will be in your part of the State to get the rye to start early in the fall. If the weather is favorable there should be no difficulty in getting a good stand of rye

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on the early-plowed land. It would be well, however, to keep this field cultivated until seeding time in order to conserve the soil moisture and put the soil in good texture and tilth.

I can not refer you to farmers who have seed rye for sale but you can secure seed from any reliable Kansas seed company; or your local seedsman can secure the seed for you in a short time, if he does not already have it on hand.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alsike Clover and Lucerne.

I am seeking information regarding Alsike clover and lucerne. Would Alsike clover be profitable to grow for seed alone? How much seed will it make per acre in this part of the State? Does first crop seed or do both crops seed? Tell me something about lucerne. I want to grow something that will be profitable and at the same time improve the soil.

F. B. STEM.

Miami County.

Alsike clover is best adapted for growing on moist lands, and on the creek or river bottoms in Miami County this crop should grow to perfection. The second crop of Alsike clover is usually saved for seed. It is not possible to cut two crops of seed in the same season. The second crop is more apt to produce a good crop of seed than the first, due perhaps to weather conditions, also perhaps to the greater abundance of bees and insects in the latter part of the season, which assist in fertilizing the clover blossoms. The yield of a crop of clover-seed is variable. A good crop is perhaps four to five bushels per acre, but often two or three bushels per acre is considered a fair crop, while yields of six to eight bushels are sometimes obtained. Even a yield of two or three bushels per acre may be considered a profitable crop, especially when we take into account the fact

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that a hay crop has already been harvested earlier in the season.

Under separate cover I have mailed you a copy of Bulletin No. 114, which gives some information concerning the cultivation of alfalfa or lucerne. I would recommend, also, that you secure Secretary F. D. Coburn's book on alfalfa. I can hardly enter upon a discussion of this crop here, but I believe that it may be successfully grown in your locality. I would advise that you seed a trial field this fall, early in September, preparing the ground as soon as possible, so as to allow it to gather moisture and get into good seed-bed condition, sowing the alfalfa at the rate of about twenty pounds of good seed per acre. Great care should be taken in preparing a good seed-bed. The soil should not be too loose and mellow but should be rather firm beneath the point at which the seed is sown, and mellow above. Sowing broadcast often proves to be a very good method, but the seed-bed should be fully prepared before seeding and a single harrowing after sowing is sufficient to cover the seed. The alfalfa may be sown by means of the grass seeder attachment provided on many drills or it may be sown with the grain-drill. Care should be taken, however, in drilling it in, not to get the seed too deep. A. M. TENEYOK.

Alfalfa Questions.

I have been reading everything written in regard to alfalfa seeding and growing. My wheat was to a certain extent a failure. I plowed up ten acres about the first of May. It is in a small creek valley, although dry most of the time. I had it dragged with a heavy drag and the ground was fine and mellow. I sowed alfalfa with a drill set close up. It drilled 105 pounds and I thought too deep. The weather was dry, and alfalfa did not come up at once. When it did come it was a fine stand, some places a little thin, but most of it too thick but rich and strong. I sent a man to mow it July 24. He pulled up and brought home a bunch, about the average, which ranged from twelve to nineteen inches in length and the longest stems had five almost equal branches. The longest roots with the fibrous roots left in the ground were eighteen inches in length and almost as large as a lead pencil. This is where people say alfalfa will not do well. Now, how shall I treat the after-growth, as it will soon be large enough to cut again? Can I make hay of it?

Rush County. AARON SHOOP.

The present season has been a very favorable one for starting alfalfa. Yet, considering your location you have certainly had excellent success with your first venture in seeding alfalfa.

As regards the further treatment of the crop this season, if the alfalfa makes a good second growth and the season does not turn too dry, I think it may be safely mowed for hay as soon as it begins to bloom. It will be a good plan, however, to leave a good growth for a covering during the winter. After alfalfa is well established no injury seems to come to the crop by cutting it frequently and close, but during the first season's growth the young plants should not be cut too often or too near the ground. At this station we usually raise the sickle bar so as to cut several inches high; the plan being not to count much on the hay crops the first season, but to mow occasionally to keep the weeds in check. In order for the alfalfa to establish a strong, deep root-growth, it is necessary for the young plants to have a good growth of stems and leaves. I have known of instances in which a new seeding of alfalfa was injured and the stand practically destroyed by close cutting late in the summer. This result is perhaps more apt to occur during a hot, dry period. You will thus have to use your judgment in regard to the method which you will adopt. If the fall is an excellent one for growth the cutting of the second crop for hay will probably be the best plan for you to follow. But if the weather continues dry and growth ceases it may be best not to cut the crop again unless this is made

necessary by the growth of weeds, in which case the alfalfa should be cut several inches high, and the weeds destroyed without entirely stopping the growth of the alfalfa.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Alsike Clover.

Please advise me about Alsike clover. I wish to sow twenty acres of thin upland to brome-grass and Alsike clover for pasture.

1. Will Alsike clover bloat cattle?
2. Is it as good as other clovers for feed, excepting alfalfa?
3. Would it make good hay for milch-cows if mowed?

W. F. SPONSELLER.

Lyon County.

Alsike clover is especially a low-land clover and is well adapted to low, wet bottom-lands, but it is not likely to do very well on the uplands. For seeding with Bromus inermis on the uplands in your part of the State. I would recommend the common red clover. This clover matures at about the same season as the Bromus inermis and on the land which you describe it will probably be ranker and more thrifty than the Alsike clover. The Alsike clover makes a splendid hay, of a better quality perhaps than that produced by red clover, but except on land supplied with plenty of moisture the red clover will make larger yields of hay. Alsike clover may not be quite so likely to cause bloat in cattle as red clover, but either of these clovers will cause bloat if cattle are allowed to pasture freely upon it when they are not used to it, or if they are allowed to pasture freely in the morning when the dew is on. As a rule, however, bloat from clover does not prove very dangerous and is not to be feared so much as the bloat from alfalfa. Red clover and Bromus inermis make an excellent combination for pasture or meadow. The plots at this station yielded over a ton and a half of hay per acre this season and a second crop is now nearly ready for cutting. We are also trying a combination of alfalfa and Bromus inermis and apparently this will make a very successful combination for pasture. It has not been tried at this station sufficiently to prove that cattle will not take injury by pasturing upon the alfalfa when grown in combination with the brome-grass, but farmers in different parts of the State to my knowledge are using the combination for pasture, and so far no injury to cattle has been reported. The Bromus inermis is well liked by cattle, and it seems probable that when this grass is present they do not eat enough of the alfalfa, or at least they eat enough of the Bromus inermis with it, so that the bloating effects do not result. The combination of alfalfa and Bromus inermis will likely make a more perfect combination for pasture than will the red clover and brome-grass. Although in either case the legume will gradually disappear, as the brome-grass gradually thickens. A. M. TENEYOK.

Hay Grass to Sow with Timothy.

I am going to seed about twenty acres to timothy this fall for hay. What other hay grass would you suggest for me to seed with the timothy to increase the yield and not lessen the value of the hay? What time would you suggest for the seeding and what method would you consider best?

W. E. RINGLE.

Montgomery County.

On low, wet lands a combination of timothy, redtop, and Alsike clover should make a good hay meadow in your locality. On well drained land I would recommend to seed timothy and Mammoth clover or common red clover. The Mammoth clover is considered superior to the common red clover for seeding with timothy for a hay meadow. The common red clover matures a little earlier than the timothy, and it is practically impossible to cut the crop at a season when the timothy

and red clover are in prime condition to make the best hay. For feeding purposes and for the local market, clover with the timothy does not lessen the value of the hay, but usually for the general market the pure timothy is preferred. For a series of years a larger yield will be produced by a combination of clover and timothy than by timothy alone, and the land will be left in a better condition as regards soil fertility when the meadow is broken and again planted to other crops.

There is no common grass except redtop which is adapted for seeding with timothy when the purpose is the production of hay. English blue-grass and Bromus inermis mature a little earlier than timothy, and although these grasses combined with timothy and clover make a good pasture combination, they are hardly to be recommended for a hay meadow.

A good time to seed timothy is early in September, but clover had best be seeded early in the spring. When the grass is seeded with a nurse-crop as with fall wheat, it is the practice to seed the clover in the wheat early in the spring, depending upon the freezing and thawing of the ground and the early rains to cover the seed. This method might be followed also when the timothy is seeded in the fall without a nurse crop. On a clean piece of land I should prefer early spring seeding both of the timothy and clover. The surest method of getting a start is to sow without a nurse-crop on clean, well-prepared land. However, on well-watered land or in a favorable season, a light seeding of oats or barley may be sown with the grass and clover to act as a nurse-crop. If the season turns dry, this crop may be cut early for hay. Care should be taken to cut the nurse-crop, if possible when the weather is cloudy or wet. If the nurse-crop is cut during a dry, hot time the young grass and clover plants are apt to be destroyed by the dryness and the sudden exposure to the direct heat of the sun. I would recommend to sow the following amounts of seed: Mammoth clover or common red clover, four to five pounds, timothy eight to ten pounds; timothy eight pounds, redtop eight pounds, Alsike clover two to three pounds per acre; timothy alone, twelve to fifteen pounds per acre. A. M. TENEYOK.

Winter Turf Oats.

I would like to hear something about Winter Turf oats. Is there any good report on them this year. Where can one get seed? I see them reported quite favorably of in No. 89, Vol. 23 of the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, growing them at Halstead, Kans. Please let me know through the KANSAS FARMER if there is anything new to report on them.

Allen County. S. F. HANSON.

