

# KANSAS FARMER

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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The season for sowing alfalfa is about over for 1904. Wheat-sowing in the wheat belt will be accompanied by pleasing anticipations of good prices for the product. There should be a large acreage.

The great fair at Hutchinson is in progress this week. Situated in the heart of one of the finest farming and fruit-producing districts in the country, with many herds of pure-bred live stock and with people whose enterprise is of the kind that succeeds, this fair asks only favorable weather to bring out the crowds and to demonstrate the excellence of Central Kansas.

### THE BIG FAIR AT TOPEKA.

The fair grounds at Topeka presented life and animation last week. This, the World's Fair year, was by many thought to be inauspicious for smaller expositions. But "The Kansas State Exposition Company," seconded by the Topeka Commercial Club, early yielded to the solicitation of the lovers of the light harness horse to arrange a racing meet. The coach- and draft-horse men were not slow in asking that they be allowed to show. Next came the producers of pure-bred cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. It at once became evident that the proposed race-meet would have to be enlarged to a general stock show. At the last moment it was decided to extend the scope by providing awards for agricultural, horticultural, dairy, and household products.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the racing was the leading feature, while the displays of coach and heavy horses, of jacks and mules, and of cattle were not surpassed by anything in this longitude. The swine exhibit was excellent in

quality but the number of herds was greatly reduced on account of the fear of hog-cholera aroused by the prevalence of this disease in many quarters. Regret that the fair was not more representative of the general agricultural advancement of the West was frequently expressed and is fully shared by the KANSAS FARMER. It must be remembered, however, that many predecessors of this fair have, on account of weather conditions and other unfortunate circumstances, proven financial failures. The management felt assured that the amusement-loving public would sustain the races even making it safe to hang up purses as large as \$1,000 on a single race. The management, backed by the Commercial Club, actually pledged themselves to the extent of \$20,000 on the

was almost completely successful. Dispensers of booze made a few attempt to do business on the grounds or in the vicinity. Farmer Stahl, who for his love of law enforcement has become a resident of Topeka instead of enjoying the well-earned quietude of his big farm, and who wears the star of Chief of Police, had such an efficient force on duty that the liquids little more than began to issue from the kegs before the patrol wagon dashed up and received the entire outfit according to law. Just before the close of the fair it was discovered, to the chagrin of the management and of Chief Stahl, that one or two shows ought to have been excluded from the grounds. Mr. Stahl expresses the belief that next year he will be able to so cooperate with the officers of the

may be inclined to speculate in grains—more properly in "bucket shop" maneuvers—to observe that it is one of the tricks of the professionals to seize upon every aspect of the crop situation to cause fluctuations in prices. In this way the amateurs are "shaken out," their money appropriated, and they made almost sure dupes for the first new rise after they shall have become possessed of another supply of money.

There are legitimate fluctuations based on varying crop prospects. By observing these changes carefully, the market is kept approximately in harmony with the prospective supply. But the market manipulators seize upon these changing prospects to produce market fluctuations out of proportion to the importance of the



Showing Horses at Topeka Last Week.

horse show in its various breeds and aspects. The awards on other breeding animals were on such a liberal scale that every exhibitor of meritorious animals went away well satisfied. The fact that every award was at once paid in full and in cash sets a pace which it is to be hoped future events will be able to maintain.

The fair paid all expenses and all premiums and left in the treasury a nest-egg of some thousands of dollars as a guarantee fund for next year. The attempt to have a clean fair

fair as to keep out every objectionable feature. They exclude them in Missouri and it can be done in Kansas.

Doubtless with the prestige and confidence gained on account of having conducted two fairs in succession with financial success in each case, the Exposition Company will be able in future to enlarge the general features and make the middle of September an occasion for coming to Topeka from all parts of the State. With the money derived from liberal patronage and with a clean fair success need not be doubtful.

changes in prospect. When the situation favors slightly lower prices, the "bears" offer to sell large amounts of grain at reduced prices. The amateur speculator who has always bought on margins—i.e., has paid say two cents a bushel on his purchase—is immediately required to "put up" more money to keep his two-cent margin good. He may not have the money with which to meet this requirement, or he may become panic-stricken and decline to invest further on the falling market. In either of these cases his speculative holdings are immediately sold, the commissions and expenses consume most or all of his margins and he loses.

### MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND OPTIONS.

Uncle Sam's weather forecasters suggested the possibility that last week's coolness might send the frost line into Kansas. Fortunately, Old Boreas did not carry his threat into full effect and the south wind brought several days of weather of the kind acceptable to those having late corn. The effect of the favorable corn weather was marked by a decline in the speculative markets for corn and a sympathetic decline in wheat. It will be wise for the amateur who

It will be observed that this amateur speculator at no time in the transaction had any grain in his possession, nor did he expect any, but only to secure a profit on account of a hoped-for advance in price, thus making his "option," or contract, worth more than when he entered into it.

When a sharp decline occurs, the "public" generally sell. This selling movement is not infrequently led by professionals. It is encouraged by

(Continued on page 94.)

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**Agriculture**

**COMING EVENTS.**

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

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.**

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

November 15, Farmers' Institute, Tampa, Marion County, D. D. Socolofsky.

Prof. J. D. Walters and A. M. TenEyck. September 29-30, Farmers' Institute, Denison, Jackson County, A. M. Shaw.

Holton, Kans. Prof. Henrietta W. Calvin and Asst. V. M. Shoemith.

October 20, First District Federation of Women's Clubs, Leavenworth, Kans. Mrs. W. H. Smith, Seneca, Kans. Prof. Henrietta W. Calvin.

**Remarks About Injurious Grasshoppers.**

E. S. TUCKER, MUSEUM ASSISTANT IN SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE.

Among numerous inquiries about insects, received during the summer, the complaint of injurious grasshoppers in Western Kansas forms an important part. As a discussion on the subject of injurious grasshoppers would occupy much space, only such matters as those suggested by the communications are presented at this time for publication to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER.

For further information, two bulletins can be supplied to any applicant who will enclose to the writer amount of postage required for mailing. The bulletins are entitled, "The More Destructive Grasshoppers of Kansas," postage 1 cent, and "Alfalfa, Grasshoppers, Bees: Their Relationship," postage 7 cents.

**CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF GRASSHOPPERS.**

Have you anything in the line of a grasshopper disease? The grasshoppers are very bad and threaten to destroy the alfalfa, and we would like to destroy them in some way. They are also doing some damage to the wheat. Great Bend, Kans., June 20, 1904.

The artificial infection of grasshoppers with contagious or fungous diseases has not yet reached a practical

point of success. An experiment was tried at the University of Kansas in 1891 by Prof. V. L. Kellogg, who attempted to inoculate two common injurious kinds of grasshoppers from Garden City with the gray fungus of chinch-bugs by confining the grass-

hoppers with diseased chinch-bugs. He was unsuccessful. A bulletin entitled, "Alfalfa, Grasshoppers, Bees: Their Relationship," which is issued by the department of entomology, University of Kansas, can be furnished on request, for postage, 7 cents, and it treats of the practical methods of combating grasshopper attacks. Prof. S. J. Hunter, the author, mentions a locust fungus which he found affecting grasshoppers in some localities, as follows:

"This disease can be readily detected when present, by the general observer, by the number of dead locusts clinging to the tops of the alfalfa, weeds, or grass. On July 21 I found this fungus, for the first time this year, at work in one corner of a small alfalfa-field three miles east of Syracuse, Hamilton County. I returned to this place two weeks later, hoping to attain some valuable data upon the natural spread of this disease. This second visit showed that there had been no noticeable spread of the disease. Dead grasshoppers, in about the same numbers, in practically the same corner of the field, were to be seen. I did not find the disease working in any other portion of this field. I found a few dead grasshoppers that had died from this disease in two spots in two different alfalfa-fields in Edwards County. In no place, however, did I note anything that could be in any way considered an epidemic, nor any evidences that would induce favorable conclusions concerning this disease as a valuable check to the increase of this locust."

A report of an investigation conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture was printed in the Yearbook for 1901, under the title of "Experimental Work with Fungous Diseases of Grasshoppers," by L. O. Howard, chief entomologist. A South African fungus was introduced into the United States for field experiments with varying results. To quote from this paper, he says, regarding the possibility of artificial propagation of insect diseases:

"With regard to grasshoppers, however, some work has been done which seems to indicate that there may be a practical side to the artificial propagation of their diseases, and this possibility has seemed sufficiently pronounced to instigate a good deal of work.

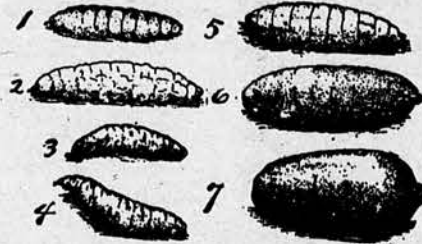
"An effective enemy of grasshop-

pers upon some plant, and to cling tightly after death, in the manner shown in figures."

**GRASSHOPPER PARASITES.**

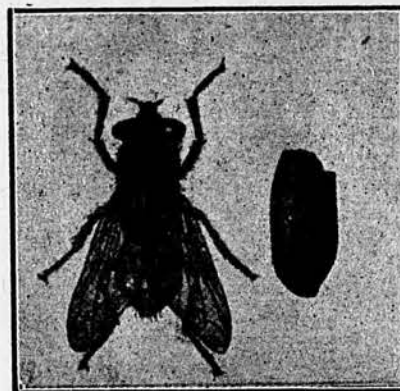
Maggots of Parasitic Flies, and the Locust-Mite.

Western Kansas is again pestered with the grasshoppers. We are using every means that we know of to exterminate them, but it seems impossible to get rid of them. A short time ago I heard that they were dying a few miles west of this city, and I wrote to the party from whom this report started. He mailed me some of the dead grasshoppers and gave me the following information: "We have caught some sickly acting 'hoppers and upon dissecting them we found in their chests one or more small worms sim-



ilar to maggots. In one case, we found a single maggot about 1/8 inch long. I believe these worms come from little red eggs appearing under the 'hopper's wings, almost invariably clinging to the 'hopper's back." These eggs, if they are eggs, seem to annoy the 'hoppers very much. They scratch and almost tear their wings off. It occurs to me now would be a good time to look up the insect that deposits these eggs. Why can you not send some competent person from your institution to investigate? I will be pleased to hear from you upon the matter. Garden City, Kans., July 17, 1904.

Among the natural enemies of grasshoppers, many Sarcophagid and Tachinid flies play an important part in suppressing the host. These flies have been observed fitting about young grasshoppers during the period of their last moult, when their soft, viscid bodies become an easy prey on which the flies can lay their eggs; or

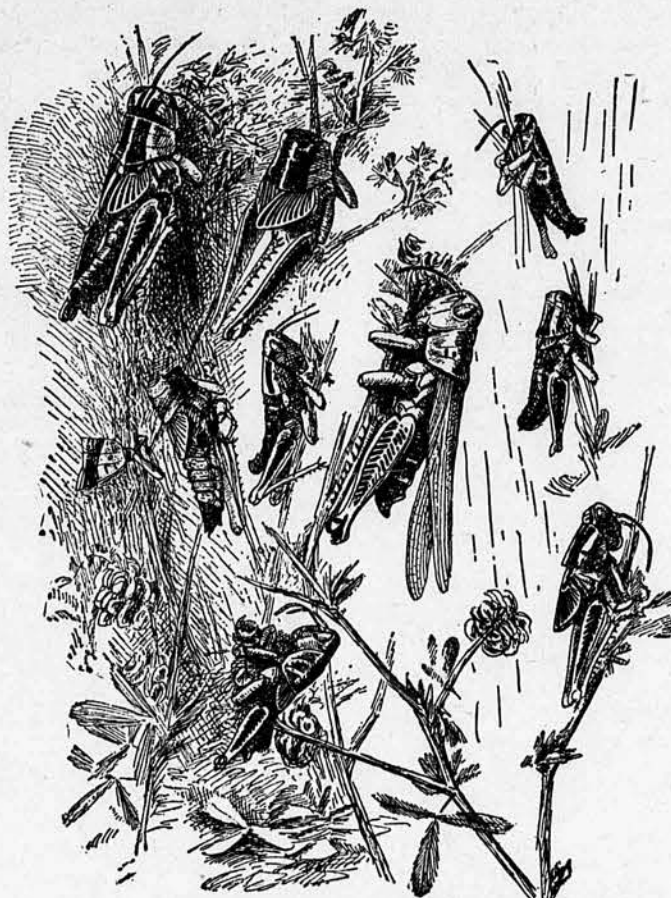


A parasitic fly reared from a grasshopper. Its own pupa case by its side; both enlarged. (From "Alfalfa, Grasshoppers, Bees; their Relationship," by S. J. Hunter.)

the flies may deposit their eggs on the backs of grasshoppers when their wings are spread in flying. The egg soon hatches into a maggot which feeds until full-grown within the body of the locust, when it comes forth and passes through a stage of transformation or development into a winged fly. Meanwhile the death of the grasshopper results.