We sowed several varieties of winter oats at this station last fall, among which was the "Winter Turf" oats. The varieties of winter wheat were sown on the same date, October 1. While practically all of the varieties of wheat stood the winter well, the oats winter-killed entirely, not a live plant remained last spring. The Experiment Station at Halstead has been removed to McPherson, Kans. While visiting the station at McPherson recently, Mr. L. A. Fitz, who has charge of the station, informed me that the winter oats were practically a failure at that station last season. The seed which we planted was from the Tennessee Experiment Station. In that State and probably in Texas and Oklahoma, winter oats may be grown successfully, but I do not think it safe at present to sow such varieties of winter oats as we now have on the market, even in Southern Kansas, since these oats have not proven to be fully hardy so far as they have been tried. You can secure seed of Winter Turf oats from Kansas seedsmen. A. M. TENEYOK.

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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.

September 7, 1904—Combination sale Aberdeen-Angus, Peoria, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.

September 20, 1904—A. M. Jordan, Alma, Poland-China.

September 21, 1904—American Hereford Breeders' Association sale World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, C. R. Thomas Sr. tary.

October 1, 1904—Poland-Chinas, J. Clarence Norton, Moran, Kans.

October 6, 1904—Poland-Chinas, William Plummer, Barclay, Kans.

October 13, 1904—C. O. Hoag, Mound City, Kans., Poland-China.

October 17, 1904—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.

October 18, 1904—American Royal Show and Sale by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Manager.

October 19, 1904—R. F. Norton, Clay Center, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.

October 22, 1904—Poland-China. Republic County Breeders' Combination sale at Belleville, H. B. Walter, Manager.

October 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.

October 26, 1904—Sabetha Combination Sale, Jas. F. Lahr, Manager, Sabetha, Kans.

October 28, 1904—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., Poland-China.

October 28, 1904—Combination sale Poland-China at Clay Center, J. B. Johnson, Manager.

November 1, 1904—W. B. VanHorn & Son, Poland-China, at Overbrook, Kans.

November 1, 1904—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.

November 3, 1904—H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-China.

November 4, 1904—Shorthorns and Duroc-Jerseys, Burden, J. F. Stodder, Manager.

November 17, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale at Moberly, Mo. E. H. Hurt, Secy., Clifton Hill, Mo.

November 22, 1904—Herefords, at Hope, Kans., Dickinson and Marion County breeders; Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans., Manager.

November 23, 1904—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, Wm. Wiles, Osborne, Kans.

December 1, 1904—International Show and Sale by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.

December 6 and 7, 1904—Chas. W. Armour, Kansas City, and Jas. A. Funkhauser, Platteburg, Mo., Herefords at Kansas City.

January 25, 1905—G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Iowa, Duroc-Jerseys.

February 1, 2, 3, 4, 1905—Percherons, Shorthorns, Poland-Chinas, Wichita, Kans.; J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., Manager.

February 16 and 17, 1905—Chas. M. Johnston, Manager, Caldwell, Kans., Combination sale of registered stock.

February 21, 1905—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans., Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale.

February 22 and 23, 1905—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, N. F. Shaw, Manager, Plainville, Kans.

Duroc-Jersey History.

The secretary of the National Duroc-Jersey Association has had so many inquiries regarding what is known of the history of the Duroc-Jerseys, that he has deemed it expedient to compile what he can find regarding the early history of the red hog. It will necessarily be quoted and we take pleasure in giving credit where it is due. There is too little known about this favorite breed, and he who will add to this written history will do the breed and breeders a great favor. The following is very limited but will possibly answer many of the inquiries that are coming from those who are entering into the Duroc-Jersey business.

The written history of the red hog in America does not extend back more than thirty years, in fact not further back than the meeting of the National Swine-Breeders in Indianapolis, Ind., November, 1872. At this convention the committee appointed on the history of the Jersey Reds through their chairman, F. D. Curtis, of New York, reported that "The positive origin of this family is unknown. They have been bred in portions of the State of New Jersey for upwards of fifty years, and with many farmers are considered to be a valuable variety. They are of large size and capable of making a heavy weight, five and six hundred pounds weight being common. Mr. David Petit, of Salem, and Mr. D. M. Brown, of Windsor, have grown them many years—the former about thirty and the latter about fifty. They are exclusively bred in the middle and southern portions of New Jersey, and in some neighborhoods they are quite uniform, being of a dark red color, but in other sections they are more sandy and often patched with white. They are probably descended from the old importations of Berkshires, as there is no record of the Tamworth—the red hog of England—ever having been brought to this country, nor is it likely, as the Tamworths were not considered a valuable breed, and were confined to a limited breeding. The reds resemble the old Berkshires in many respects but are now much coarser than the improved swine of that breed."

This was the report of the committee at that time, and they further stated that neither Mr. Petit nor Mr. Brown could tell of the origin of the

red hogs of New Jersey, nor could they obtain any authentic information.

In regard to the name "Jersey Red" we quote from a paper presented before the National Swine-Breeders' meeting by Mr. J. M. Stonebraker, now of Mississippi, eighteen years later than the meeting just referred to. He says: "Joseph B. Lyman has credit of first bestowing this name on red hogs. He was an agricultural editor of the New York Tribune at the time and resided in New Jersey. He, like all other agricultural editors of the present day, was always ready and willing to write about something worthy and popular. In discussing the merits of the red hog of New Jersey, he called them Jersey-Reds, hence the name. Previous to his naming them they had simply been called "red hogs." Mr. Lippencott, of New Jersey, was the first man to advertise the hogs as Jersey-Reds. Clark Petit's history of Jersey-Reds states that in 1832 there was a pair of red pigs shipped to Salem, N. J., but does not state who was the importer or exporter. The question arises in the mind of the intelligent inquirer, have the red hogs, known as Jersey-Reds, sprung from the progeny of this pair of hogs? Oldest citizens of Windsor, N. J., could not trace them twenty years ago and they were bred with uniformity and great size then, we are told. The same reports come from Burlington and adjoining counties of New Jersey, forcing the conclusion that there must have been red hogs there prior to 1832, or there would not have been the best variety known to the farmers of that State at the time they were."

Regarding the family of Durocs of New York, Col. F. D. Curtis, in his history of the breed in the first volume of our sister association's record, has this to say:

"The Duroc family of red hogs was so called by Isaac Frink, a prominent farmer living in Milton, Saratoga County, New York. The writer knew him, and once, when his guest, was invited out to see his hogs 'up to their eyes in clover,' they were in splendid order, and the owner with becoming pride, said, pointing to them, 'That is the way to make pork.' In the spring of 1823 Mr. Frink had taken a mare to the noted stallion, Duroc, then owned by Harry Kelsey, in the town of Florida, Montgomery County, New York, about twenty-five miles away. There he saw a litter of ten red pigs, the production of a pair of red pigs brought the year before by Mr. Kelsey, either from Oyster Bay, Queens County, New York, or imported from England. He moved from Oyster Bay to Florida. The importation of the pigs is not authentic, but Mr. Kelsey told Mr. Frink they were imported. It is not likely that a pair of pigs would be imported across the ocean and he undoubtedly used the term as many do now, incorrectly, and simply meant brought from a distance. If they had come from a foreign country the name would have probably come with them, whereas Mr. Kelsey simply called them red pigs, and Mr. Frink found it necessary to give them a name, which he did, calling them Durocs in compliment to Mr. Kelsey's famous horse. Mr. Frink purchased a boar and took him to his home in Saratoga County. The services of this boar were much sought after, as the crosses were growthy and the pork of excellent quality. A great many of the pigs were red and resembled the boar, which was long and deep in body, with lopped ear and thick, heavy shoulders and hams. The offspring were noted for their quiet disposition as well as rapid growth. The popularity of these crosses extended all over the country and they were sought after for breeding. Red hogs were sought for by others and in 1830 Mr. Wm. Ensign, of Wilburs Basin, in the same county as Mr. Frink, brought a pair of red hogs from Connecticut and the next year he got more from the same place. He bred them and sold them far and near. * * The Frink and Ensign families of red hogs were crossed and the breed established. They have been bred ever since, with more or less

care and effort in keeping them thoroughbred."

In 1877 the breeders of Durocs in Saratoga and Washington Counties of New York met and adopted or rather agreed on a standard of characteristics, and this agreement was printed in the agricultural papers and was the first standard pertaining to red hogs ever printed. It is the same substantially as followed in Duroc-Jersey associations of to-day.

Quoting again from Colonel Curtis: In Connecticut the family of red hogs resembling the Jersey Reds and the Durocs were called Red Berkshires and in Vermont there was a similar family. They were called Red Rocks."

Quoting again from Mr. Stonebraker's paper: "Hon. James B. Clay is said to have imported a pair of red pigs from Spain during his residence as minister of the United States, at Lisbon, 1850. No doubt some of this stock reached Kentucky and other Southern States. But the question arises again, if we had them before those periods of importations, whence did they come? I remember seeing red and sandy pigs from black dams and sires in the Southern States over fifty years ago, at the time when there was no demand or attempt to breed fine stock, such as there is now. Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, is said to have imported four red shoats in 1837, and to have been so well pleased with them that he bred them on his farm at Ashland for a number of years. They were probably the source from which the family of Southern bred 'red hogs' descended. As to origin of the 'red hog,' as I remarked at the outset, history is silent. The best authorities, Martin and Youatt, tell us of no other red hog than the Tamworths of England. In all the descriptions of hogs of the older countries—England, Spain and France—no others were known except those claimed to have been brought from the coast of Guinea during the slaver-traders' era. We are also told by them that the very best specimens of the old style Berkshires were bred in Staffordshire and were the progeny of a Tamworth boar. This authority we have no reason to doubt."

The most extensive dissemination of red swine seems to have come through the importation at an early day of the Berkshires, in which sandy and red color was conspicuous. The Duroc-Jersey is the old-fashioned Berkshire with the old-time qualities which made the breed so famous. All the crosses have not bred them out, for the old type seems to have been well understood by many breeders who kept breeding back to it. The New Jersey breeders had a fancy for large hogs and some of them pushed to the extreme, which necessitated large bone and largeness of body. Others did not follow these extremes and bred their hogs to a medium standard. The Durocs of New York and the red hogs of Connecticut were bred to a medium standard.

Some years ago a writer in a leading agricultural paper of the time, in looking up the history of the red hog, came to the conclusion from the circumstantial evidence he could gain that the original red hogs were brought from Northern Africa through the communications of the slave trade. He was unable to find any domestic red hog in any country where the slave trade did not extend and almost in every country where captured Guinea slaves were landed he found this valuable red hog, but only in the United States was he able to find any proof that it was brought direct from Guinea. It is, of course, a fair conclusion that the hog in the several slave trading countries had one origin.

Gossip about Stock.

S. W. Artz, of Larned, Kans., has a fine herd of O. I. C. swine, which are thoroughbred in every respect. He has a first class lot of young stock which he offers for sale at prices that are low, considering the quality. See his advertisement in Kansas Farmer and write him for description and prices.

J. B. Davis, of Fairview, Kans., has been appointed chairman of a committee of Kansas men to make arrangements for the Duroc-Jersey show of hogs at the St. Louis World's Fair. The idea is to get the Kansas breeders of red hogs located together and to make as good a

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Guaranteed

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CHARLES E. BARTLETT, Columbus, Kans.

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Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists.
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The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

OPPORTUNITY SPEAKS.

Yes,
I am Opportunity;
But say, young man,
Don't wait for me
To come to you;
You buckle down
To win your crown,
And work with head
And heart and hands
As does the man
Who understands
That those who wait,
Expecting some reward from fate—
Or luck, to call it so—
Sit always in the 'way-back row.
And yet
You must not let
Me get away when I show up.
The golden cup
Is not for him who stands,
With folded hands,
Expecting me
To serve his inactivity.
I serve the active mind,
The seeing eye,
The ready hand
That grasps me passing by,
And takes from me
The good I hold
For every spirit
Strong and bold.
He does not wait,
On fate
Who seizes me,
For I am fortune,
Luck, and fate,
The corner stone
Of what is great
In man's accomplishment.
But I am none of these
To him who does not seize;
I must be caught,
If any good is wrought
Out of the treasures I possess.
Oh, yes,
I'm Opportunity;
I'm great;
I'm sometimes late,
But do not wait
For me;
Work on,
Watch on,
Good hands, good heart,
And some day you will see—
Out of your effort rising—
Opportunity.
—William J. Lampton, in Success.

Hopes Ahead.

Of course, she had always been of an imaginative turn, and had seen things rather romantically, besides having a gift of words. But she had never thought of writing a story, not even a little poem, such as a great many school girls write—girls, some of them, with little imagination, and still less gift of words. Then came her valedictory which was praised and printed, and part of it reprinted in a city paper. After that she decided to write.

There was plenty to write of and she was buoyant, full of enthusiasm and young. It seemed but natural to her that she should write for the young at first, believing that with added skill she would later be fitted for a mature audience. To write skillfully for the young is hardly a lesser art; but she did not realize this, nor the value nor charm of her work.

She was surprised, very much surprised, and oh, so delighted, when there came to her, perhaps a fortnight later, a brief and appreciative note from the editor of the Juvenile, and a check—not a large one, for they did not pay much in those days, of a quarter century back; but the letter and the check made her blood dance and bound and quiver and sent her far out into the fields, to lie in the tall grass and look up at the sky, and to whisper over and over to herself that she was an author! An author! A real live author who wrote for this great new young publication for the young, which from the far away city had sent her a check for her first story, and asked her for more! Dear heart! It is good to be young and alive, looking up to the sky, to feel that somewhere in the big world there is a place for us.

It seems almost too bad that she did not persevere. So many have persevered with so much less encouragement. A fair start and an open way—why was it that love must come along just then to divert and hinder. True, she did not undertake the second story, but the same evening she met Tom for the first time, and that night as she lay looking out at the stars, she was not so sure that being an author was the best thing in the world, after all. She finally gave it up, and told Tom all about it when she became engaged to him, and of course Tom told her that when they were

married she would write stories all day long if she wanted to.

That was easy for Tom to say. No doubt he meant it, too, at the time. But you see, during the first year there was the little new home to fix up, and during the next year there was a little new baby to cuddle and care for, while with other years there were other little new babies and cares, and the house grew larger, and more leaves were added to the extension table, though the lingering hopes of one day finding time to write did not wholly die until the second, and perhaps even the third baby came along.

She gave up the idea then altogether, and with what seemed an added reason, for her first story sold to the Juvenile had never been printed! True, she had heard that for one reason and another magazines sometimes delayed publication for as much as four or five years, and she was rather pleased at first that perhaps her oldest, her boy, would be able to understand by the time "mother's story" appeared.

They watched for it together at last; but when seven years had passed since it was written she began to despair of its ever appearing. When eight or nine years had gone their way she put the matter out of her mind altogether, and she regarded herself as fortunate that she had not adopted literature as a calling. The manuscript had doubtless been forgotten and destroyed. She would forget, too.

Not so with the children. The tradition of a story that their mother had written and sold to their favorite publication was very precious to them and every number of the Juvenile was searched carefully and with a fresh pang of disappointment as each month passed and added itself to the years that brought them to manhood and womanhood, with lives and homes and cares of their own.

She was all done at last—she had Tom. The house was much too big for them now, and the table had been narrowed down leaf by leaf until it was just where it was when they began more than twenty-five years before. She was still in the prime of life and they were not rich enough to travel. Tom, who had been hurt in a run-away ten years before had never quite recovered, and the burden of the family had been very heavy on his shoulders. Once she even thought vaguely of writing as a help; she had plenty of time now. But she put it out of her mind quickly, and went across the way to visit her "little girl" who had married the month before.

Even Joe Matthewson, who had himself been writing for ten years or more, and been connected editorially with the big newspapers, even Joe did not realize that a magazine may carry unpublished manuscripts in its safe for a period of a quarter of a century. He had read jokes about such things, but these he had considered as exaggerations. Probably some of the things he had read were exaggerated but during his first day as assistant editor of the Juvenile he realized that, after all, the comic papers had enlarged less than he supposed.

In a great safe he found bundles of dusty MMS., some of them very old. When he ventured to mention the matter to his chief the latter laughed.

"Accumulations of the Ages," he said. "Most of them good enough once, but held up for some reason or other until they were now out of date or didn't suit some new policy of the magazine, or maybe we got something better in the same line. There might be some among the old ones that we could use now, though—old things are good every seven years you know. When you want a little recreation look them over."

The managing editor had intended the last remark half in jest, but Joe, being the "new broom" in the office, was determined to "sweep clean" and look them over he did.

It took a long while for there were more of them than he had calculated upon. The oldest one had been there since the first month of the magazine's publication—a misfit from the start, and bought probably in the fear

that not enough good fits would be obtained. These things made Joe sad, for he had a tender heart, and being a writer himself, he knew that the mere money return is only a small part of the writer's reward. He could close his eyes and imagine the ambitious young authors waiting month after month for the appearance of their work, finally giving up in despair and perhaps undertaking some trade or profession in which the rewards were either purely material or at least not so long deferred.

But the managing editor, who had grown hardened with time, feigned indifference. "So much the better," he laughed. "The fellows who write some of those things, and quit, are mostly likely presidents of railroads or life insurance companies by this time, with salaries of fifty thousand a year. If they'd kept on writing they'd been poorer now than when they started."

Joe came to the end of the great pile one afternoon. The last MSS. bore a date of twenty-six years before, and was written in a queer school-girl sort of a hand. The paper was yellow and the ink faded, but the little story of country life it told was as fresh and tender and life-breathing to-day as when the imaginative, warm-blooded girl had been made glad by its acceptance, and, lying in the tall grass, had looked up at the blue sky and called herself an author, and found the world was good, because she believed that somewhere in it was a high prize which she might one day hope to win.

Perhaps psychologically something of all this came to Joe as he sat staring out on the crowded square, that was no longer a crowded square, but the green fields and sunlit river of the little forgotten tale.

"What's the matter, Mathewson?" asked the managing editor when Joe came in and laid the yellow MSS. on his desk. "You don't look well."

"I'm not. I'm heartsick at the thought of the girl who could write that story, waiting and growing old without seeing it printed. We haven't a better thing in the safe and never will have."

The managing editor saddened a little, too. "Oh, well, we are all growing old together," and then he picked up the story and ran his eye down the first page. "Why, yes, I remember this," he continued. "I thought this a charming piece of work at the time and wrote to the author for more. She never sent anything else and for that reason I hesitated about using this. I feared it might not be original. The handwriting is rather girlish, you see, and I was rather young then and I couldn't afford to get caught. Then, by and by I forgot it. No doubt it was all right. And I wish we could get stories like this to-day. I suppose the author died, or married, or something—"

"Perhaps," said Joe, "but I'd stake my life on its being her own work. Suppose we try to find what became of her. We might try the old address."

Half way across the street she met the postmaster. She recognized the envelope of the Juvenile, a notice probably of their expiring subscription. She would let it expire, she thought. They had continued it only for the "little girl" who had married only the month before. They didn't need it any longer.

Then some one called, and looking up she saw the "little girl" running down the path to meet her. The "little girl" was waving something in her hand—something which the woman recognized as a copy of the Juvenile.

"Oh, mamma, mamma!" she panted breathlessly, as she came near. "Your story—your beautiful story! They've printed it at last."

The woman took the bright new copy of the publication and opened at the place indicated. Her hands trembled a little, and something came into her eyes that blotted out the fair printed page and beautiful illustrations.

She glanced at the unopened letter

YEAST FOAM

acts on dough perfectly, bringing out the wheaty flavor and nutriment of the flour, and changing it into rich, life-giving bread. Bread raised with Yeast Foam is

Light Bread

but not too light. It is evenly well raised throughout—fresh, sweet, moist.