Prof. S. J. Hunter, who investigated the conditions of grasshopper damage in Western Kansas in 1897 and 1898, and published the results of his work in the bulletin entitled, "Alfalfa, Grasshoppers, Bees: Their Relationship," which is still available for distribution) cost of postage only being required), reported that in 1897, 12 per cent of his captures were parasitized by diptera, and in 1898 20 per cent of his captures showed parasitism by flies.

Mr. Theo. H. Sheffer has informed me that during his visit to Ottawa County, two years ago, flies were so thick in the grass that their buzzing



A view of grasshoppers dead or dying from entomophthorous disease—natural size. (From Howard, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

pers is known as Empusa grylli. This form also attacks certain caterpillars, as well as grasshoppers, and it is widespread, being found in many parts of the world. The tendency of a grasshopper or a caterpillar affected by this disease is to crawl upward, usually

point of success. An experiment was tried at the University of Kansas in 1891 by Prof. V. L. Kellogg, who attempted to inoculate two common injurious kinds of grasshoppers from Garden City with the gray fungus of chinch-bugs by confining the grass-

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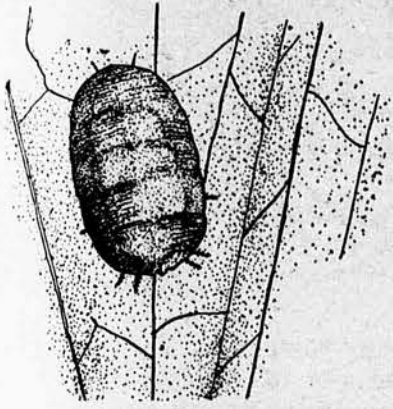
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was heard constantly, and whenever a grasshopper was startled into flight, numbers of flies darted after it instantly.

What you have supposed to be "little red eggs appearing under the hopper's wings" are likely red mites, illustrated in accompanying figure. "These



Red mite, Trombidium locustarum, on membrane of wing of locust; much enlarged. (From "Alfalfa, Grasshoppers, Bees; their Relationship," by S. J. Hunter.)

were found," writes Professor Hunter, "in some instances, in such numbers on the under side of the wings of the Differential Locust as to cause the wings to stand out from the body. Locusts with one wing or both wings eaten off were found. The wings of many were rendered useless for flight by this mite. According to Riley, this mite drops from the wings when nearly full grown, passes through the pupal state, and comes forth an eight-legged mite to spend the winter, a part of its food being locusts' eggs. In the spring, the females deposit from 300 to 400 eggs, which hatch out as young, six-legged mites, that attach themselves to some host, the one chiefly chosen being the locust. This is one of the most effectual enemies of the locust. It is familiar to all."

THE DIFFERENTIAL AND TWO-STRIPED LOCUST.

Two common kinds of grasshoppers received from Garden City, Kans., August 12, are the Differential Locust



A, differential locust; b, two-striped locust; to show difference in markings, when wings are folded; natural size. (From "Common Injurious Insects of Kansas," by V. L. Kellogg.)

(*Melanoplus differentialis*, Uhler), and the Two-Striped Locust (*Melanoplus bivittatus*, Say.). Both are nearly the same in size but the difference in markings is easily perceived as shown by the figures.

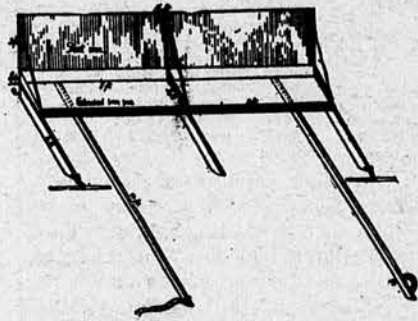
BEST METHODS OF COMBATING LOCUSTS.

Following the instructions given in the bulletin previously noted, "Alfalfa, Grasshoppers, Bees: Their Relationship," Professor Hunter recommends the hopped-dozer as the most effectual mechanical contrivance. His description follows:

THE HOPPER-DOZER.

"It has been shown that methods of soil culture which include the turning of the ground annually will destroy the locusts' eggs placed therein. It is evident, however, that some may escape and others hatch from undisturbed roadsides and pasture lands. To destroy these before the egg-laying time means not only a cessation of the damages caused by these, but also that every female killed causes a reduction of the number of young the following year to the amount of at least 100 individuals.

"The simplest and most effectual machine, the one used by the department in its field-work this year, is commonly known as the hopper-dozer. The plan of construction, it is believed, can be best set forth by means of a sketch, giving dimensions of material used and showing positions in which each part is placed. Hon. Thos. H. Ford, of Syracuse, kindly sent me the plan of the one made under our direction and successfully used by him this season, and this is here shown. This machine cost Mr. Ford, in complete form ready for use, five dollars.



Plan for hopper-dozer. (From "Alfalfa Grasshoppers, Bees; their Relationship," by S. J. Hunter.)

"The pans are more readily constructed from two sheets of galvanized iron, and more easily handled. These pans should be two feet wide, four inches deep in front and eight inches at back. While it can not be easily shown in the sketch, yet it must be understood that these pans are laid upon 1 by 4 boards previously nailed to runners. The height of the runners is not given, since that depends upon the height of crop to be protected. It is important that there be no timbers in front of pan, so that the front line of the pan may come in contact with the grain passed over. The insects then fall directly into the fluid.

"When the machine is ready for use, place two buckets of water and one-half gallon of coal-oil in each pan, and then drive back and forth across the end of the field where the grasshoppers are entering until you have filled the pans; remove insects, replenish with oil and water, and continue until the field is rid of the pest.

There will be many grasshoppers strike the sheet-iron back, drop into the pans and immediately jump out again. Those farmers who watched the experiments this year were at first of the opinion that the locusts that jumped out had jumped away "to live another day." The writer asked those interested to watch the insects and note the actions of a grasshopper that had jumped out. In every case the report was that the insect "became sick and soon died." In fact, persons going over fields where a day or so before the hopper-dozer had been at work were impressed with the number of dead grasshoppers scattered about on the ground. An examination showed the presence of coal-oil upon the body.

"This coal-oil and water is an external irritant, and my observations have been that the mixture is more effective than the pure oil alone.

"The use of the machine may be best shown by examples. In Ford County this season a large tract of alfalfa was cut, and the locusts at once began moving into a large field of Kafir-corn which had been sown broadcast. The hopper-dozer was drawn back and forth across the end of the corn-field nearest the alfalfa land until a portion of the field about twenty rods deep had been gone over. Here it was apparent that there were very few grasshoppers; or, in other words, the advance line of the locusts' march only extended twenty rods into the field. Two days later the same amount of ground was covered, but not as many insects were taken. Grasshoppers no longer entered this corn and the hopper-dozer was no longer used at this point.

"It has been my experience with this machine that after it has passed over vegetation it does not injure the plants, but in some way renders vegetation distasteful to the grasshoppers, so that they turn their course and seek food elsewhere.

"I have observed that these native grasshoppers enter a field from one

corner or side, and that they are not as a rule scattered over the whole field, but occur in great numbers in patches. This being the case, it is evident that with very little labor with this machine the products of a field can be given full opportunity to mature.

"Mr. Ford, of Hamilton County, used this machine to protect the alfalfa seed crop. He did not stop, however, with guarding this field, but caught them wherever they were to be found. Some weeks after I left, Mr. Ford wrote me: 'I am catching them whenever I get time, and I am now satisfied it is a solution of the grasshopper problem.' The machine is much more efficient upon bright, warm days, when the insects are upon the vegetation and active, than upon cold, cloudy days, when the young locusts are resting sluggishly upon the ground."

POISONED BAITS.

After grasshoppers become full-grown, numbers of them are apt to fly beyond range of operations with a hopper-dozer; besides, in gardens or after crops are well along in growth, the hopper-dozer would be impracticable. Then poisoned baits can be resorted to. One is the bran bait. But a cheaper formula for a bait which is called the Criddle mixture has been highly recommended in Manitoba. It is prepared as follows: 1 part Paris green, 2 parts salt, and 40 parts horse dung, by measure, the whole to be well mixed with water till soft, but not sloppy, and scattered over the infested places. The claim is made for this preparation that it will attract insects for some distance around it, and will prove effective for several weeks, although it is better for use when fresh.

Oklahoma Wheat Experiments.

PRESS BULLETIN OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The past season in Oklahoma was not an ideal one so far as the production of wheat is concerned. A wet spring in 1903 was followed by a comparatively dry summer, consequently, wheat ground that was not plowed and worked down at an early date did not contain a full supply of moisture, and crops grown upon such soil suffered severely before the end of the season. Generally speaking, the major portion of the wheat in Eastern Oklahoma made a fair growth during the fall and gave promise of good returns for the coming harvest, but the dry weather throughout the latter part of the winter and early spring changed the outlook materially. In fact, at the latter part of the month of April it was doubtful whether the wheat crop would even return the seed which had been used. The rainfall from November 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904, was but 3.08 inches. Rain commenced to fall April 22 and from May 4 to the date of ripening the supply of moisture in the soil was not lacking. The wheat revived and continued improving up to the time of maturity. The crop, however, was well advanced when the first rains fell and there was less chance for marked improvement to take place than if these showers had occurred at an earlier date. It was a noticeable fact that the wheat plants did not tiller to the same extent this season as in seasons when the supply of moisture was fairly abundant during the growing period. Even in places where the wheat did tiller, that portion of the plant dried up long before the advent of rain. In spite of these adverse conditions the work of the year has not been a total failure. The results of the work in the fields will lead to the establishment of certain principles which have already been advocated as essential factors in the production of maximum crops in Oklahoma. Within the past year the following question has been presented repeatedly: "How may I increase the yield of wheat on my farm?" A study of the results which are presented in connection with the work carried out at the experiment station will enable one to obtain an intelligent answer. The course to follow can be indicated in three distinct statements: 1. The application of barnyard manure will in-

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crease the yield per acre materially. 2. Thorough cultivation should not be overlooked. 3. The selection of good seed is an important consideration.

During the past year the following experiments have been conducted with wheat: Continuous cropping with and without manure; wheat in rotation with other crops, with and without manure; time of plowing; time of seeding; variety test; pasturing; and a comparison of some of the best varieties in the station list upon extreme upland soil. A short summary of a portion of this work is given now so that the men who are interested in wheat culture may have the information at hand for immediate reference. An extended report will be given later.

WHEAT, CONTINUOUS, WITH AND WITHOUT MANURE.

In 1893 an acre of virgin soil was laid out and seeded to wheat and cropped continuously with wheat without the addition of fertilizer or manure of any kind until the fall of 1898, when the acre was divided into two plats. One of these received an application of barnyard manure at the rate of 15 tons per acre in the fall of 1898 and another application at the rate of 11 tons per acre in the fall of 1899. Since then no manure or fertilizer has been applied. The remaining half of the original plat has received no manure or fertilizer whatever, but the ground has been cropped continuously to wheat since the experiment was started in 1893. In the summer of 1903 the two plats were plowed July 29, to a depth of seven inches. The soil was quite dry at the time of plowing and turned up somewhat lumpy in places. The subsequent treatment was of such a nature as to bring the plats into good condition in regard to tilth, and throughout the summer they were harrowed occasionally in order to conserve as much moisture as possible. Both plats were seeded September 19 to Fultz wheat at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. The soil was in first-class condition at this time, and the seed germinated readily. From the commencement of the growing season to the time of harvest the plants on the manured ground made a stronger growth than the plants on the unmanured soil. The following table gives the results for the present year and the total amount of grain and straw produced by the respective plats during six years, also the average for this period:

	Yield per acre, 1903-4		A. v. bus. 6 yrs.	Produced in six years, per acre.	
	Grain, bus.	Straw, tons.		Grain, bus.	Straw, tons.
Manured...	15.7	0.73	27.6	165.8	12.45
Unmanured	12.6	0.57	17.7	106.3	6.66

During a period of six years the manured ground produced 59.5 bushels of grain and 5.79 tons of straw per acre more than the unmanured ground. In comparing the average yields of grain upon these two plats for six years there is a difference of 9.9 bushels per acre in favor of the manured plat. The difference in the yields for the past year is not very large, yet in view of the fact that no manure or fertilizer has been applied to plat 1 for five years, 3.1 bushels remain in favor of the latter. The quality of the grain from the manured plat was superior to the grain produced on the unmanured plat.

WHEAT IN ROTATION, WITH AND WITHOUT MANURE.

Four half-acre plats are used in this experiment, two of these plats receiving manure at varying intervals, while the remaining two are given no manure whatever. The manured plats received an application of barnyard manure at the rate of 14 tons per acre in the spring of 1902. Since that time they have received no further applications. The following five-year rotation is carried out on these plats: First year, castor beans; second year, Kafir-corn; third year, cotton; fourth year, oats; fifth year, wheat and soybeans. In the summer of 1903 the plats were all plowed by July 29 and worked down thoroughly with an Acme harrow as soon as plowing was completed. The soil was kept in good condition up to September 19, when

all the plats were seeded to Fultz wheat at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. The wheat made an excellent growth in the fall, but received a check in the winter and spring from the dry weather. The following yields were obtained from these plats.