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in her hand; that made it seem even more real. Then, still in a dream, she tore off the cover, and saw a typewritten sheet, with something tinted and folded, something that made her heart bound and quiver as it had done so long ago. It was a check—she could see it was that—but the typewritten letter blurred, and she handed it to the "little girl." The "little girl" gave it one hasty glance, then—

"Listen! Listen!" she cried. "Oh, mamma, listen!" Then she read joyously:

"Dear Madam: We take great pleasure, after all these years of waiting, in offering to our readers this month your beautiful little story, "Hopes Ahead." It seems even better to-day than when we took it so long ago. Perhaps, like good wine, it has improved for the keeping. Indeed, we must offer this as our only excuse for the delay; but you must allow us to add to our original payment another check for an equal amount in order to make the price something near what we would pay for such a story to-day, and we trust that, undismayed by the long waiting, you will let us have many such from your pen. We are, my dear madam,

"The Juvenile Company."

"As the woman listened, and saw the "little girl" with the letter and check in her hand, all her youth and joy and ambition came surging back. "Oh, little girl, she cried, "I must—I must go out into the tall grass once more and look up at the sky!—A. B. Paine, in the Pathfinder.

A Book.

We see so many books we do not understand what a book is. Stand it on end, measure the height of it, the depth of it, the length of it, the breadth of it. You can not do it. Examine the paper and estimate the progress made from the time of the impressions on clay, and then on the bark of trees, and from the bark of trees to papyrus, and from papyrus to the hide of wild beasts, and from the hide of wild beasts on down until the miracle of our modern paper manufactures, and then see the paper, white and pure as an infant's soul, waiting for God's inscription. A book! Examine the type of it, examine the printing of it, and see the progress from the time when Solon's laws were written on oak planks, and Hesiod's poems were written on tablets of lead, and the Sinaitic commands were written on tables of stone, on down to Hoe's perfecting printing-press. A book! It took all the universities of the past, all the martyr fires, all the civilizations, all the battles, all the victories, all the defeats, all the glooms, all the brightness, all the centuries to make it possible. A book! It is the

chorus of ages, it is the drawing-room in which kings and queens and orators and poets and historians and philosophers come out to greet you. If I worshipped anything on earth I would worship that. If I burned incense to any idol I would build an altar to that. Thank God for good books, healthful books, inspiring books, Christian books, books of men, books of women, Book of God.—T. De Witt Talmage.

For the Little Ones

LITTLE DAME DOWDY.

Little Dame Dowdy lived alone,
In a little old house that she called her own;
Mouse-traps and marmalade,
Candle-ends too,
Garters and garters,
And gander and glue.

Chorus:
Howdy, howdy, little Dame Dowdy?
Look in the glass and you'll never be proudy.
Howdy, howdy, little Dame Dowdy?
Howdy, dowdy do!

Little Dame Dowdy used to dress
Out of fashion I confess.
Pantalet, crinoline, turban, and cap,
Ruffle and puffle and flippety-flap.

Chorus:
Howdy, howdy, little Dame Dowdy? etc.

Little Dame Dowdy had a cat,
Spotted and mottled and fickle and fat;
And a dog and a turkey-cock too;
Fed them on sausage and stickle-back stew.

Chorus:
Howdy, howdy, little Dame Dowdy? etc.
—Laura E. Richards, in Exchange.

How Mouse and Sneezzer Helped.

Once there was a lady whose name was Aunt Lucy, and a very little girl whom everybody called Dot, and a wide-awake little cat named Mouse.

These three lived in the country in a large white house with green blinds and wide piazzas. Across the road from the house was the pasture, and near the pasture-bars was a great spreading tree which ought to have borne red apples, but never did because it was not trained properly when it was little, and so grew more bushy and useless the longer it lived.

Right beside the apple-tree was a wild grape-vine, and this had reached its long arms all around and over the tree until it made a shady arbor where Aunt Lucy used to come to work, and Dot used to come to keep Aunt Lucy company, and Mouse used to come because Dot did. Beyond the arbor the ground sloped down to a noisy, shallow brook where the cows drank, and Dot often played.

One day they were all in the arbor together. Aunt Lucy was knitting a pair of white bed-socks to keep Grandma Cary's toes warm in the cold nights next winter. She had finished one sock and laid it away in her bureau drawer, and now she was beginning the other. Dot was swinging her doll to sleep in the hammock, and Mouse was sitting with his sharp little eyes fixed on a hole in the wall, watching for a real mouse. A drove of turkeys was wandering around not far off, looking for grasshoppers, and the tame peacock made them a call and spread out his beautiful tail for them to admire. The air was warm and still.

By and by Dot had swung her doll and herself to sleep together. Mouse grew tired of watching a hole that nothing came out of, and he curled down in the grass and went to sleep, too. And before Aunt Lucy knew it she was nodding over her knitting, and the ball of white yarn rolled out of her lap and right down in front of Mouse's nose. But he did not know it, and there they were, all three fast asleep.

Suddenly the dinner-bell rang. Aunt Lucy jumped up in a hurry, but Dot did not wake, and Mouse did not care anyway, because he knew they never rang the bell for his dinner. So Aunt Lucy picked up her work, took Dot and the doll out of the hammock together, and carried them to the house. But she did not notice that she left the white ball behind, the yarn was trailing after her across the road, growing gray with dust, and catching seeds and burrs. Dot was such a solid little

girl that Aunt Lucy did not feel the pull of the yarn. She dropped her knitting into a chair on the porch and hurried sleepy Dot off to be washed and combed.

Meanwhile, the white ball bumped softly against Mouse's nose, and then went jerking and bouncing away so invitingly that Mouse stopped in the middle of a great yawn and bounced after it. Then there was famous fun for a few minutes, and by the time Aunt Lucy had reached the house, Mouse and the ball had frolicked themselves down the little hill, and Mouse had wound the yarn twice round a clump of goldenrod and then bitten it in two and rolled the ball into the brook.

It did not sink at once, it was so light and woolly, but it bobbed about on the water and at last floated gayly away down stream and was never heard of again. Mouse followed on the bank until he saw a red squirrel race along a stone wall, and then he ran after that and troubled himself no more about the white ball.

When Aunt Lucy discovered what had happened to her knitting she was sorry. At first she thought Dot had lost the ball, but then she recollected that Dot had been asleep and that she never did any mischief when she was asleep. Papa thought Jack's billy goat might have eaten it, for mamma had always said that Billy once ate up her rubbers. Anyway, she never could find them, and if Billy didn't eat them, who did? Jack said the birds might have taken the yarn to build their nests, but mamma asked Jack if birds built nests in September. Then Dot said perhaps Mouse did it, but Mouse looked so sweet and innocent that they all declared it was not possible.

At last they concluded that Sneezzer was the thief. Sneezzer was a spoiled puppy who could do more mischief in an hour than could be undone in a week, and he was so used to being punished when things were lost or chewed up that he did not mind it in the least. He wagged his tail hard when he heard his name spoken and rushed about in search of something to chew by way of expressing his feelings, but they could not whip him because they were not really sure that he had done wrong.

The worst of it was that Aunt Lucy could not match the soft, creamy worsted at any store in town, and in the end she had to give up, and begin a pair of red socks. Grandma Cary, who was one of the sweetest grandmas in the world, said she would just as soon have red socks as white ones—in fact, she thought they might be warmer. What do you think about that?

Well, Aunt Lucy finished one red sock and laid it away with the white one—and what do you supposed happened next? Before she could even begin the other, that naughty Sneezzer stole the red ball out of her basket, and carried it under the piazza and shewed it all to strings! Jack caught him at it. Poor Aunt Lucy was so vexed that she almost cried, and Sneezzer had a smart switching that made him sorry for about five minutes. And then dear old grandma, who would have worn yellow socks, or green ones, or none at all, rather than have anybody feel bad, said that she was going to wear those socks just as they were. Aunt Lucy declared it was ridiculous, and she should begin another pair that very day, but grandma said "no," and people always let grandma have her way.

So that is how it happened that grandma Cary wore one white bed-sock and one red one all that winter. She said, too, that one was just as warm as the other. I wonder if she was mistaken. Papa, who loved a joke, called the socks "Grandma's Sneezers," but if he had only known he might have named the white one "Mouse," and the red one "Sneezzer."—Belle & Cragin, in Congregationalist.

Pride and vanity are often confounded, but there is much difference in them. Pride may be pure and honest; vanity never can be.—Billings.

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weep walls and timbers often; should there be a suspicion of mold, give a coat of lime slaked with copperas water. A receptacle containing lime, changed once or twice during the season will absorb moisture and other impurities and purify the atmosphere of a damp room.

Each housewife should inspect all cracks and out-of-the-way niches and corners, and be sure that they are clean and garnished; that drains are flushed out with a hot solution of sal-soda or other disinfectant; there is no debris above or below especially at the back door, to attract flies and ants.

The practice of shaking a tablecloth from the doorsteps is largely a thing of the past, but are kept set and not cleared as formerly; but we occasionally see a woman flinging a tablecloth scattering crumbs about the house.

Use a double cloth for wash or milk utensils; take a sinfulness of soft cloth, which can be cleansed, and then dry it in line. Borax or sal-soda is a soapy water, unless there is a base.

Washing cloths, after using, hang in the open air, and allow them to dry. Cloth is almost any use than a rag; becomes sour and foul.

—Ex.

Recipes, New and Old.
Peaches.—Choose those ripe, or nearly so, put them in a dish, sprinkle on sugar until done, keeping them in a cool place.

Peaches.—Take 1 gallon of water, boil it down one-half; add soft peaches, pared and sliced, and boil, with frequent stirring, until they are reduced to a pulp. Take from the fire when the pulp is not sweet enough, taste. Keep in tightly covered jars.

Use 1 part very sour parts juice, then make a syrup.—Choose fine ripe peaches, and cut them up; wash in water and cook until tender; pass through a colander; add 1/2 pound of sugar to each quart; put it on the stove and cook, stirring from the bottom with a wooden spoon all the time it is cooking, else it will burn.

Peach Preserve.—Pare and halve fine ripe peaches; allow 1 pound of sugar to 1 pound of fruit, and put a layer of sugar in the kettle; then a layer of peaches, and so on alternately until all is used. Cover and let stand overnight; then bring to a boil quickly, and let it merely simmer, until the fruit is clear and tender. Blanch peach kernels and add four for every pound of fruit, for flavor, when it begins to boil. Then lift out the fruit carefully, and put into glasses; boil the syrup until thick (about 15 minutes) and pour over it.

Spiced Peaches.—Wipe 2 1/2 pounds peaches and boil them until tender in 2 cups vinegar and 1 pound brown sugar; then take them out and put in 1/2 ounce each of cinnamon, mace and cloves. Boil them all well, and pour over the peaches.

Peach Sundae.—Make a common vanilla ice-cream; pare peaches and cut them into small pieces, and stir slowly until they are a rich sauce. When serving the ice-cream put a large spoonful of the peach over each dish.

Peaches and Rice.—Spread a layer of plain boiled rice on a platter and sprinkle with sugar. On this put a layer of peaches, pared and sliced and sugared; then add a thin layer of rice and serve with cream.

Peach Flummery.—Line a dish with stale sponge-cake. Pour into the dish a plain boiled custard, rather thick, and spread on a layer of sugared and halved peaches, cover with a frosting made of the whites of the eggs beaten stiff with sugar. This should be served at once.

Peach Cake.—Make a batter of 2 beaten eggs, 2 cups sweet milk, 2 ta-

blespoons melted butter, 2 1/2 cups sifted flour, 1 heaping teaspoon baking powder, and a pinch of salt. Pour over a hot peach sauce and bake until thoroughly done. Serve with sugar and cream.

Club Department

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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).
 Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
 Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
 Ladies' Reading Club, Darlington Township, Harvey County (1902).
 Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
 Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
 Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 2, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1889).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 3, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1891).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 4, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1897).
 Chalitso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
 Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
 Literate Club, Ford, Ford County (1902).
 Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, R. R. No. 2 (1899).
 Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
 West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, R. R. No. 8, (1902).
 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1902).
 Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1902).
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1902).
 The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
 The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.

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

Greeting.

It is with pleasure that I open the Club Department again, after the three months' vacation. All the clubs who have found this department helpful in the past, and have helped to make it so, I greet gladly. I hope our intercourse may be as pleasant, and even more helpful, as heretofore.

Below I give outlines of three courses of study for the year. I hope one or another of them will be interesting to different clubs, whose difficulty has been to find suitable programs. Beginning with next week, I will give in detail, one afternoon's program, together with hints for the conducting of that meeting.

In each issue of the KANSAS FARMER there will be found, also, in either the Club, Home Circle, or Young Folks' Department, an article bearing on the topic given for that week's club work. It will be a good plan to cut out whichever one of the outlines you intend to adopt, in order that the club may be somewhat prepared for what is coming. The weekly programs will be given two weeks before the date for which they are intended.

I hope that the friendship which has existed between the editor of this department and the country clubs will continue throughout this year, with as much profit to the editor, at least, as heretofore. I shall be glad to receive letters from club-members, whether to tell of your work and progress, or to suggest improvements in this department. Whatever is helpful or inspiring, I shall publish, with the writer's permission. My endeavor shall be by every means to make the department more and more useful.

The first outline is designed for literary work, being a brief study of some of our American writers. For this work, a traveling library containing the works of the authors mentioned; a good handbook of American literature (Pancoast's Introduction to American Literature is the best), and a biographical encyclopedia should be ordered.

The second outline is for the study of Kansas history, which was a very popular subject among the clubs last year. For this the traveling library should contain a good History of the

United States, Mrs. Sarah T. D. Robinson's "Kansas: Its Interior and Exterior Life," Prentiss' "History of Kansas."

- Sept. 15 and 29—Henry W. Longfellow.
- Oct. 6 and 20—John G. Whittier.
- Nov. 3 and 17—Oliver Wendell Holmes.
- Dec. 1 and 15—Washington Irving.
- Dec. 29 and Jan. 12—Louisa May Alcott.
- Jan. 26 and Feb. 9—Nathaniel Hawthorne.
- Feb. 23 and Mar 9—Ruskin.
- March 23 and April 6—Emerson.
- April 20 and May 4—Francis Parkman.
- May 18—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Sept. 15—National events which led up to the Kansas Troubles.

Sept. 29—Early Settlements in Kansas.

Oct. 6—Elements in Kansas pioneer life.

Oct. 20—Some Famous Border Rufians.

Nov. 3—Some Famous Kansans.

Nov. 17—The Indian in Kansas.

Dec. 1—Tragedies in Kansas History.

Dec. 15—Debate—Were there two sides to the Kansas Question?

Dec. 29—Early Politics.

Jan. 12—Territorial Governors and their troubles.

Jan. 20—Woman's Part in the Making of Kansas, 1856-1905.

Feb. 9—Guerilla Warfare, '58-'61.

Feb. 23—The War, and Kansas' Share in It.

March 9—Famous Kansans Past and Present.

March 23—Prohibition in Kansas.

April 6—What has made Kansas the most maligned State in the Union?

April 20—Symposium—The Kansas Product.

May 4—Hurrah for Kansas!

The third is a Domestic Science Program. The only text-book necessary for its study is the book of experience.

Sept. 15—The Ideal Housewife.

Sept. 29—Can drudgery be eliminated from housework?

Oct. 6—The little children.

Oct. 20—Our growing sons and daughters.

Nov. 3—The Social Side of Country Life.

Nov. 17—Baking and General Cookery.

Dec. 1—With Needle and Thimble.

Dec. 15—The Christmastide.

Dec. 29—Seeking the Best.

Jan. 12—Conveniences and Luxuries.

Jan. 26—Washing and Ironing Day.

Feb. 9—Sweeping and Dusting and Scrubbing.

Feb. 23—The Sabbath.

Mar. 9—Reading and Self-Culture.

March 23—Little Things About the Home.

April 6—Spring Sewing.

April 20—Making a Home—Methods.

May 4—Canning, Pickling, and Preserving.

May 18—A Summer Vacation.

Next week, I will give the details of the American Literature and of the Domestic Science programs for September 15. In the following issue, will appear the detailed program on Kansas History; and throughout the year, they will appear alternately in the same order.

Young men desiring permanent and lucrative business positions should note the advertisement of Skelton's Telegraph School in "Special Want Column." This is the oldest and the only practical telegraph school in Kansas. Its graduates find ready employment, in fact, the school has many more calls each year than it can fill. Write for circulars and catalogue.

The Kelley & Tannehill Company, of Waterloo, Iowa, have been making extensive repairs to their buildings, and are better fixed for taking care of a large trade than ever before. The readers of the Kansas Farmer have often seen the advertisement of this firm in this paper, and we have information from the factory that if anyone interested in the well drilling business will write for one of their illustrated catalogues, same will be sent free of charge.

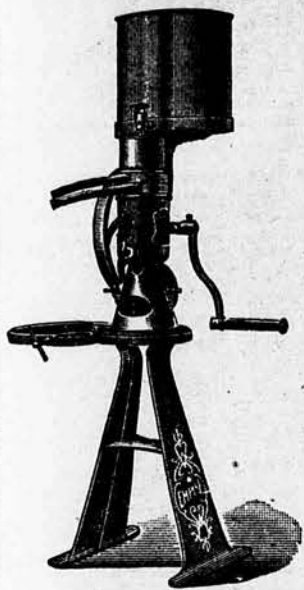
... a picture of his home, and if he has not he should have. If you will send us the photograph of a Kansas country home with the privilege of publishing it, we will have an engraving made of it, and see that you receive the photograph again unhurt. Please point out the points of convenience or beauty which are the most worthy of imitation. To the one sending the best picture (by which is meant the picture of the most truly homelike home) we will send a copy of Longfellow's poems, in the best of bindings, and a good edition. For the second-best picture we will send a copy of Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter's latest book, "The Cottonwood's Story." This offer is open only until September 30. Send your picture at once.

In August and September.

Nearly if not all disease is traceable to germs in the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. Deadly diseases often lurk in the atmosphere in and around dwellings where sinks and drains are neglected, where the ground adjacent has become saturated with dishwater and other house slops. The hot sunshine causes exhalations to arise from the ground, which pollute the atmosphere, and the house drain may breed typhoid or diphtheria.

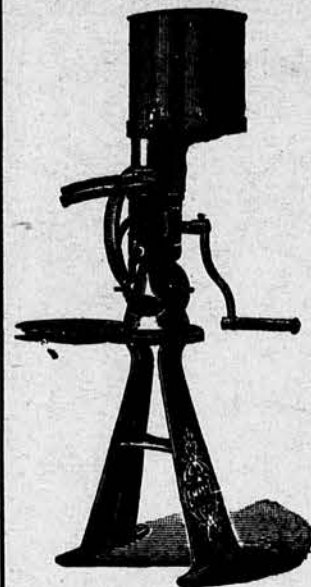
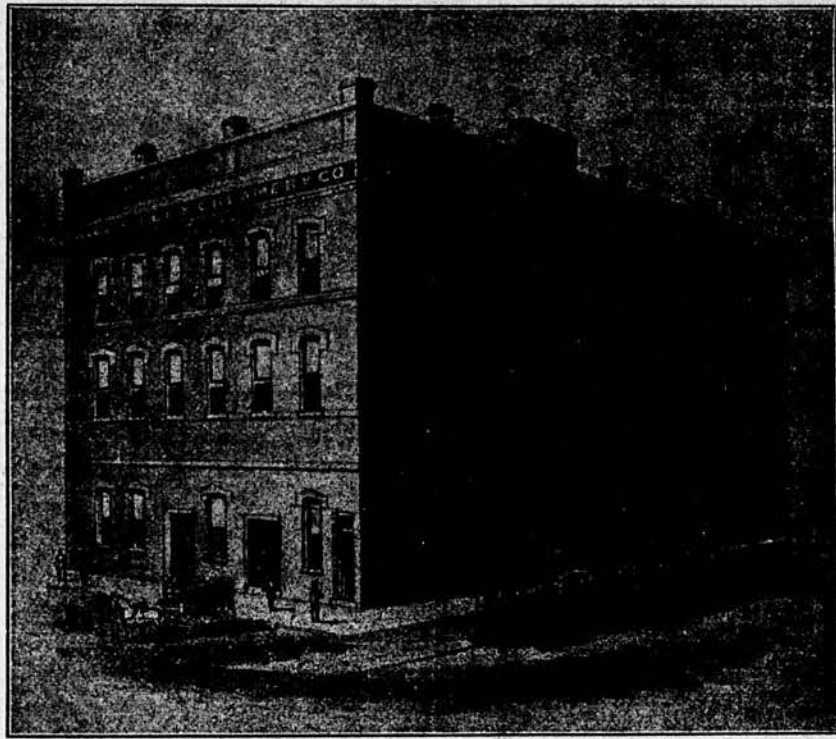
A damp, unclean cellar is a special menace in August and September. The atmosphere of the cellar pervades the whole house. All underground rooms should be opened only at night, and closed in the early morning. Barrels, tubs and movable boards should occasionally be given an air- and sun-bath.