Average yield:

	Grain, bus. per a.	Straw, tons per a.	Test from machine.
Manured .....	19.7	1.27	58.6
Unmanured .....	17.7	.89	58.6

There is a difference of 2 bushels of grain and .38 ton of straw per acre in favor of the manured ground. The quality of the grain upon all plats was about equal. The yield of grain on this series is in advance of the average yield obtained on other fields this season. It would appear that the rotation carried out on this field has had a beneficial effect upon the soil and thus has influenced the yield to some extent.

EARLY, MEDIUM, AND LATE PLOWING.

In this trial, duplicate plats were used in each case and the plowing was done July 18, August 14, and September 17, the soil being turned to a depth of seven and one-half inches. All the plats were worked down as soon as the plowing was completed and they were given a stroke with the harrow after each shower. Very little difficulty was experienced in plowing the early plats in July. The soil was quite dry, however, and turned up lumpy in places, but the plats were in fair condition after the disk had been used upon them. The August plowing was a little more difficult than the July plowing. At this time all the plats contained about the same percentage of moisture, but from this date to September 15 there was a gradual decrease in the percentage of moisture found in the unplowed plats. These were by this time well covered with weeds, hence the moisture was taken up rapidly from the soil. Again, further loss of moisture occurred at the time of plowing, for the large quantity of weeds which had accumulated prevented the soil from settling into a compact seed-bed, and as the particles of soil remained loose and open, the moisture had ample time to escape, thus leaving the plats in a very dry condition. Light showers fell prior to the time for plowing these plats and the soil became quite moist to the depth of four inches; thus the soil was not difficult to turn. The early and medium plowing were in excellent condition to receive this rain and by giving light cultivation immediately the entire amount of moisture which had fallen was conserved for the growing crop. The six plats were drilled to Fulcaster wheat on September 18 at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. The grain germinated readily on the early and medium plowing but made a slow and imperfect germination on the late plowing. The difference in the growth of the wheat on these plats which was in favor of the wheat on the early plowing was decidedly marked during the entire season. The following table gives the results for the year, with the average for five years:

	Yield per acre, 1904.		Average for 5 years.	
	Grain, bus.	Straw, tons.	Grain, bus.	Straw, tons.
Early plowing....	15.25	0.82	27.05	1.39
Medium plowing..	12.54	0.56	24.16	1.19
Late plowing .....	7.51	0.34	22.05	1.15

The early plowing during the past season gave a return of 7.74 bushels per acre more than the late plowing and 2.71 bushels per acre more than the medium plowing. The quality of the grain from the early plowed ground was superior to the grain from the late plowing. In the average yield for five years the early plowing has the advantage in respect to yield. Moisture is an important item in the production of any crop, and this was especially true in connection with the wheat crop within the past season. The ground that was plowed early contained a higher percentage of moisture at the time of seeding than soil that was plowed late.

EARLY, MEDIUM, AND LATE SEEDING.

The plan in this experiment has been to make a seeding September 15

for early seeding, October 15 for medium seeding, and November 15 for late seeding. Six large plats were used in the work, each seeding being carried out in duplicate. The ground was all plowed by August 7 and was then worked down with a disk harrow. The soil was quite dry at this date and in places turned over rather lumpy, but it was all in excellent condition by seeding time. The results for the year are given in the following table, also the average yields of the respective plats for the past five years. Red Russian wheat was used in the experiment:

	Yield per acre, 1904.		Average per acre for 5 years.	
	Grain, bus.	Straw, tons.	Grain, bus.	Straw, tons.
Early seeding....	10.41	0.42	27.54	1.36
Medium seeding..	13.24	0.48	27.49	1.41
Late seeding .....	8.01	0.46	*17.37	*1.08

\*Average for four years.

The medium seeding plats gave a return of 2.83 bushels per acre more than the early seeding plats. This can be explained by the fact that the wheat on the former plat was not as far advanced as the wheat on the early seeding plat when the spring rains came, hence, the wheat had a much better chance to make greater improvement during the month of May. In taking the average of the early and medium seedings for five consecutive years we find that there is practically no difference in the yield resulting from the respective treatments. The medium seeding for the past season is 5.23 bushels per acre in advance of the late seeding, while the average yields in five years give a still greater difference than this. The late seeding is often quite uncertain, owing to the fact that the plants get a poor start so far as growth is concerned, and when adverse conditions are met they are not able to stand the rough treatment as well as in cases where the root and top become well developed. On the other hand it should be noted that the early seeding favors the development of the Hessian fly, thus in sections where the fly is prevalent, seeding in October would be preferable to the September seeding.

VARIETY TEST.

This experiment includes thirty varieties this season. Most of these have been grown for a number of years on the station farm. Several new varieties were added to the list last fall, but none of these made any better showing than the old varieties which had been well tested and are undoubtedly varieties which can be grown in Oklahoma with success. In fact, the new varieties gave much lower yield than the new varieties included in the old list. The yields this year in the case of all varieties are much lower than those reported last season. The dry weather during the winter and spring months was the cause of this reduction. The early wheats suffered to a greater extent than the late wheats. It was also a noticeable fact that the hard wheats appeared to withstand the dry weather and return better yields per acre than the soft wheats. A short list of some of the most important varieties with yields per acre is given below: Turkey, 16.32; Missouri Blue Stem, 15.76; Sibley's New Golden, 15.40; Crimean, 14.66; Meissenburg, 13.27; Banat, 13.01; Early Ripe, 12.46; Pester Boden, 12.28; Theiss, 12.10; Big English, 11.91; Fultz, 11.55; Red Russian, 10.87; Early Red Clawson, 10.81; Fulcaster, 10.20 bushels.

The following varieties yielded less than ten bushels per acre: Big Frame, Zimmerman, Pickaway, German Emperor, New Red Wonder, Oregon Red, Gypsy Amber, Paris, Fultz-Mediterranean, White Wonder, Frost Proof May, Malakoff, Belgian, and Mediterranean.

A variety of Macaroni wheat, seed of which was purchased from a firm in Guthrie, yielded 8.35 bushels per acre.

The above wheats were grown on small areas and because of the low yields, the station is unable to supply seed wheat this season. The results of the experiment in pasturing wheat will be published later.



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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.

October 1, 1904—Poland-Chinas, J. Clarence Norton, Moran, Kans.  
 October 6, 1904—Poland-Chinas, William Plummer, Barclay, Kans.  
 October 13, 1904—Percherons, Clydes, Standard-bred, Shetlands and mules, C. D. McPherson, Fairfield, Iowa.  
 October 13, 1904—C. O. Hoag, Mound City, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
 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 20, 1904—Poland-Chinas, L. P. Fuller, Morrowville, Kans.  
 October 20, 1904—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo.  
 October 22, 1904—Poland-Chinas, Republic County Breeders' Combination sale at Belleville, H. B. Walter, Manager.  
 October 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.  
 October 28, 1904—Sabetha Combination Sale, Jas. P. Lahr, Manager, Sabetha, Kans.  
 October 28, 1904—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
 October 28, 1904—Combination sale Poland-Chinas at Clay Center, J. R. Johnson, Manager.  
 November 1, 1904—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans., Duroc-Jersey swine.  
 November 3, 1904—H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
 November 4, 1904—Shorthorns and Duroc-Jerseys, Burden, J. F. Stoecker, Manager.  
 November 11, 1904—Combination Sale of Poland-Chinas, Girard, Kans.  
 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—Dicinson County Shorthorn Breeders' annual sale, Hope, Kans.; C. W. Taylor, Manager.  
 November 29, 1904—Holdeman's Holsteins at Topeka.  
 November 29, 1904—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Chicago.  
 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, Plattsburg, Mo., Herefords at Kansas City.  
 January 20, 1905—Poland-Chinas at Girard, H. N. Holdeman.  
 January 24, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kansas, Poland-China bred sow sale.  
 January 26, 1905—G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Iowa, Duroc-Jerseys.  
 February 1, 2, 3, 4, 1905—Percherons, Shorthorns, Poland-Chinas, Wichita, Kans.; J. C. Robinson, 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.

### The Varying Demands of the Market for Fat Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is fully as important to know what not to do as to know what to do. In fact more of the mistakes in management and methods made by cattle-feeders arise from a lack of knowledge of conditions governing the varying demand for different classes and weights of cattle, hence in many instances they do the right thing but at the wrong time. The purpose of this article is to offer some suggestions which we hope may be found helpful in pointing out a few of the rocks in the feeder's pathway and outlining a shorter and more direct road to the desired objective point. Being upon the market every day we have ample opportunity to observe wherein feeders err both in the feeding and marketing of their cattle.

For example, it is by no means unusual for a feeder to fatten a light-weight drove of steers to come to market at a time when beeves of heavy weight are in most demand and the best sellers, or vice versa. This, of course, does not apply to yearlings, there being a steady and reliable demand for well-fattened "baby beef" at all times and seasons. Perhaps the most common error is that of feeding heavy cattle into a hot-weather market; that is, for shipment during the latter part of May and the months of June and July, when light handy-weight carcasses are required by the trade.

Steers scaling 1,400 to 1,500 pounds are good sellers any time between the first of August and first of April, but during the last half of April and the months of May, June, and July the handy-weights are most sought after and are the best sellers. Although a few loads of heavy cattle can be disposed of to fair advantage during the latter months, the demand centers principally upon the light-weights. A few years ago the export trade demanded cattle as heavy as could be had, but this is changed and the same conditions now apply abroad as in this country. While heavier cattle are

used by the exporters during the winter months, the last of April and forepart of May they begin to call for steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400 pounds.

Last June we received a consignment of steers that averaged 1,900 pounds on the market. They were, of course, entirely too heavy, and only one or two buyers could use them at any price. It is a law of trade that the less competition there is for any commodity the lower the price must be, hence feeders should diligently endeavor to cater to the demands of the market, thus insuring the broadest possible competition for their cattle. While the owner of the 1,900-pound beeves alluded to above was producing them, he could have fed and turned off two crops of steers, turning his investment twice instead of once, and, what is more important, realizing a profit instead of sustaining a loss, as there can be no money in producing cattle of the above extreme weight under present conditions. Our experience teaches us that short-fed cattle, as a rule, make the most money; that where good thin cattle weighing 800 to 900 pounds are bought during the months of October and November they can be carried along on fall pasture, corn-stalks, and other cheap feed, until—say the first of March—feeding a little corn during January and February to keep them gaining; then putting them on full feed about March 1 they could be finished to good advantage for the May, June, and July market, at which time they will sell within 15@25 cents per hundred of heavy steers that cost 50 to 75 cents per hundredweight more to produce. Handled in this way beef can be produced at a reasonable cost, and the feeder escapes a great deal of rough-weather feeding during January and February, at which time cattle make little gain, as it takes most of the corn they eat to maintain animal heat.

Another plan which we think can be followed to good advantage is to buy half-fat heavy steers during September and feed them ninety to one hundred days. Cattle with weight can usually be fed the above length of time to make money. It is very important to buy for this purpose steers weighing 1,150 to 1,250 pounds, the heavier the better, as such cattle with one hundred days' feeding can be made heavy enough for export, whereas if a man starts in with steers weighing 950 to 1,000 pounds he can only make them suitable for dressed-beef purposes. In other words, with the same amount of feed and labor the heavier steers will bring 25 to 40 cents per hundredweight more than the light-weights, because they will be suitable for the best-paying trade.

By following the above plan a man can make two feeds per year, and utilize a great amount of cheap feed which would otherwise go to waste.

CHAS. O. ROBINSON,  
(Of Clay, Robinson & Co.)

### Valuable Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a case that I am sure will interest a host of KANSAS FARMER readers. I have a lot of young sows that were bred three months ago, and about a month ago a friend informed me that he had not had any trouble with his young sows since he had been raising them on alfalfa. As I had no pasture fenced so I could let them run out, I cut the alfalfa with a scythe and carried it to them once a day, about what they would eat up; and so far the result has been entirely satisfactory. Four have had pigs without having need of help. They are very small, close-made, full-blooded Poland-China sows. Alfalfa is better than all extractors.

AMow me to say that I have used for several months the anti-blackleg and abortion compound given in the KANSAS FARMER, and up to this time without having any case of blackleg or an abortion, while a few miles away there have been several cases of blackleg. BENJAMIN NICHOLSON,  
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## McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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### Color in Shorthorns.—XXII.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I now take up the class of senior bull calves at the last American Royal. The first prize was Parkdale Victor 206228 (red). His sire is red and dam is roan. His paternal grandsire is red and white, and paternal grandam red. His maternal grandsire is red, and maternal grandam roan. Three of his great grandsires are red, and the fourth is the celebrated roan show-bull, St. Valentine 121014 (bred in Canada where there is no "red craze") whose sire and dam are roans. Of his four great grandams, one is red a little white, two are red, one is white. In the fourth generation, four are roan, one light roan, one red roan, two red with white marks, one red a little white, one red and white, two cows of color unknown, and four are red.