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Monday, August 22, 1904, will mark another epoch in the history of Western dairying because of the most attractive feature introduced by us through the payment of spot cash for every shipment of cream. During the eventful three years in which we have been engaged in the creamery business on a system that has given universal satisfaction we have never lost sight of the very important place occupied by the man who produced the raw material, and in his interest we have constantly worked trying to increase his profit and reduce his labor. Every cent we have been able to save has been a cent made for him. Having had this constantly in mind it gives us extreme pleasure and is a matter of no small amount of pride that we are able, on our third anniversary, to announce to the Dairymen of the West that after August 22 your interest will be further subserved and your profit increased by our paying SPOT CASH for every shipment of cream. A wonderful transformation in the dairy business generally and a phenomenal growth in our business has taken place in three years because of the system on which we operate. Three years ago this month we were the smallest creamery in the West. Today we are the largest exclusive pure creamery butter factory in the world. Three years ago we had fourteen patrons. Today we have over 5,000 individual shippers and are increasing at the rate of 100 per month. Three years ago we paid for cream bought in July, \$179.34. Today we have a monthly payroll of \$75,000.00. Three years ago under the old system butter fat was selling for 13 cents while New York quotation for butter was 21 cents. Today we are paying 16 cents for butter fat and butter in New York is worth only 17½ cents. Three years ago under the old system your skim milk was sour, dirty, dangerous to feed, and almost worthless. Today the most valuable feed on the farm is the pure, fresh, sweet skim milk. And finally, three years ago you waited about sixty days for your money. Today we are able to gratify our most intense desire (ever since we commenced), and pay SPOT CASH for your cream, and this without extra expense, but an actual saving of office force. With another pledge that we will continue to study your interests and if possible increase your results, hoping that we may continue to merit the hearty cooperation and loyal support we have always received, we are, Very respectfully,

Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

When Visiting the World's Fair Ride on the Ferris Wheel.

The great expositions held during the last fifteen years have produced two marvelous examples of engineering and constructive ability. One of these, the Eiffel Tower, was designed and built by a Frenchman, at Paris for the Exposition of 1889; the other, the Ferris Wheel, was designed and built by the late Geo. W. G. Ferris for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893.

Paris again held a great exposition in 1900, but failed to produce any feature to take the place of the Eiffel Tower. In America, St. Louis, in 1904, planned and produced the greatest exposition the world has ever seen. Scores of attempts were made to invent something more wonderful and more attractive than the Ferris Wheel, but as Paris failed to outdo her own Eiffel Tower, so did St. Louis fail to equal the far-famed Ferris Wheel of 1893. Arrangements were accordingly made to bring the Ferris Wheel to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and it was given a location near the geographical center of the grounds.

The problem of moving the Ferris Wheel from Chicago to St. Louis was stupendous—4,200 tons of material, including the 70-ton axle, besides engines, boilers and derricks and falsework, had to be transported. One hundred and seventy-five freight cars were required to move this material.

A brief resume of the dimensions and description of the Ferris Wheel may be interesting. The wheel is built upon the bicycle principle, with immense tension spokes, 2 15-16 in. diameter. The wheel

is 250 feet in diameter and stands 264 feet high. In reality it is two wheels securely braced together. Between the outer rims of these wheels the eleven-ton cars are suspended on 6½ inch pins, 26 feet long. These cars are 13 feet wide, 26 feet long, 9 feet high and will carry 60 persons each. There are 36 of them, so the total capacity of the wheel is 2,160 persons. At several times in its history the wheel has been filled to its capacity. The axle of the wheel is a solid steel forging, 32 inches in diameter and 45 feet long.

The solid bronze bearings upon which it rests are each 6 feet long and contain nearly two tons of metal. The weight of the wheel is carried upon two four-post towers, 6 feet square on top and 40x50 feet at the base. These in turn rest upon solid concrete and steel beam pillars, which are carried down to solid rock, 26 feet below the surface of the ground. The towers are anchored to the bottom of this mass of concrete by 2x6 inch eyebars, so that the wheel is perfectly safe, even in the most violent storms.

The side vibration of the wheel in an 80-mile an hour wind is less than ¼ inch. The wheel is run by a double reversing engine with cylinders 30x48 inches, capable of developing 2,000 horse power. The power is applied through a series of cogs to a sprocket chain which engages wide cogs on the outside of each rim.

Two revolutions are given each passenger, and the time required is from 20 to 30 minutes. The view during this half-hour ride is most interesting and instructive. Gradually, as the majestic and mighty wheel rolls one up higher and higher, a grand panorama unfolds itself to view. A fifty million dollar exposition

in all its grandeur is before you. The location of the wheel in the center of the fair grounds gives one an opportunity to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the lay of the grounds and get a better general idea of the fair than they could by days of tramping.

The Cascades, the Plateau of States, all the big buildings, the Pike, Festival Hall, the Art Building, Foreign Buildings, Philippine Reservation, the Air Ship Enclosure, in fact every point of interest in the grounds can be seen from the big wheel. In addition, one gets a view of St. Louis, the Mississippi River, and the beautiful forests, hills and dales for fifty miles around. At night, the view of the illumination of the buildings and grounds is simply magnificent. Eye has not seen nor ear heard of a more striking spectacle than the night view of the great exposition from the top of the Ferris Wheel.

Hundreds of thousands of incandescent lights bring the outlines of all the buildings in bold relief. The Festival Hall and the Plateau of States are flooded in turn with white, red and green lights, making a startling and very beautiful effect. The best point to view this grand illumination is from the Ferris Wheel.

When you come to the fair, do not fail to ride upon it.

There are some goldfish in Washington which have belonged to the same family for the last fifty years, and they seem no bigger and no less vivacious to-day than they did when they first came into the owner's possession. A few of the fish in the Royal aquarium at St. Petersburg are known to be 150 years old, and the age of the sacred fish in some of the ponds attached to the Buddhist temples in China is to be counted by centuries, if we are to believe the priests.

An invasion of ants of an office at Everley, England, was lately resisted by spreading about pieces of paper soaked in peppermint oil. The ants disappeared within half an hour, and have not returned.

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Horticulture

The Development of Fruit-Buds.

Prof. E. S. Goff, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has investigated the formation of flower- or fruit-buds on fruit-trees. The main object of the investigation was to be able to tell at what time flower-buds are formed and what kind of special treatment will effect such formation.

The first flower-buds were taken June 1, from the apple, pear, cherry, and plum, and thereafter every ten days to make complete series. These buds were prepared in the usual method employed by botanists for making microscopic sections. Many excellent drawings were made from sections taken from the buds at different stages of development, showing the complete morphology of bud formation.

In the year 1899 the first evidences of flower formation in cherry was from buds cut on July 11. In plums the first evidences of flower-bud formation was July 8; in apple from buds cut June 30 and in pears from buds cut July 21. This seems to show that the beginning of the development of flower-buds follow the season of most rapid growth and continues until interrupted by low temperature in the autumn at which time the buds are well developed and ready to be unfolded with the warmth of spring. It was found that the development of the flower-bud of the previously named fruits ceased to develop some time during October.

Among all flower-buds of apple, cherry, plum and pear, taken up to October 30, there was no positive evidence that the ovules were formed though indications of slight swelling could be noticed of flower-buds from the plum. In one or two cases there were indications of pollen formation, possibly the formation of the pollen-mother-cells.

Flower buds of raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, apricots and grapes were also prepared and examined during the latter half of October for comparison. Among these, the currant and strawberry flowers were well developed, showing both stamens and pistil but no ovules, while in the gooseberry the ovules were plainly visible.

It should be stated that the fall of 1900 was a very favorable one, and that the development of the floral parts in the buds probably reached an unusually high stage of development which would not happen if the season had been less favorable. The investigation was continued during the winter and spring of 1901, in order to discover what changes, if any, took place during the winter, and at what time the development in the spring started. There was no activity apparent in the buds from the freezing weather in the fall until after the middle of March. About this time there was evidence of swelling, which proceeded as the temperature increased. A sudden change in temperature does not immediately arrest the development of flower-buds though the effect tends to check it for a relatively longer period.

The summary of this investigation is best given in Professor Goff's own words and follows herewith:

"The anthers of cherry or apple did not begin to swell perceptibly until after the maximum temperature had reached 70° F. The pollen-mother-cells in the plum and cherry underwent some changes before the temperature had exceeded 50°.

"The embryo flowers appeared in the cherry and plum the past season very slightly earlier than they appeared in 1899. In the apple and pear the date of the first appearance of the embryo flowers the past season was not surely determined.

"Embryo flowers sometimes form in the apple and pear in September as well as in July. The summer and autumn periods of flower-formation may be distinct. The late-formed flowers in the apple and pear may produce, alone, a good fruit-crop the following season.

"The 'side-buds' that developed the past summer on fruit-spurs of the apple that flowered last spring, formed embryo flowers in several varieties before the middle of October.