Second, Nonpareil Perfection 206647 (roan). His maternal progenitors for three generations are all red. His sire and paternal grandsire and one great grandsire are roans.

Third, Archer's Best 197617 (dark roan). His dam and maternal grandsire are roans. His sire is a red bull (bred by Duthie of Scotland), whose sire is a roan.

Fourth, Hampton's First 206224 (red). His sire is dark roan, and dam red. His two grandsires are roan, and his two grandams red. One great grandsire is roan; one is red roan; two are red. One great grandam is roan; one is red roan; two are red.

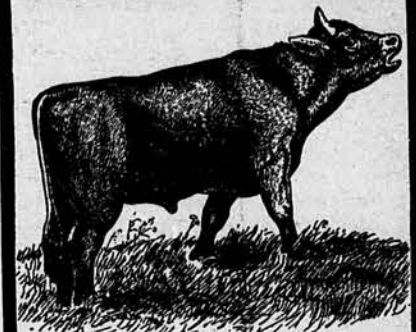
Fifth, Gwendoline-Victor (red). Sire and dam are red. In second generation one is roan, one is red with white marks, two are red. In third generation six are red and two roan. In fourth generation eleven are red, one is yellow red, one red a little white, one red with white marks, one roan, one color unknown.

Sixth, Silvery Knight 206653 (roan). His sire is red and dam roan. His grandsires and one grandam are red. One grandam is roan. Two of his great grandsires are red and two are roan. One of the latter is the great roan show-bull, St. Valentine 121014 (bred in Ontario), whose sire is a roan and dam a light roan. Two of his great grandams are red, and two are roan.

Seventh, Dare Devil 204007 (red). His sire and dam are red. Of his grandsires and grandams three are red, one is red a little white. In the third generation four are red, one red a little white, one roan, two are English cows, color unknown.

Eighth, Victor Orange 2d 209729 (red). His sire and dam are red. His grandsires and grandams are all red. In the third generation seven are red and one roan. In the fourth generation nine are red, one yellow red, one red a little white, one roan, one red

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PERCHERONS.

Aged stallion—First to J. Crouch & Son on Martin 51034; second to J. Crouch & Son on Conquerant 46715; third to Crouch & Son on Albatross 46329; fourth to F. H. Schrepel on Keota Scroggan 24855.

FRENCH COACH.

Aged stallion—First to F. H. Schrepel on Price R.

CLYDESDALES.

Aged stallion—First to Alexander Bradley on Sir Given Jr., owned by Alexander Bradley, Topeka.

GERMAN COACH.

Aged stallion—First to J. Crouch & Son on Avon; second to J. Crouch & Son on Jimmy; third to J. Crouch & Son on Nemo; fourth to J. Crouch & Son on Betelins.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Aged boar—First to Dietrich & Spaulding on Chief Ideal 2d.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Aged boar—Second to W. A. Scofield on Rural 15971.

Senior yearling—First to Peter Blocher on Queen's Boy.

Junior yearling—First to H. J. Lane on pig by Shawnee Orion; second to H. J. Lane on pig by Shawnee Orion.

Senior boar pig—First and second to Peter Blocher.

Junior boar pig—First to F. L. McClellan on pig by Lord Bacon; second to W. N. Corder on De Soto's Model; third to W. M. Corder on Look Me Up.

Aged sow—First to Peter Blocher on Trixie's Perfection; second to Peter Blocher on Bessie V.; third to W. A. Scofield.

Senior yearling—First to Peter Blocher on Standard Goldie; second to Peter Blocher on Betty; third to W. A. Scofield.

Junior yearling—First to Peter Blocher on Faultless Queen; second to Peter Blocher on Sarah Jane.

Senior sow pig—First to W. G. Whittecher on Jennie Queen; second and third to Peter Blocher on pig by Big Joe.

Junior sow pig—First, second, and third to W. G. Whittecher.

Aged herd—First to Peter Blocher.

Breeder's young herd—First to W. G. Whittecher; second to Peter Blocher.

Produce of sow, under 6 months—First to W. G. Whittecher; second to F. L. McClellan.

First and second to Peter Blocher; third to F. L. McClellan.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans., was the only exhibitor. He was present with the same herd with which he won the prizes at the Missouri State Fair and the Franklin County, Kansas, Fair.

Three-year-old jack—First on King Jumbo; second on Royal.

Two-year-olds—First on Grover Cleveland Jr.; second on Black Satin.

Yearling—First on Black Prince.

Colts—First on Peacock.

Three-year-old jennets—First on Blue Ribbon; second on Kansas Belle.

Two-year-olds—First on Queen of Diamonds; second on Lady Queen.

Yearlings—First on Black Beauty; second on Miss Zaydock.

Colts—First on Little Beauty.

Get of sire—First on King Jumbo; second on Black Satin.

Produce of dam—First on Blue Ribbon; second on Kansas Belle.

Champion jack—King Jumbo.

Champion jennet—Blue Ribbon.

RED POLLS.

Peter Blocher, Richland, Kans., was the only exhibitor. The awards follow:

Aged bull—First on Kansas.

Bull under 1 year—First on Golden Rod.

Aged cow—First on Poppy; second on Lady Elgin.

Heifer under 1 year—First on Chast 6; second on Red Rose.

Produce of cow—First and second prizes.

Get of sire—First on get of Kansas.

Sweepstakes bull—Kansas.

Sweepstakes cow—Chast 6.

HOLSTEINS.

A. J. White, of Topeka, showed a herd of seven head without competition.

He was given first on Beauty Parthena. He second on Louisa S. and third on Parthena Wartyz in the aged cow class.

Yearling bull—First on Rhoel.

Bull under 1 year—First on Mission De-cald.

Heifer under 1 year—First.

Sweepstakes cow—Beauty Parthena.

SHEEP.

The only exhibit of sheep was a choice lot of Cotswolds shown by W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

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Farmers and Breeders! We Will Insure Your Hogs Against Death by Cholera. And other malignant blood diseases. Don't waste time and money experimenting with cheap stock food.

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The awards in the horticultural exhibits were made as follows:

APPLES. Ben Davis—First to Markley & Smith; second to J. B. Sims, Jr.

PEARS. Duhess—Mrs. E. H. Williams.

PEACHES. Elberta—First to J. G. Betts; second to J. B. Sims, Jr.

QUINCES. First to J. B. Sims, Jr.; second to Markley & Smith.

GRAPES. Concord—S. G. Bell.

THE EVENING SHOW. The management this year added an additional attraction for the visitors to the fair, which consisted of a concert every night by the famous Banda Rossa Band.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS. Yellow corn—First to N. E. Copeland; second to J. Sharver.

White corn—First to N. E. Bartholomew; second to N. E. Bartholomew.

Mixed corn—J. H. Low.

Sweet corn—First to W. Hardick; second to J. Sarver.

Winter wheat—J. E. Tucker.

Oats—J. E. Tucker.

Buckwheat—J. H. Low.

Timothy seed—J. H. Low.

Blue-grass seed—J. H. Low.

Sheaf of timothy—First to N. E. Bartholomew; second to N. E. Bartholomew.

Sheaf of blue-grass—First to N. E. Bartholomew; second to N. E. Bartholomew.

Common millet—J. B. Sims, Jr.

Sheaf of alfalfa—First to Wm. McCracken; second to N. E. Bartholomew.

Largest collection of grasses—N. E. Bartholomew.





The speed gradually increased from 51 to 58, then to 62, 66, 71, 74, and 76 miles an hour; then, on the crest of a "hill," it suddenly jumped to 84 and then to 92 miles an hour—a mile and a half a minute, and one felt an insane desire to yank the throttle away out and see if it were not possible to make three miles a minute.

It was a pace that made the Government mail officials grin, but it was no pace for sedate burghers and business men.

At Rio the pace suddenly fell off. Engineer Sullivan looked at his watch. "On time," he said briefly. The fast mail covered the remaining few miles at a handy clip, stopped for a minute at a crossing and swung into Portage, 93.1 miles from Milwaukee, on time to a second.

Ninety-three miles in a trifle more than 100 minutes actual running time!

Reeling off the miles at a speed of practically a mile a minute, Engineer Sullivan passed the yard limits at Sparta on time, only to find the signals out against him, and Train No. 2, which had the right of way because it was a southbound train, losing time and late. The heavy mail train pulled into clear on a siding and twelve minutes lapsed before the bright, white headlight of the southbound passenger showed around a curve.

Twelve minutes lost was a handicap, but it did not mean much after the other things that had happened. The big A2 locomotive, with driving wheels seven feet in diameter, swung out on the main line again, and after a few strokes of her pistons, sent the speed rate climbing.

Eighty-eight miles an hour was interesting, but not sensational, after having made 92 miles an hour. The heavy train pulled into North La Crosse on time—26 miles in 23½ minutes.

To handle a big train requires several qualities most men value—absolute self-confidence and self-reliance on the part of the engine-driver, conservative nerve and daring, resourcefulness and lightning quickness of judgment which must not be nearly right, but absolutely unerring.

These engineers come but seldom to public notice, yet their nerve and resourcefulness nightly guard the lives of hundreds, and their complete mastery of their profession enables men to cover long distances without loss of time and without disagreeable incident.—Curtis L. Mosher, in the St. Paul Dispatch.

Two Indian Legends.

The first American children—the Indian boys and girls—were as fond of stories as are their white brothers and sisters. Legends were handed down from one generation to another. Many of these stories dealt with the objects that were most familiar to the Indian children: the wild animals, the birds, the sky, and water.

While all Indian tribes had a vague idea of God as the "Great Spirit," many of them believed in other spirits. Their legends gave to other animals and inanimate objects the power of speech, as the following tales will prove:

The lively little chipmunk, with its curjous cheek-pouches and striped back, is still a familiar sight to those who live in the vicinity of forests. The Indians give the following account of these stripes:

One evening all the animals came together to discuss the question whether there should be day all the time or night all the time. The great white bear decided in favor of darkness. Now the rest of the animals did not approve of this, but they were too much afraid to remonstrate after he had growled:

Darkness stay!  
Stay dark night!  
Let us have dark!  
Let us have no light!

The chipmunk, however, made a speech in favor of day, although he was willing that darkness and light should alternate. The discussion lasted a long time, so long that the night passed away. When the eastern sky flushed with rosy light and dawn be-

gan to creep over the face of the earth all saw that the chipmunk had won.

The bear was very angry. He started towards his little opponent. The chipmunk ran. His home among the roots of the trees was not far away. He had just reached it when the bear came up with him and struck him with one huge paw. The bear's claws made long scratches on the little animal's back, but he slipped safely into his house. And, in the stripes, the Indians still see the scratches.

The North American kingfisher has a white spot upon his breast. The Indians say that long ago a warrior, who had lost a friend and was searching for him everywhere, sought the kingfisher's aid. The next day the bird went to the warrior and said:

"I have looked beneath the water and your friend is there. He is the captive of the serpents."

The warrior was very grateful for this information. He thanked the bird and hung about its neck a white medal of wampum. This medal is the white spot still to be seen upon the kingfisher's breast.

Many of the Indians' beautiful legends are interwoven into Longfellow's "The Song of Hiawatha."—Hope Darling, in Advance.

For the Little Ones

The Duel.

The gingham dog and the calico cat  
Side by side on the table sat;  
"Twas half past twelve, and (what do you think)  
Nor one nor t'other had slept a wink!  
The old Dutch clock and the Chinese plate  
Appeared to know as sure as fate  
There was going to be a terrible spat.  
(I wasn't there; I simply state  
What was told to me by the Chinese plate!)

The gingham dog went "bow-wow-wow,"  
And the calico cat replied "mee-ow!"  
The air was littered, an hour or so,  
With bits of gingham and calico.  
While the old Dutch clock in the chimney-place  
Up with its hands before its face,  
For it always dreaded a family row!  
(Now, mind, I'm only telling you  
What the old Dutch clock declares is true!)

The Chinese plate looked very blue,  
And wailed, "Oh, dear! What shall we do?"  
But the gingham dog and the calico cat  
Wallowed this way and tumbled that,  
Employing every tooth and claw  
In the awfulest way you ever saw—  
And oh, how the gingham and calico flew!  
(Don't fancy I exaggerate—  
I got my news from the Chinese plate!)

Next morning, where the two had sat,  
They found no trace of dog or cat;  
And some folks think unto this day  
That burglars stole the pair away!  
But the truth about the cat and pup  
Is this—they ate each other up!  
Now what do you really think of that!  
(The old Dutch clock it told me so,  
And that is how I come to know.)  
—Eugene Field.

The Obedient Boy.

A little boy was sailing a boat with a playmate a good deal larger than he was.

The boat had sailed a good way out in the pond, and the big boy said: "Go in, Jim, and get her. It isn't over your ankles, and I've been in every time."

"I daren't," said Jim. "I'll carry her all the way home for you, but I can't go in there; she told me I mustn't dare to."

"Who is she?"  
"My mother," replied Jim, rather softly.

"Your mother! Why, I thought she was dead," said the big boy.

"That was before she died. Eddie and I used to come here to sail our boats, and she never let us come unless we had strings enough to haul in with. I ain't afraid; you know I am not; only she did not want me to, and I can't do it."

Wasn't that a beautiful spirit that made little Jim obedient to his mother even after she was dead?—Unidentified.

Weary Mike—Work ain't so bad.  
Tired Tim—De duce it ain't.  
Weary Mike—Course it ain't. Ef it wusn't fur work de most uv dese farmer-folks and towns-people wouldn't be able to give us no handouts.

A Good Farm Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity. Samuel S. Thorpe.

Do you want a good farm in one of the best States in the Union? A farm with a rich, fertile, easily-worked soil. A farm in a climate that is equable, healthful and enjoyable every day in the year. Where there are no drouths or crop failures. Where there are good markets every day in the year. Where there are splendid railway facilities and good gravel roads. Where there are the best of schools and fine churches and all the comforts of modern life. A farm lying within one-half to six miles of a lively, prosperous city with 8,000 population. Then get the book of particulars and maps of

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Write for illustrated book giving full detailed information. It will cost you nothing. We are pleased to mail it to you postage paid if you will fill in and send the following coupon. But don't delay, because these lands are selling rapidly.

Send me information about The Cadillac Tract as advertised in Kansas Farmer.

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**The Home Circle**  
CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

**Kansas in Harvest.**

Queen of the free, rolling prairies,  
Zoned with the ripening grain,  
The birds from their high, leafy eyries,  
Scan thy riches, wide-spread as the  
main;  
The miner delves deep in Earth's bosom  
To deck thy proud brow with pale gold,  
On thy emerald ranges the ranchmen  
Guard thy herds and thy flocks without  
fold;  
Who shall limit thy future's true glory—  
The conquests that for thee remain—  
That fame-illumed greatness in story,  
Proud Queen of the Plain?  
Fair Kansas,  
Fair Kansas! proud Queen of the Plain.  
Gone are the dark Nations, whose story  
Is lost in the long night of time,  
The wild tribes so fiery, whose glory  
Melts away like the hoar-frosts' white  
rime;  
Gone the princes of wilderness pastures,  
Cropped by bison herds, tameless and  
free,  
Where only their rude painted lodges  
Broke the sweep of the broad prairie  
sea.  
The myths of the prairies fade ever,  
With us must thy hopes now remain;  
But we pledge thee our fealty forever,  
Proud Queen of the Plain,  
Fair Kansas,  
Fair Kansas! proud Queen of the Plain.  
Weep not for wild chiefs of the desert;  
Their myriad lance-heads are rust;  
The barbaric pomps of their war-gear  
With bones of the bravest are dust.  
For each dusky brow's petty totem,  
See the proud Stars and Stripes now un-  
furled;  
For the sparse game of upland and river,  
See the fields that could nourish a  
world;  
Grieve in calm pride at them waving,  
Colden and heavy with grain,  
The knives of the harvester waiting—  
Proud Queen of the Plain,  
Fair Kansas,  
Fair Kansas! proud Queen of the Plain.  
Our own "Sunny Kansas," as charges  
A vast host in desperate fight,  
The hum of the harvesters' onslaught  
Shall cease not by day nor by night;  
Like surges on hidden rocks breaking,  
The wheat-rows shall bend to their fall,  
And the thrasher's shrill whistle, awak-  
ing  
The echoes, be heard over all;  
'Neath the noon's fiercest heat, in the  
shadows  
The growing moon casts o'er the grain,  
The toll of a new race doth greet thee,  
Proud Queen of the Plain,  
Fair Kansas,  
Fair Kansas! proud Queen of the Plain.  
No need that the bard be a prophet,  
For in the bright present for me  
There gathers a luminous vision  
Where all thy full glory may see—  
Where thy elm-bordered rivers slow-flow-  
ing,  
Wind ever through acres of gold,  
Where the sound of thy herds, gently  
lowing,  
Murmurs far as are ocean waves rolled,  
Where the smoke of rich cities arises  
From the fields that own King Plenty's  
reign,  
What star in our flag can outshine thee,  
Proud Queen of the Plain?  
Fair Kansas,  
Fair Kansas! proud Queen of the Plain.  
—Anon.

**Down by the Sea.**

[The following exquisite bit of prose poetry comes from old Plymouth by the Sea. It is given in the hope that it may perhaps please and solace some homesick heart, here in the heart of the continent, far off from the beautiful sea, and that others, reading it, may know something of the beauty, the enchantment, and the nameless pathos that belong to the sea.]

Here I am sitting down on my shore, close to the water's edge on the left side of the old wharf—right in the sand and seaweed, with one of the old logs for a back. The log came off the wharf in one of the winter storms and has drifted up against the bank here, where I am sitting. Well! this is a beauty of a day—wind soft, west, light breeze—tide coming in—(11 a. m.), soft blue-gray sky making the village across the bay and the headlands a little hazy, the beach white with alternate shading of the green beach-grass—and then the blue bay beyond. The salt meadow-points run to meet the sea, and the tall salt-grass is nodding and bending in the wind in front of me, before the tide comes in to cover it. The wind makes shadows and waves on this meadow-grass as it bends before it and looks almost like the sea itself.

Now a flock of ducks come paddling out, having probably followed the brook up through the meadow. Now some one of the neighborhood boys has come down and got his boat under way, and is sailing off down the chan-

nel and is now running before the wind—a spirit sail-boat—and only one sail up for comfort instead of speed—as he has his wife and little child aboard. Now comes a whiff of that salt-grass and it is delicious—and from some of the flats that are uncovered—oh, how good it is! Haven't I been waiting for that special kind of sniff all winter? Woods-odors do not compare with it—the salt—and the strength of it reviving and invigorating.

I feel almost wicked to be sitting here and having all this richness alone.

A meadow lark just bubbled over with the joy of living on this perfect day—and I heard a Bob White, too, away down in our fields here. Some shore birds are hopping about in the sand and grass, getting all they can before the tide gains upon them. Did you just here the ducks splashing in the water, and then rise up and flap their wings hard, and plump down again—head buried in the sand—or water, for food? They are having a splendid time and I quite envy them their mode of living and to be always in the sea. Now, don't you want to look through my spy-glass and see that "feller" trying to cross "White Flat?" And that other one coming up channel slooping—and such a pretty craft? I wish I were on board, for they are having a pretty run. Then there are two other boats having a nice time skirting the shore and vying with each other on speed—and then comes a pretty schooner around the point under full sail, evidently a pleasure boat. Yesterday two three-masted schooners came in laden, one with lumber and one with coal. Isn't it funny to have a steam-tug in this harbor? And a steamboat running every day from Boston—and steam launches—quite a number? Their puffing grates upon the ear and you feel them to be real intruders upon your peace and upon the original methods of silent gliding along of boats and the sound of rippling water or cool, dashing waves and surf. It is too artificial and savors of machinery too much to satisfy me. I like to sail according to the old song we used to sing,

"The sky is bright, the breeze is fair  
And the mainsail flowing full and free."

"Peaceful slumbering on the ocean  
Seamen fear no danger nigh,  
The winds and waves in gentle motion  
Soothe them with their lullaby."

This story has just come into my mind as I sit here and watch the shadows on the beach and I wonder if you have heard it: A little boy—saying with much earnestness to his mother, "Do you think God could throw a stone to the beach?" That being the height of his ambition, and feeling that no earthly power could compass such a feat. Another little friend of ours, when told by his mother that he mustn't go to the shore after she had dressed him clean for the afternoon, appeared some time later in time for supper but much bedraggled with mud and wetness. When she reproved him and sent him to bed without any supper, he said between sobs, "Well, anyway, 'twas God's mud!" thinking to absolve himself in his mother's eyes in that way. He was overheard trying to explain matters to the boys at recess about the morning Bible reading, when one asked, "What is God?" His reply was, "You can't 'splain God! You can't 'splain Him! He's just plain—God!" When his mother told him to ask God to make him a truthful boy (in his prayer at bedtime) he refused to do so for two nights; and when urged to do so the third night, he said, "Please God—dear God, make all the family truthful!" He is a born preacher—full of fervor at seven years—and you can imagine how he would say these things.

Now the tide has covered the last rock with seaweed—and is sweeping in so swiftly and silently and covering the salt-grass, but it is only half-tide yet and we have all that pleasure before us and a great deal of grass left yet. That boat that went out some time ago is now coming back and has such a pretty foresail. They have

been gone long enough to have taken their luncheon with them and camped on the beach of the Island.

Since beginning this, I have been up to dinner and am now back again to watch the afternoon ebbing of the tide and boats coming back to their mooring. It is such a peaceful scene; the breeze is very light and the boat moves as calmly along as if giving due deference to the day. A flock of barn swallows are circling about my head and skimming along the surface of the water, then darting up and off again in their pretty, graceful way. The birds seem to find much food here, and are singing and flying all about me. Yes, we are in the heart of summer and everything speaks of it, in the color of woods and sea and sky and the height and heat of them. But the summer is going all too fast and I long to hold it just right here for a long time yet, as we had so long and cold a winter. The huckleberries and blackberries are here and our neighbors have made their annual trip for a day's picking of the "high bush" and one for swamp huckleberries. They are the old-fashioned people who hold to all the old-fashioned customs and former ways of living and are quite a rest and comfort in their way from the great rushing, hurrying mass of summer people that crowd the cars and live so in haste and do not get at the heart of things, not content with the simple way of living and close to the heart of nature as our little neighborhood people used to do.

The sunset lights are stealing across the meadows and the harbor, and the hush of twilight is falling softly down on this lovely and beloved scene. The boats are moored and sails lowered and I hear the dip of the oars as the men come ashore in the dories. An island boat is just slipping in between Saquish and the Island and the wings of the White Swallow as she comes to her moorings there. The wind has died down with the closing of the day and a soft mist seems gathering over all and taking on the sunset tints as it falls. The birds are singing their last song, and all speaks of rest.

"Row brothers, row; the stream runs fast.  
Good night, good night, now to all a kind  
good night.  
Lo, the moon from heaven is beaming  
O'er the silver waters streaming  
Good night, good night—'Tis the hour of  
calm delight."

**Turpentine a Moth Preventive.**

"It is foolish for people to pack clothing and furs away in cedar chests, in moth-bags, or encased with clusters of moth balls or camphor," Mrs. R. D. Johnson said to me, "for these things are poor expedients at the best. Moths will never getle where there are fresh air and plenty of light, so that clothing which is kept right in the closets and frequently exposed to the air and sunshine will be freer from the destroying moths than those garments which are kept packed carefully with a lot of compounds which will do little for the clothing save impart a disagreeable odor to it.

"It is not always possible, however, to keep winter clothing, for example, around the house during the summer—closets are generally so small that it is apt to be very much in the way. It has to be packed, but for this purpose a trunk is better than anything else. Brush the garments carefully, even turning the pockets inside out and treating them to the brush, and then place the clothing in the trunk, putting sheets of newspaper between the garments. Moths do not like this paper, and it is sufficient to induce any moth fly that may have found lodgement on the cloth to turn up its wings and die; but if one wants to make assurance doubly sure, a trifling quantity of turpentine sprinkled on the sides and bottom of the trunk will absolutely prevent any moths living on the garments that are packed there.

"It may even be sprinkled on the clothing if one desires, for the turpentine will not injure the most delicate fabric or colors, and the odor vanishes almost as soon as they are ex-

**YEAST FOAM**  
TRADE MARK  
OF PURITY AND EXCELLENCE

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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).  
 Chalfiso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).  
 Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).  
 Ilertae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).  
 Salean 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, (1903).  
 Portnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).  
 Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).  
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County.  
 The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).  
 The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.  
 Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).  
 [All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

### Kansas History Program.—October 13.

Early Settlements in Kansas.

Roll Call—Anecdotes of Pioneer Experience.

I. The First Settlement in Kansas—Lawrence.

II. The Emigrant Aid Society.

III. Beginnings in Your Part of the State.

IV. A Story of Pioneer Times, or A Tribute to the Pioneer Women.

The Kansas History program for the week should make a very interesting meeting. Almost every woman in Kansas has been a pioneer, or is the daughter of one, so that much of personal experience can be used. The responses to roll call will probably occupy a good share of the time, and the anecdote should be as personal as possible and told briefly.

Topic I can be made as elaborate or as brief as desired. It is a very elastic subject and can be made a mere historical sketch or a long tale of events and experiences.

The second topic should be treated briefly, merely giving a sketch of this important factor in the settlement of Kansas.

The people of Kansas are beginning to awaken to the importance and dignity of their history and almost every community is interested in the story of its own beginning; at least the member who has Topic III has a pleasant and easy task.

For the fourth topic, a choice is given, either story, original if possible, or tribute, in verse or prose, to the pioneer women, will make a delightful close to this thoroughly delightful meeting.