"The embryo flowers began to form in a tree of the Bokara peach in our station orchard about September 14 the past season.

"In the Clyde strawberry, the first indications of embryo flowers appeared September 20. In the rooted runner plants the flowers appeared at about the same time as in the parent plants.

"Partial defoliation of the buds in the pear on July 5 hastened rather than retarded the formation of the embryo flowers. In the plum and cherry partial defoliation of the fruit spurs just as the embryo flowers were commencing to form did not prevent their forming but slightly reduced their size.

"The embryo flowers commenced to form in the peach and strawberry with the advent of cool nights in September.

"Flower-buds probably do not often, if ever, revert to flower-buds.

"Flower-buds are apparently not structurally different from leaf-buds.

"In the apple, a bud may form flowers the first, second, and third season or even after that. If unduly shaded, it may never form flowers. In favorable seasons for flower-formation, many of the buds formed that season, and nearly all of those formed the preceding two seasons, that have not already flowered, will become flower-buds. An excessive apple-crop results, which is necessarily followed by a light one, because the supply of reserve buds is exhausted."

Cutting Trees for Fuel in August.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is not known to every one that trees cut down in August, the sooner now the better, and left to lie with the branches and foliage on, will season out better in three to five weeks, than if let lie a whole year when cut in winter. Common water elm, when thus cut, makes excellent fuel for heating stoves for the coming winter. I have seen a single block hold fire all night when the draft was shut off. And the durability or keeping-quality of the perishable woods will have their endurance enhanced many times. In fact a white elm pole will last for years and can scarcely be broken. Willow and jack oak or beech all become very durable when thus cut. The simple reason seems to be: The tree stores up its food—sap—toward autumn, for its next year's early growth. If the tree is cut in winter or early spring the sap turns to an acid and destroys the fiber of the outer or sap-wood, and makes the wood doty and rots it. But if cut in August the leaves extract all this sap in a few weeks, and the whole of the wood is seasoned or preserved. By cutting down any of these seemingly worthless timbers, like elms, one can have excellent firewood in a few weeks. Or if one wishes good posts, binding or boom poles, or anything of the kind, it pays to cut them now. You will be surprised to see how soon they dry out and how light they become.

I have two oak gate-posts cut in the summer of 1862—eight inches square and round at the bottom. One of them is doing duty yet after forty-two years. Another fact. Stumps of trees cut at this season will not sprout, for the same reason I suppose, that they have no substance in store for the next year's early start. I have stumps now four years old and not one of them is sprouted.

I might mention further facts, but this is enough to suggest thought and experiment. I have gotten many good things from the agricultural papers and this is one of my contributions in return.

Franklin County.

World's Fair Visitors.

The pavilion erected by the Frisco-Rock Island Systems at Main Entrance of the World's Fair is surely a place of no little interest, in fact, it is one of the many attractions.

Visitors to the World's Fair are cordially invited to inspect the Frisco-Rock Island System building. Here will be



Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can conscientiously recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness, and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains, and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did."—MISS GUILA GANNON, 359 Jones St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary Amateur Art Association.

It is clearly shown in this young lady's letter that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will certainly cure the sufferings of women; and when one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all; and for the absolute cure of all kinds of female ills no substitute can possibly take its place. Women should bear this important fact in mind when they go into a drug store, and be sure not to accept anything that is claimed to be "just as good" as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for no other medicine for female ills has made so many actual cures.

How Another Sufferer Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise your wonderful remedies enough, for they have done me more good than all the doctors I have had. For the last eight years and more I suffered with female troubles, was very weak, could not do my housework, also had nervous prostration. Some days I would remain unconscious for a whole day and night. My neighbors thought I could never recover, but, thanks to your medicine, I now feel like a different woman.

"I feel very grateful to you and will recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all. It has now been four years since I had the last spell of nervous prostration. I only weighed ninety-eight pounds at that time; now I weigh one hundred and twenty-three.

"I consider your Vegetable Compound the finest remedy made. Thanking you many times for the benefit I received from your medicine, I remain, Yours truly, Mrs. J. H. FARMER, 2809 Elliott Ave., St. Louis, Mo."

Remember Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free and all sick women are foolish if they do not ask for it. She speaks from the widest experience, and has helped multitudes of women.

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

found a place of rest, courteous attention, besides, there will be distributed, free of cost, souvenirs and descriptive literature of the Great Southwest. The reader will, undoubtedly, overlook a very important attraction in case of a failure to visit the Frisco-Rock Island System pavilion. Remember, Main Entrance World's Fair.

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 the return, and the inevitable jam at the big Union Station. By all means consider the advantages of the Wabash.

The St. Louis Line Is Open.

The new Rock Island line to St. Louis, the best new railroad ever built in the West, is operating service daily Kansas City to St. Louis, commencing Sunday, June 5, at 7.50 p. m. This is the only line offering passengers a view of the entire World's Fair grounds before stopping at the main entrance.

Tourist Rates.

The Frisco System will issue, during the summer months, Tourist round-trip tickets to various resorts and locations—the Mountains, Lakes and Seashore, at greatly reduced rates, with ample return limit. Call on nearest agent, or address Passenger Traffic Department, St. Louis.

Agriculture

Bromus inermis.

I want to know something about the nature of the grass, Bromus inermis. It is a new grass to us down here. All we know of it is by reading or hearsay. When should it be sown? How much seed to the acre? Where can the seed be had and at what price per bushel? Does the land have to be seeded each season? Is it better for pasture than English blue-grass?

Cowley County. L. WOMER.

There are several species of brome-grass which have been recommended for general culture in the Western States, but the one which far excels all the others, and which has indeed proved to be a wonderful grass, is the Bromus inermis, the smooth, awnless, Russian or Hungarian brome-grass. This grass is a hardy perennial, growing on the average from eighteen inches to three and one-half feet in height but often reaching the height of five and one-half feet or more. It has a very heavy system of roots and underground root stocks, which after it is well established, makes a very dense sod with roots penetrating to the depth of five feet or more, and gives the grass an extreme hardness and marked drouth-resisting qualities.

It is a native of Europe and Asia and has been known for over a hundred years, but was not introduced into this country to any extent until within recent years. This grass is well known as a drouth-resister and, is especially adapted to the Western States, in many localities of which the grasses of the Eastern States do not thrive at their best. It will produce most abundantly on rich soils containing plenty of moisture, but will do much better than most of our grasses on poor, thin soil or in soils lacking in moisture. Because of these hardy qualities I consider it a really wonderful grass, and do not hesitate to recommend it alike for the lowlands of Eastern Kansas and uplands of West-central Kansas.

Bromus inermis starts in the spring (about the same time as Kentucky blue-grass or two weeks earlier than any of our other tame grasses) and makes a vigorous growth at once, providing the weather is at all favorable. At the experimental grass plots at Manhattan, May 18, 1904, it was observed that the Bromus inermis was about twenty inches high when timothy, radtop, orchard-grass and meadow fescue were ten inches high. It was estimated that the brome-grass produced more than twice the amount of forage at this date than any of the above mentioned grasses. This matter of a long growing period is a very important one, as it means the shortening, by at least a month, of the period of feeding dry feed in the winter, or in other words, it means the more economical production of beef, and the growing of a smaller acreage of the exhaustive forage and grain crops. Brome-grass stands tramping of stock exceedingly well, and it is so vigorous in its growth that it will soon "run out" all the common weeds and other grasses.

Bromus inermis also makes a good hay crop, usually being cut twice in a season and yielding from one and a half to four tons per acre, according to the season, the richness of the soil, and the age and thickness of the "stand." It should be cut for hay just after the bloom has fallen. The hay is relished by all kinds of stock, and its feeding value is fully equal to that of prairie or timothy hay.

Grass-seeds are generally of low vitality and require the most favorable conditions for satisfactory growth. If it is desired to seed on ground that requires plowing, the plowing should be done some time before it is desired to seed, and allowed to be thoroughly settled by the rains and by frequent harrowing; or, if it is necessary to seed directly after plowing, the subsurface packer should be used to firm the soil and reestablish capillary action be-

tween the soil and subsoil. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized at the surface. It is simply throwing money away to purchase expensive grass-seed and sow it on cloddy or poorly prepared ground. The seed is very light and chaffy (weighing only fourteen pounds to the bushel), and is more difficult to distribute evenly than the seeds of most of the grasses.

It may, however, be successfully sown in several ways, viz., with wheelbarrow seeder, broadcast by hand, with an ordinary grain-drill, if a small strip of board with nails passing into each feed cup, is operated back and forth in the hopper. The first method is probably the most satisfactory, if a special brome-grass hopper may be had; but good results may be secured with any of these methods. After the seed is distributed, a light harrow should be used to cover it. Bromus inermis may be seeded either in the spring or in the fall, but I believe that the weather conditions are a little more apt to be favorable in the spring. If sown in the fall, sow from the first to the middle of September, and if in the spring, sow as early as a suitable seed-bed can be prepared. It has been recommended to sow eighteen to twenty pounds per acre, but a much smaller amount will probably answer as well if the conditions are favorable. The seed may be secured from any of the reliable seed houses of the West. The price varies from \$10 to \$15 per hundred pounds, depending largely on the grade of seed. A few complaints have been received by the Experiment Station, stating that Bromus inermis was unproductive and not hardy, and ascribed to it many inferior qualities; but upon investigation it has in most instances been found that the grass in question was not the Bromus inermis, but the common chess or some other inferior grass which was sold to the farmer as the true Bromus inermis. It always pays well to buy a good quality of seed, and if you are not able to identify it send a small sample to your State Experiment Station or to some recognized botanist for identification. If you can not afford to buy sufficient seed for a large area, purchase a small amount of seed of a good quality, sow on a well-prepared seed-bed, and grow your own seed with which to seed a larger area. Notwithstanding the hardy qualities of this grass, it can not be considered a pest as it may be eradicated without serious difficulty by breaking and frequent cultivation.