### The Little Children—October 13.

Roll Call—Bright Sayings of Children.

I. Heredity.

II. When Should the Moral Training of the Child Begin?

III. Amusement for the Small Child.

IV. Symposium—School Days.

1. The Teacher.
2. Clothes.
3. Other Children.
4. The Lunch.
5. The Library.

The household program should be made as helpful as possible. The roll call ought to be responded to by every mother in the club, for one's own children are always making the brightest remarks.

Topic I will require thought and care in its preparation. Hereditary influences have formed the subject of much thought and investigation of late years, and the wonderful law announced in the Scripture, "The sins of the fathers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation" is in its actual working out appalling, yet vastly inspiring to the thoughtful when it is reflected that the other side is true also, that noble aspirations and high thinking and pure living are just as surely visited upon the coming generations.

The second paper may be brief, and followed by an open discussion, or it may be comprehensive and treated somewhat at length by the writer. It is a question upon which there is difference of opinion and it will be interesting and helpful to discuss it rather thoroughly.

Topic III should be given to some bright and up-to-date mother who will make it practical.

Topic IV treats of that important time in the child's life, The School Days. The five different heads should be taken by different members, each making her talk, or paper, upon one of them.

This makes rather a long program, altogether, but none of the topics can be omitted wisely. The program, if too long, could be divided in two and used at successive club meetings.

### The Club and the County Fair.

MRS. S. L. ADAMS.

Who of us has not gone away from the county fair, saying or thinking that we could have done better on some article than anything we saw exhibited?

I thought last year when I expressed, and heard others express, this sentiment, that here was a place when the country club, by working together could lend a helping hand. It is the fear of being considered singular, or the dread of having to stand alone, that hides many a light under a bushel.

Work up a sentiment in the clubs in favor of helping the fair, and let each member do her part. If each member of the club would agree to take her specialty, whether it be bread, butter, cake, canned fruit, fancy work, rugs, quilts, or what not (and we each have some one thing we can do well) think how much better showing would be made. Often there is fruit in our orchards, or vegetables in our gardens, that are worthy of exhibition, but the "good man" does not care to take the time and trouble to gather and prepare them. With the help of the children of the family the housewife can make this preparation as well, or better, than her husband.

Of course every one can not take the blue ribbon, but do not strive for that alone. If only two loaves of bread are exhibited, one of them must take first place, while if there is a large display the one which receives first place will be deserving of it.

If it is not your contribution that receives first place, be thankful that you can do as well as you can, and be glad that some one else can do better.

Let me suggest that if the club is trying to raise money for any purpose, each member might agree to donate any money received as premiums to the club. However, the object should not be to raise money for the club, but to stand up for your county by helping

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WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending September 19, 1904, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director:

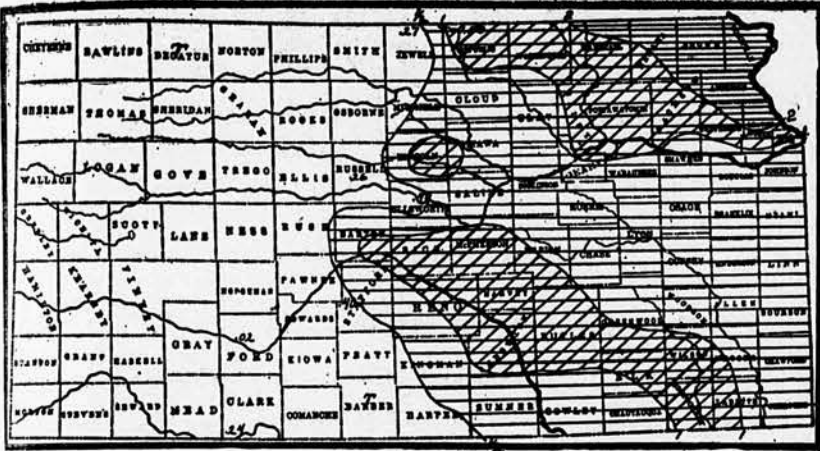
GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The early part of the week was quite cool, frosts occurring on the 14th and 15th in the entire northern part of the State and as far south as Saline County with ice formed in the northwestern counties. The latter part of the week was warm and dry, temperatures of 90 degrees and above being experienced over most of the State. Fair to good rains fell in the east half of the State

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Corn is maturing well in the northern counties and is nearly all cut in the southern, while the cutting is progressing well in the central counties. Late corn is maturing and is generally safe from frost. It is not earing as well as expected in Butler County. The ground is dry and hard to plow in counties where the rainfall was light the early part of the week, yet fall plowing is well advanced in most counties. Wheat-sowing is making good progress in the central counties, but is only well begun in most of the northern and southern counties. Continued dry weather has retarded the work to some extent. Thrashing is finished in many counties and well advanced in the rest, but will continue from

Rainfall for Week Ending September 17, 1904.



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

during the early part of the week, but only very light scattered showers in the west.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The warm, dry weather the latter part of the week has been very favorable for maturing the corn. Corn-cutting is quite general. The rains were beneficial to late corn, some of which is very backward but is making good progress. Some plowing yet to be done, but the work is progressing well since the rains. Wheat sowing has become general, but the acreage will be small in Atchison County, and not much will be sown in Montgomery County till October. Some are still putting up prairie hay. The crop has been large and very fine. Pastures are generally good and stock water plentiful. Many potatoes are being marketed from the Kaw Valley in Douglas County, but the crop is light in Elk County. Weather conditions have been very favorable for sweet potatoes in Pottawatomie County. Apples are scarce and dropping badly in the northeastern counties. The grape crop is generally good and in Johnson County they are unusually plentiful. Light frosts were general in the northern counties on the 14th and 15th but no damage was done except in Atchison County, where there was very slight damage on low ground.

Atchison County.—A soaking rain the 13th put the ground in good condition; grapes ripe and a fair crop; wheat-sowing begun; acreage small; prairie haying finished; apples dropping badly; some damage by frost in low ground.

Bourbon.—Wheat-sowing progressing; most of the corn matured.

Brown.—A good week for maturing corn; late corn will need from two to four weeks to put it beyond danger from frost; work being pushed in preparing soil for seeding; wheat-sowing begun; some complaint of corn not filling well.

Chase.—A good week for corn-cutting and fall plowing; ground getting dry and hard in places.

Coffey.—Fine weather for all farm work; a good rain would be beneficial; wheat-sowing the order of the day; ground in fine condition.

Douglas.—Wheat-sowing in progress; ground in fine condition; early corn ripening, and some of it cut; no frost here; many potatoes from the Kaw bottom being marketed.

Elk.—Light frost on the 15th; rain needed; too dry to sow wheat; cane matured; potatoes a light crop.

Franklin.—Fine weather for crops; some corn being cut.

Johnson.—Wheat-sowing in progress with ground in very good condition; an increased acreage of wheat will be sown; some late corn very backward; apples scarce; grapes unusually plentiful.

the stack for some time in Kingman County. Alfalfa seed cutting is general and the crop is good in Barton County. Alfalfa seed is being sown and there will be a large acreage in Cowley County. Prairie hay is nearly all cut and the crop has been very good. Dry weather was affecting pastures, but the rain helped them in many counties. Forage crops are being secured in some counties and promise well in others. Apples are plentiful and of fair quality in Kingman, but scarce in Washington County. Peaches are generally a good crop. Potato crop fair to good. Grapes are a good crop in Washington County. Light frosts were general over the northern counties but no damage was done.

Barber.—Ground almost too dry to plow.

Barton.—Wheat-seeding is now on and the soil is in good condition; thrashing nearly finished; hay in stacks; third crop of alfalfa saved for seed good.

Butler.—A good rain on the 11th which was a great help to pasturage; corn not earing as well as expected, but it is safe from frost; if frost holds off will have plenty of rough feed.

Clay.—Plowing is nearly all done; third crop of alfalfa is being cut; there was a light frost on the 14th and 15th but no damage was done; wheat-sowing will commence next Monday.

Cloud.—Light frost on the 14th, did no damage; plowing continues but getting dry; corn maturing rapidly.

Cowley.—Fine week for working wheat ground; seeding will be in progress next week; much alfalfa seed has been sown; corn-cutting finished; pastures are good and stock doing nicely.

Dickinson.—Corn maturing quite rapidly; too dry for satisfactory seeding of wheat and fall grasses; pastures being effected by dry weather; fruit drying up.

Jewell.—A cold week; a light frost on the 14th on very low ground but no damage; ground getting dry for plowing; seed crop of alfalfa being cut; corn maturing well; cane being made up in molasses.

Kingman.—Shock thrashing finished; thrashing from stack will continue for some time; plowing somewhat retarded because of the dryness of the ground; some wheat being sown; hay crop good; apples plentiful and fair quality; peaches not satisfactory both as to quantity and quality.

Lincoln.—Thrashing about all done; putting up feed is now in progress; some seeding being done; ground for next wheat crop in good condition now; some plowing yet to be done; hot and windy latter part of week.

McPherson.—Plowing finished and ready for seeding; corn well matured and safe, much of it cut; thrashing still progressing.

Phillips.—Corn all matured and out of the way of frost; the yield in corn in this county will be the best in years; not much wheat being sown yet on account of the ground being too dry; peaches are abundant and very fine.

Reno.—Fine week for haying, seeding, and fruit-picking.

Republic.—A favorable week for plowing and getting ground ready for wheat-sowing; not much wheat sown as yet; acreage will not be as large as last year; frost in places on the 14th and 15th; some corn shows slight effect from it but no damage done.

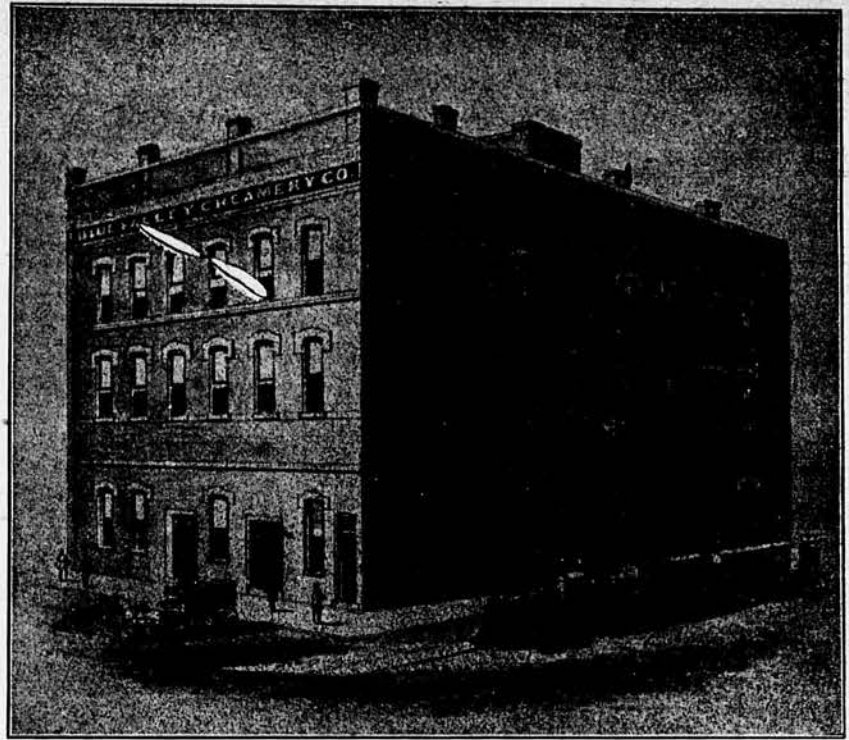
Rooks.—Wheat-sowing progressing slowly; feed maturing nicely and very heavy; corn out of the way of frost.

Russell.—Rain much needed for seeding and to finish plowing; thrashing completed; seeding in full blast.

Saline.—Light frost reported from a few localities on morning of the 14th; all farmwork progressing well; much corn in the shock.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corn is matured and a fairly good crop in Ford County, and was so far advanced in the northern counties that the frost of the 14th did not damage it. Plowing for



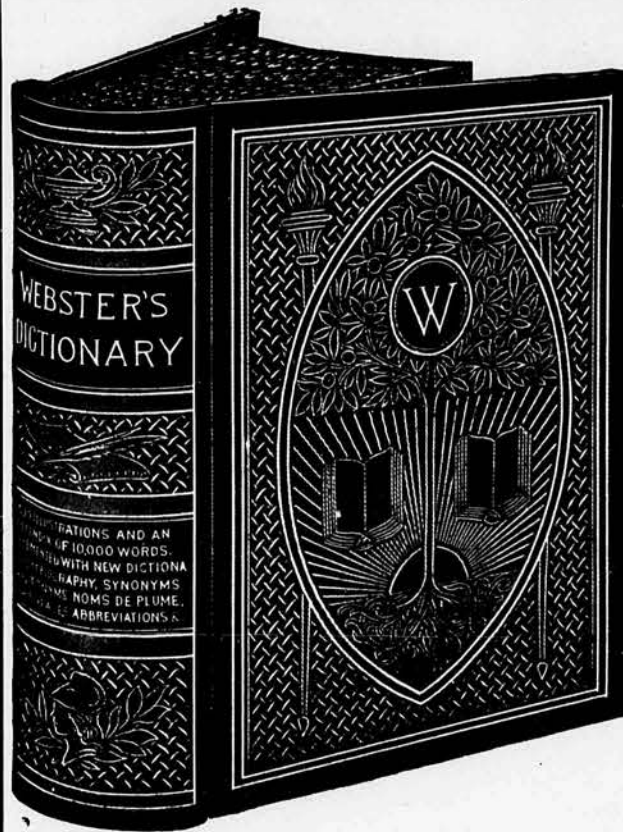
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fall seeding has not begun in Morton County, but wheat-sowing is in progress in a number of counties, although the ground is generally quite dry and hard to work, especially in the northern counties. Alfalfa seed crop is being cut and fall sowing of alfalfa is in progress. Broomcorn harvest continues in Clark County. Cane and Kafir-corn are generally good crops and are being harvested. Forage crops are growing well in Morton County since the heavy rains of last week, which saved much of the late planting and sowing, and are being cut in other counties. The frost of the 14th did some damage in the northern counties, killing vines and forage crops in Decatur County and nipping the pumpkin and tomato vines in Norton County. Other counties report little or no damage.

Clark.—Alfalfa seed being sown; broom-corn, Kafir-corn and cane being harvested.

Decatur.—Needling rain badly for fall seeding; freeze on the 14th killed all growing vines and forage crops; corn too far along for injury.

Ford.—Wheat-seeding in progress; corn is matured and is a fairly good crop; fine crop of cane and Kafir-corn being cut.

Lane.—Wheat-sowing has commenced; ground is getting very dry for plowing; seed crop of alfalfa is being cut.

Morton.—Last week's rains have kept fodder crops growing well this week, saving much of the late planting and sowing; no fall plowing or wheat-seeding started yet.

Norton.—The weather this week has been very changeable; hot and cold, and high winds but not much damage done; ice was frozen in the northeast part of the county and there was a frost in the southeast part; pumpkin and tomato vines were bitten; corn is out of danger of frost.

Sheridan.—Light frost night of 14th but no damage reported.

Thomas.—Ground very dry for sowing; feed-cutting in full progress; frost on the 14th doing some damage to cane and fodder.

Trego.—Heavy frost with much ice in some places in county.

In the Dairy

Annual Report of National Dairy Union.

To the Dairymen of the United States: The second year of the 10-cent tax oleomargarine law was completed June 30, 1904, and the National Dairy Union has just received from the Treasury Department at Washington a report of the output of oleomargarine in this country for this period as shown by the tax collections through the Internal Revenue Department of the United States.

The output for the past twelve months of oleomargarine is shown to have been 48,071,480 pounds, of which 46,432,388 pounds paid 1/4c tax as free from artificial coloration, and 1,639,102 pounds paid 10c tax as artificially colored.

During the preceding fiscal year, ending June 30, 1903, the production of oleomargarine aggregated 71,804,102 pounds, of which 69,382,548 pounds paid the one-quarter tax as free from artificial coloration, and 2,421,454 pounds paid the 10-cent tax as being artificially colored.

During the preceding fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the production of oleomargarine throughout the United States aggregated 71,804,102 pounds, of which 69,382,548 pounds paid the 1/4c tax as being free from artificial coloration and 2,421,454 pounds paid the 10c tax as being artificially colored. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the production of oleomargarine in the country amounted to 126,316,472 pounds. The new law the first year cut this down 54,512,370 pounds, or 44 1/2 per cent, giving a production, as shown above, of 71,804,102 pounds of colored and uncolored.

The second year under the new law, in which 48,071,480 pounds of colored and uncolored oleomargarine were produced, shows a further shrinkage of 23,732,622 pounds, or a reduction of 33 per cent from the first year, bringing the production for the past year down to almost one-third of the amount of the output during the year manufacturers were permitted under a tax of 2 cents per pound to artificially color all goods.

The following table is a comparative statement of the output of oleomargarine from the factories of the United States for the past five years, as shown by the statistics of the Treasury Department at Washington:

UNDER NEW LAW.	
Year.	Pounds.
1904.....	48,071,480
1903.....	71,804,102
UNDER OLD LAW.	
1902.....	126,316,472
1901.....	104,948,856
1900.....	107,045,028

THE OLEOMARGARINE SITUATION.

A year ago there was a restless feeling of uncertainty among the dairy interests because of the tremendous onslaughts which were being made against the new law in the courts. Its validity was questioned at every point, and four cases were carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States last fall, three from Chicago and one from Cincinnati. Three of these cases raised in various ways the point of the constitutionality of the tax of 10 cents per pound on colored oleomargarine, and the fourth involved the right of Congress to delegate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the power to determine without appeal what constitutes "artificial coloration" under the law.

These cases were argued at Washington December 1, 1903. The oleomargarine manufacturers were represented by William D. Guthrie, of New York, one of the highest priced attorneys in the United States; Judge Miller Outcalt and Charles E. Prior, of the firm of Foraker, Miller & Outcalt, of Cincinnati, Senator Foraker's law firm; assisted by Francis J. Kearful,

Delevan B. Cole, Charles C. Carnahan and John M. Harlan, son of Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court.

This collection of talent was arrayed against Mr. Henry M. Hoyt, Solicitor General of the United States, who, assisted by Commissioner Yerkes, of the Internal Revenue Department, and Attorney Lott, of the Bureau of Justice, prepared the arguments for the Government. Three of these cases were decided last May. They upheld the Government and the law at every point. The opinion was prepared by Justice White, in which he again emphasized the position of the court regarding artificially colored oleomargarine.

The manufacturers in their arguments contended that their business had been practically destroyed by this tax; that it was so excessive as to be prohibitive, and therefore in enacting such a law and levying such a tax Congress has exceeded its constitutional powers. In answering these contentions Justice White, in his written opinion, said:

"The right of Congress to tax within its delegated power being unrestrained, except as limited by the Constitution, it was within the authority conferred on Congress to select the objects upon which an excise should be laid. It, therefore, follows that, in exerting its power, no want of due process of law could possibly result, because that body chose to impose an excise on artificially colored oleomargarine, and not upon natural butter artificially colored. The judicial power may not usurp the functions of the legislative in order to control that branch of the Government in the performance of its lawful duties. This was aptly pointed out in the extract heretofore made from the opinion in Treat vs. White (181 U. S. 264).

"But it is urged that artificially colored oleomargarine and artificially colored natural butter are in substance and in effect one and the same thing, and from this it is deduced that to lay an excise tax only on oleomargarine artificially colored and not on butter so colored is violative of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, because, as there is no possible distinction between the two, the act of Congress was a mere arbitrary imposition of an excise on the one article, and not on the other, although essentially of the same class. Conceding merely for the sake of argument that the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment would void an exertion of the taxing power which, without any basis for classification, arbitrarily taxed one article and excluded an article of the same class, such concessions would be wholly inapposite to the case in hand. The distinction between natural butter artificially colored and oleomargarine artificially colored so as to cause it to look like butter, has been pointed out in previous adjudications of this court. (Capital City Dairy Co. vs. Ohio, 183 U. S., 238 and authorities there cited.) Indeed, in case referred to, the distinction between the two products was held to be so marked, and the aptitude of oleomargarine when artificially colored to receive the public into believing it to be butter, was decided to be so great that it was held no violation of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was occasioned by State legislation absolutely forbidding the manufacture, within the State, of oleomargarine artificially colored. As it has been thus decided that the distinction between the two products is so great as to justify the absolute prohibition of the manufacture of oleomargarine artificially colored, there is no foundation for the proposition that the difference between the two was not sufficient, under the extreme view, to justify a classification distinguishing between them.

"4. Lastly, we come to consider the argument that, even though as a general rule a tax of the nature of the one in question would be within the power of Congress, in this case the tax should be held not to be within such power, because of its effect. This is based on the contention that, as the tax is so large as to destroy the busi-

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ness of manufacturing oleomargarine artificially colored to look like butter, it thus deprives the manufacturers of that article of their freedom to engage in a lawful pursuit, and hence, irrespective of the distribution of power made by the Constitution, the taxing laws are void, because they violate those fundamental rights which it is the duty of every free government to safeguard, and which, therefore, should be held to be embraced by implied, though none the less potential, guaranties, or in any event to be within the protection of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

"Let us concede, for the sake of argument only, the premise of fact upon which the proposition is based. Moreover, concede, for the sake of argument only, that even although a particular exertion of power by Congress was not restrained by any express limitation of the Constitution, if by the perverted exercise of such power so great an abuse was manifested as to destroy fundamental rights which no free government could consistently violate, that it would be the duty of the judiciary to hold such acts to be void upon the assumption that the Constitution by necessary implication forbade them.

"Such concession, however, is not controlling in this case. This follows when the nature of oleomargarine, artificially colored to look like butter, is recalled. As we have said, it has been conclusively settled by this court that the tendency of that article to deceive the public into buying it for butter is such that the States may, in the exertion of their police powers, without violating the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, absolutely prohibit the manufacture of the article. It hence results that, even although it be true that the effect of the tax in question is to repress the manufacture of artificially colored oleomargarine, it can not be said that such repression destroys rights which no free government could destroy, and, therefore, no ground exists to sustain the proposition that the judiciary may invoke an implied prohibition, upon the theory that to do so is essential to save such rights from destruction. And the same considerations dispose of the contention based upon the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment. That provision, as we have previously said, does not withdraw or expressly limit the grant of power to tax conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. From this it follows, as we have also previously declared, that the judiciary is without authority to void an act of Congress exerting the taxing power, even in a case where to the judicial mind it seems that Congress had in putting such power in motion abused its lawful authority by levying a tax which was unwise or oppressive, or the result of the enforcement of which might be to indirectly affect subjects not within the powers delegated to Congress.

"Let us concede that if a case was presented where the abuse of the taxing power was so extreme as to be beyond the principles which we have previously stated, and where it was plain to the judicial mind that the power had been called into play not for revenue, but solely for the purpose of destroying rights which could not be rightfully destroyed consistently with the principles of freedom and justice upon which the Constitution rests, that it would be the duty of the courts to say such an arbitrary act was not merely an abuse of a delegated power, but was the exercise of an authority not conferred. This concession, however, like the one previously made, must be without influence upon the decision of this cause for the reasons previously stated; that is, that the manufacture of artificially colored oleomargarine may be prohibited by a free government without a violation of fundamental rights."

In short, the court reaffirms its position in the Plumley case (1894), that oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter is a fraud, and as such has no rights which legislative bodies are bound to respect.

This decision forever settles the question of the right of Congress to tax any kind of oleomargarine any amount it sees fit. The court plainly reaffirmed its many previous rulings that the amount of taxes levied upon any article was the business of Congress, with which the courts had no right to interfere. The law can not in future be assailed from this standpoint.

ONE LOOPHOLE OPEN.

Three of the four cases, involving the constitutionality of the law, were disposed of as above stated, forever settling the right of Congress to lay the 10 cent tax. But a most vital question is involved in the one case which has not been decided, and which will probably be settled at the October term of court, viz., as to whether Congress can constitutionally delegate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the exclusive right to say what oleomargarine is officially colored.

This case indirectly involves the question of the use of palm oil in oleomargarine under the one-quarter cent tax. Under the provisions of the law the commissioner has taxed all oleomargarine containing palm oil 10 cents per pound, and in this way the Government has collected close to \$250,000 in penalties from manufacturers who have endeavored to evade the intent of the act by employing this oil in the manufacture of oleomargarine under the guise of a legitimate ingredient, when as a matter of fact it is nothing more nor less than a subterfuge to get coloring matter in their goods, palm oil being almost as strong a vegetable coloring agent as annatto. As the law now stands the manufacturers have no appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the courts. The desire of the oleomargarine interests is to take from the Commissioner this right and lodge it in the court, where every dispute must be submitted to a jury. This would bring about a chaotic state of things, because juries in cities where such cases arise are usually prejudiced against the interests of farmers and very likely to give the oleomargarine maker the benefit of every doubt. Under such a condition the effectiveness of the law would be seriously impaired.

THE PRICE AND PRODUCTION OF BUTTER.

When the oleomargarine bill was under discussion in Congress it was argued by almost every opponent of the measure who took the floor opposing its passage that it was an effort upon the part of the dairymen to stifle legitimate competition, and that as soon as the bill was passed the price of butter would be advanced to 40 cents or 50 cents per pound. Advocates of the measure in behalf of the dairymen assured Congress that the bill was destined to prevent fraud, promising our opponents that if butter could have a fair field, with fraud out of the way, thus assuring only honest competition, the farmers of this country would step in and furnish butter enough to take the place of all the oleomargarine which might be crowded out of the market. Congress was told that extreme prices might temporarily prevail until the make of butter could be increased, as the swelling of the milk flow of this country could not be accomplished in a day.