After about the third year the productiveness is materially decreased, because of the excessive root growth which is developed. This is so dense that it fully occupies the soil, there being a large amount of vegetable matter stored up in living tissue which is of no further use to plant growth until some of the plants are destroyed and their roots decomposed and changed into an available form of plant food. Experiments at Manhattan this season indicate that the best method of doing this is by using the breaking plow to turn the sod over, then to follow this with the packer or roller to press the furrow slice down and put it in contact with the soil below. If this treatment is given in the spring, it is probable that the production will be decreased the coming season, but a sufficiently thick and vigorous stand will be secured to produce a good crop the next season. It has not yet been determined what would be the results of such treatment in the fall. The present season at Manhattan has been wet and it may be that the above treatment may be too vigorous for a dry season. Where re-seeding is not too difficult and where the land can be profitably used for the growing of other crops, the most practical method of renewing is by re-seeding.

In order to avoid this unproductive, sod-bound condition as long as possible, it is well to sow Bromus inermis with some other grass or legume. For

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this purpose a legume is to be preferred, because of its beneficial effect in increasing the nitrogen content of the soil. If alfalfa or clover is sown with Bromus inermis the production is not decreased, the soil is enriched, a better quality of hay or pasture is produced, and the sod-bound condition will not occur until after the alfalfa or clover has been crowded out by the brome-grass. On a well-prepared seed-bed ten pounds Bromus inermis, with ten pounds alfalfa or eight pounds of clover should be a sufficient amount of seed. Many farmers object to pasturing their cattle on alfalfa, but I believe the danger is largely eliminated, at least early in the season, if brome-grass is sown with it in about the same proportions. Later in the season the alfalfa grows faster than the brome-grass and the danger of bloating is considerably increased. If it is not thought best to sow Bromus inermis with a legume, I would sow it

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is not the man to succeed him as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. It is no disparagement of any one else to say that the Grange has made greater and more substantial growth during the administration of Aaron Jones than during any period of equal length in the last thirty years. Worthy Master Jones is an organizer and a conserver. He occupies new ground, and in the meantime holds what was occupied before. In other words, he has administrative capacity. We may frankly state, without fear of contradiction, that, as master of the National Grange, he has showed great executive ability; he has been wise, careful, and also unusually progressive, showing executive power of a high order.

The qualities which have made Worthy Master Jones so successful as the executive head of the greatest of farmers' organizations are sufficient assurance that he will succeed admirably as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, if President Roosevelt shall see fit to recognize the Grange by appointing Aaron Jones to succeed Joseph H. Brigham. Moreover, the appointment of Brother Jones would be good politics while securing a man of exceptional ability for an important office.

The Grange does not demand political offices for its leaders, but it desires that they serve the cause of agriculture where they can serve it most effectively.—Grange Bulletin.

The Apiary

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

The National Bee-keepers' Association.

Objects of the association: To promote and protect the interests of its members. To prevent the adulteration of honey. Annual membership fee, \$1.00. Send dues to treasurer. Officers: W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich., president; J. U. Harris, Grand Junction, Col., vice-president; George W. York, Chicago, Ill., secretary; N. E. France, Platteville, Wis., general manager and treasurer.

The Kansas State Bee-keepers' Association.

Officers: Dr. G. Bohrer, Lyons, Kans., president; E. W. Dunham, Topeka, Kans., vice-president; O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kans., secretary; J. J. Measer, Hutchinson, Kans., treasurer. Annual membership fee, \$1.00. Send dues to treasurer. Official organ, Kansas Farmer.

Extracting Honey.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you, through the KANSAS FARMER, kindly answer the following questions:

1. Can we extract honey from frames almost full of honey but having a little sealed brood in center of frame? I have several combs out of deep supers in this shape.

2. How should we fasten foundation in shallow top bars, having but one slot cut in them, and no place for wedge, as in the Hoffman frames, they having two slots, one for wedge and one for the foundation?

I wish you would publish bee notes weekly, as they are always of interest to beekeepers. Your writings are so plainly and lucidly stated that we learners (and there are several in our district) like your notes best of any we see on the subject.

Barber County. MARY BEST.

You can extract your frames of honey, containing more or less brood in them, just as well as any. There is no trouble whatever in extracting combs containing sealed brood, but of course you must not uncap the brood as you do the honey, for that would destroy it. It will not damage the brood even if the extractor is turned fast enough to dislodge all the honey from the comb if the brood is sealed. In extracting combs of unsealed brood, we must be more careful about turning the extractor too fast for if we turn it rapidly, as we ordinarily do, it would throw out the unsealed brood also. We can turn the reel just fast enough to throw out the honey, and yet not damage the brood, but when first attempting to do this, begin turning very slowly, and thus increase the speed until the honey begins coming out, and then hold it to about the same amount of

speed until all or at least most of the honey is thrown out. It is better to let a little honey remain in the comb, than to take chances on destroying the brood. It is not reasonable to expect that we can have all our frames of honey for the extractor free of brood, except that we use queen excluders between the brood chamber and the supers. Some use a queen excluder, which is a sheet of zinc, perforated with holes just of the right size to allow of the worker bees to pass up through and the queen being larger can not get through. These queen excluders are also used to keep the queen from reaching the section boxes in raising comb-honey. But I do not use these myself, as I think them more bother than they are worth, because it makes but little difference if the queen occupies the supers intended for extraction, and it is seldom she goes into the section boxes to lay eggs.

Some queens are so prolific that they need more room for brood than the ordinary brood chamber affords, and in case of extremely strong colonies, we should use an additional upper story, thus making the hive three stories high, giving them room to expand in both brood and honey to their utmost extent.

In regard to fastening foundation in the shallow top bar frame, as this frame is made, I would withdraw the comb guide, push the edge of the foundation in the saw kerf, and tack the comb guide (a strip of wood) fast against it to hold it in place, or lay the foundation down with the edge flat on the top bar and nail the strip of wood on it. Then turn the foundation down and press it in place so it will hang true in the center of frame. We can also put the edge of the foundation in the slot and seal it with melted wax. The wax must not be very hot, but just warm enough to run. The most secure way to fasten foundation in any frame is to have little strips of wood, about one-fourth of an inch square, and nail them down on the edge of the foundation in the center of the under side of the top bar.

It is best to wire all foundation in the brood frames, and nearly all beekeepers do it at present. This makes a substantial frame of comb that will never break down during the heat of summer when the combs are heavy with honey, and they will withstand more rapid handling when extracting or in handling them for any purpose, and especially so when shipping hives of bees. Very fine wire is used for the purpose, and is kept in stock by supply dealers. To wire frames, put three holes in each of the end bars of frames, the one at the top about a half inch below the top bar, the other two equal distance apart; thus having three parallel wires the long way of the frame. Fasten the foundation in the usual manner to the top bar, and after letting it drop down flat and smoothly on the wires, invert the frame, and bend the wire down in the foundation. The wires must not be drawn tight, but left rather slack, scarcely stretched straight. We frequently have much loss of foundation by putting in full sheets, and hiving swarms on them in hot weather without the wire, as the weight of the bees frequently pulls the foundation down in a heap on the bottom board of hive. As a frame of comb built on foundation will last twenty years or more, it certainly pays to wire them all in.

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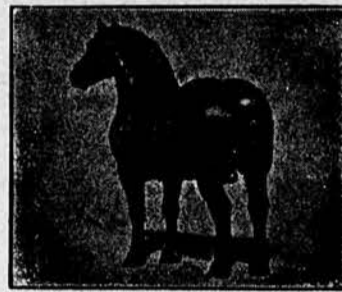
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Kansas State Fair

At Topeka,
September 12 to 17.

M. A. LOW, Pres.

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\$20,000 Offered in Purses and Premiums

The Live Stock Display over the circuit of Western State Fairs this year will be greater than ever, as the exhibitors who are preparing their stables and herds for the St Louis World's Fair will be there but ten days, and before and after exhibiting there will tour the State Fair Circuit. Topeka is on the circuit with Des Moines, Sedalia and Lincoln.

DAN PATCH, the fastest horse in the world, with a record of 1:56 1/4, and the son of that noble Kansan, Joe Patchen, will go against his own half-mile track record on Wednesday.

KANSAS DERBY will be run for the third time on Tuesday, for a purse of \$500 and the Derby trophy cup.

TWO BANDS—Sorrentino's Banda Rossa will give a concert every night of fair week in front of the grandstand. Marshall's famous band will play every afternoon during the races.

THOMAS BASS, the champion saddle horse trainer, will exhibit his high school horses during each of the night concerts.

Unusually attractive premiums in value and numbers, are offered in the Beef Cattle, Dual Purpose Breeds, Dairy Cattle, Draft Horses, Light Horses, Swine, Sheep, Poultry, Dairying, Apiary, Agricultural and Horticultural Departments. Plenty of stalls and pens are provided in each of the live stock departments and ample space for displays in the various divisions.

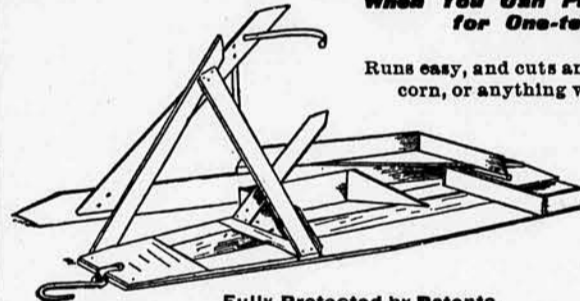
One Fare for Round Trip on all Roads from all Kansas Points

Eleven Purse Races Close September 3.
Eight Stake Races Closed July 1.

A request to the Secretary brings a Premium List and full particulars for the entering of Stock and Agricultural Products in every department.

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Leave Kansas City 6:55, 8:00, 10:10 a. m., 11:10, 9:15, 11:00 p. m., and 12:05 midnight. Ask for your tickets via this line from Kansas City; if you miss one train you will not have long to wait for another.

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