It was such assurances as these which led a majority in both houses to favor the bill. They believed what we said—that we were able to furnish butter enough to prevent the market from going permanently skyward when colored oleomargarine was barred, and gave us the law. Had the result been different from our representations, many who voted to pass the bill would at the next session of Congress have favored its repeal.

What has been the actual result? Assured an honest market for their butter through this law, the dairymen of the country immediately increased their product. The first year the law was in effect, and the oleomargarine product shrank 54,000,000 pounds, the make of butter increased to such an

extent that there was plenty for everybody at prices which, while comparatively high, were not exorbitant, and aroused little protest from consumers. But these good prices and splendid producing weather further encouraged production, until last year the supply put away in cold storage for last winter's trade was fully double that which was stored for the winter of 1901-2. This season thus far has from a weather standpoint been a repetition of the two previous seasons. There has been an abundance of rain and grass all over the country, and the make of butter since May 1, as indicated by receipts in leading markets, has been unprecedented.

Taking New York (the largest American market) as an example, we find the supply of butter to have been as follows during the past three years, expressed in packages of about 60 pounds each:

1901-2.....	1,984,649
1902-3.....	2,026,067
1903-4.....	2,147,407

This shows a gain of about 10 per cent in two years. In Chicago receipts for 1901-2 were 1,353,039 packages; in 1903-4, 1,578,678 packages, an increase of about 15 per cent.

As shown at the introduction of this report, the make of oleomargarine for the year ending July 1, 1904, showed a falling off of 78,244,992 pounds. But statistics of butter receipts indicate that where one pound of oleomargarine has been repressed by the law, two pounds of butter have been produced to take its place, as a 10 per cent increase in the make of butter in this country (as indicated by butter receipts in New York) would mean an addition of more than 150,000,000 pounds of pure butter.

This extra production, in excess of the amount necessary to take the place of supplanted oleomargarine, accounts for the depressed prices of butter which have prevailed for the past few months. Such conditions, however, will right themselves naturally. Low prices of butter will discourage production in some quarters. When the supply decreases, prices will again advance. The advance this time will not, as in former years, open up the field to oleomargarine, but will make a market satisfied only with pure butter, and the higher prices will prevail until butter-producers come to the relief of the market. In former years a scarcity of butter simply made a market for oleomargarine, that commodity keeping the butter price down to a figure which was no incentive to the producer of butter to increase his production.

Thus, while the market price may be comparatively low to-day, conditions are such that the market will be in position to react when the supply is naturally curtailed, there being no oleomargarine load to hold it down whether the butter supply is light or heavy.

IN CONCLUSION.

So long as beef-packers have oleo oil, neutral lard and cottonseed oil within easy reach, there will be a temptation to make oleomargarine, and so long as oleomargarine is made every effort will be made to cause it to look like butter. There have been too many millions of dollars made in this business to permit it to be dropped. So long as the dairymen are active personally and through their organization, the law will remain upon the statute books and be enforced. The minute the slightest lack of interest or watchfulness is discovered upon our part, our opponents, who are always organized, will seize the opportunity to undo our work of years. They may be compared to the Russian fleet which the Japanese have bottled up at Port Arthur. While the Russian vessels have been greatly damaged, and are not strong enough to openly fight the Japanese, what do you suppose would happen if the latter should leave the harbor entrance unguarded for a few hours, or even sleep at their posts?

So long as the oleomargarine business is alive it must be watched; the minute the eyes of a strong organiza-

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tion is off it, then will it come forth to harrass our trade with the public by making raids upon our business through fraudulent methods.

CHAS. Y. KNIGHT,  
Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager National Dairy Union.  
S. B. SHILLING, President.  
Chicago, August 10, 1904.

**LOW COLONIST RATES**  
Via Chicago Great Western Railway To points in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Western Canada. Tickets on sale daily from September 15th to October 15th. For further information apply to GEO. W. LINCOLN, T. P. A., 7 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

# The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

## Poultry at the Fair.

The display of poultry at the Topeka Fair this year was not extra large, but the quality made up for the quantity. Considering the time of year the quality was very good.

It is a very difficult matter to secure a large poultry exhibit in the early fall, for the old birds are in molt and in the very poorest of condition and the young stock, being immature, are ungainly in size and appearance. Two months from now the old birds will be in full plumage, and the young ones rounded out and filled up to goodly proportions.

Many breeders had promised to exhibit their fowls, but at the last moment backed out. A number found on handling their birds that they were in no condition to show and failed to put in an appearance.

Another cause of the comparatively small exhibit, was the slight premiums that were offered. The fair management did not feel warranted in offering very large premiums on poultry, but if they succeed in getting a State appropriation next winter, they will be able to offer liberal premiums and therefore insure a large exhibit of fowls and other stock. The Barred Plymouth Rocks, as usual, led in numbers, and there were some fine specimens of this popular breed on exhibition. Black Langshans were the next largest in number, with some extra fine birds in both the old and young classes. White Plymouth Rocks were next, with some extra fine, early developed youngsters that ought to be winners at the winter show.

The White, Silver Laced and Golden Laced Wyandottes were not very numerous but showed up well in quality.

Topeka is noted for her fine pigeons and the display made by the pigeon fanciers sustained its reputation. Three very fine displays were made, all very creditable to their owners.

The prizes were as follows:

- Barred Plymouth Rocks—Old birds, first, William Vesper, Topeka; second, C. E. Short, Topeka; third, Mrs. M. M. Wright, Topeka. Young birds, first, Chalond Bros., Topeka; second, C. E. Short, Topeka; fourth, Mrs. M. M. Wright, Topeka.
- White Plymouth Rocks—Old birds, first and second, W. L. Bates, Topeka; young birds, first and second, W. L. Bates.
- Silver Laced Wyandottes—Old birds, first, W. R. Comstock, Topeka; young birds, first and second, W. R. Comstock.
- Golden Laced Wyandottes—Old birds, first, A. C. Smith, Topeka; young birds, first, A. C. Smith.
- White Wyandottes—Old birds, first and second, W. L. Bates; young birds, first and second, W. L. Bates.
- Buff Cochins—Young birds, first, J. R. Taylor, Topeka.
- Black Langshans—Old birds, first, D. Q. Diven, Topeka; second and third, R. C. March, Topeka. Young birds, first, D. Q. Diven; second and third, R. C. March.
- S. C. Brown Leghorns—First, P. A. Peterson, Topeka, on old and young birds; second, on young birds, Chalond Bros., Topeka.
- Blue Andalusians—First, J. D. Martin, Salina, on both old and young birds.
- White Holland Turkeys—First and second, J. R. Taylor, Topeka.
- Toulouse Geese—First, J. R. Taylor, Topeka.
- Best Pigeon Display—First, Isaac Sheetz, Topeka; second, Hughes & Manley, Topeka; third, Chalond Bros., Topeka.
- Best Dozen Eggs—First, Miss Emma Decker, Tecumseh; second, Mrs. M. M. Wright, Topeka.
- Heaviest Pair Fowls in American Class—W. L. Bates, Topeka; Asiatic class, R. C. March, Topeka.
- Best Display Capons—S. H. Dunahugh, Hoyt.
- Best Developed Pen Chicks—W. L. Bates, Topeka.
- Best Trio P. Rocks—W. L. Bates, Topeka.
- Best Display by Woman—Mrs. M. M. Wright.
- Brown China geese—O. C. Sechrist, Meriden, on young and old birds.
- Indian Runner Ducks—O. C. Sechrist, Meriden, first and second.

## Notes at the Chicken Tent.

The poultry exhibit was shown in a tent, the same as last year, but it was a much larger and better tent. After the association gets a State appropriation we will have a permanent building on the grounds that will be a credit to this great industry.

C. H. Rhodes, of North Topeka, did the judging and as usual gave perfect

satisfaction. The Judge has now a National reputation as an expert poultry judge and will be one of the judges at the World's Fair at St. Louis. His dates for the judging season are all filled and he had calls to many shows that he could not attend, owing to previous engagements.

There was one lone coyote on exhibition among the pet stock. It must have been very tantalizing to his appetite to see constantly before his eyes so many toothsome morsels in the way of fine, plump spring chickens, and never get a bite.

On Thursday of fair week one of the pigeon fanciers took one of his young Homing pigeons and let it loose. It rose straight up into the air and made a bee-line for home and was there in a very few minutes. It had never been free before.

That the chicken display was appreciated was evidenced by the large crowds constantly in attendance at the tent. We heard several remark that it was the most attractive exhibit on the ground.

The incubator and brooder display was larger and better than we have had at the fair for many years. Johnson's Old Trusty, of Clay Center, Neb.; The Sure Hatch, of the same town, and the Cyphers Incubator, each had good displays, but judging by results the Old Trusty was far in the lead. They hatched chickens by the score and their exhibit was surrounded by an interested crowd nearly all the time. There are few men in this country that know more about the principles of incubation than "Incubator-man Johnson;" and in his latest and best creation, "Old Trusty," he seems to have reached the acme of perfection. He has a machine that does things—that gives results—and that is what we are all after in this world. Mr. William Holcomb and Mr. H. H. Harvey had charge of the exhibit and did a rattling good business. The manager of their St. Joe house, Mr. E. M. Wallace, was also in attendance at the fair.

Prof. L. L. Dyche, of the State University at Lawrence, and president of the Kansas State Poultry Association, was a welcome visitor at the tent. He lamented the fact that his favorite line of chicken was not in evidence at the show and contended that it was worthy of a place in the front rank. He claimed to be an expert judge on this variety, and would like to exhibit his skill in handling it. His favorite variety is Fried Chicken.

Apropos of the Professor's visit is a little story concerning the illness of Dan Patch, the famous pacer. On Wednesday morning at Lawrence some one informed the Professor that Dan Patch was dead. He immediately wired the owner for the bones and hide of the great horse so as to mount and preserve him, but got a reply that Dan was still a pretty lively corpse and would object to having his hide tanned for some time to come. Professor Dyche is professor of anatomy and zoology at the State University and is known all over the United States for his fine exhibition and collection of stuffed animals at the World's Fair at Chicago. The most noted animal among the collection was General Custer's old war-horse, Comanche.

## Fattening Late Turkeys.

I have 35 turkeys which were hatched last June which weigh now on an average of 3 1/2 to 4 pounds. I have been buying feed which costs 70 and 80 cents a bushel (wheat) and feed twice a day. I have fed about 1/2 gallon to the 35 head each time. Some of my friends say I will feed all my prospective profits away. They run out on range through the day, but as the wheat was cut in July I do not think they get much besides bugs. What is your experience with farm turkeys? Did you feed "all along" until fattening time or let them rustle for their food? Could I afford to buy feed at this price and come out with my turkeys at Christmas time?

Oklahoma. DAISY M. CURLEE.  
Answer.—Your turkeys were hatched

so late, and are so small now, that we think they will hardly pay for their feed at the high price at which wheat is selling. The profit in turkeys is presumed in having them forage for the most of their living during the summer and then in feeding liberally for a few weeks before marketing. We have never had much success with late-hatched birds, either chickens or turkeys. The cold weather generally strikes them before they are fully grown and stunts them, from which they never recover. But what under the circumstances is the best for you to do with your turkeys is the question, and the best solution we can think of is the following: Allow them to rustle for their living as late in the season as possible, till there are no more bugs for them. If they can find plenty of bugs, they will get along nicely, developing bone and muscle. Feed a little corn when they come home at night. When cold weather sets in and the bugs are gone, commence feeding liberally fattening food. You can find cheaper grains than wheat. If you have skim-milk or buttermilk, take that and make a mess of bran and cornmeal, feeding all they will eat till it is time to market them.

## Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Poultry yards should be on sandy or gravelly soils if possible in order to avoid mud or slush on the ground, as roup is liable to break out in fowls that are kept in damp locations.

In fattening turkeys rapidly, there is nothing better than whole corn at night, all that they will eat up clean, and cornmeal wet up with skim-milk during the day.

Fowls will endure dry cold much better than damp cold. Dampness begets fatal diseases among poultry very rapidly. Care must be taken in providing winter quarters to make sure that they are dry.

Fowls that are old are much better breeders, as their chicks are stronger and more easily reared, but at the same time they should not have passed their prime, as otherwise their produce are weakened and liable to disease.

The gobbler should be changed every year, and to be sure that no relationship exists it will be better to send some distance for one. Hens two years old are better than young ones. One tom will answer for eight or ten hens so that one is as many as will be needed.

By feeding on the farm its produce and sending it to market on the hoof, more fertilizer is left for the land than the crop has extracted from it. In other words, the live stock have not taken away the extra amount gathered from the air, the sunlight, and the rain. But to get the full benefit, care must be taken to make, save, and apply all of the manure possible.

Crushed bone and oyster shells should be kept within the reach of the fowls both old and young. The former need it to keep up the supply of animal vigor caused by the extra work of egg-production, and the latter need it to supply strength and vigor to the growing frame. The production of feathers in either old or young birds will be materially assisted by a liberal supply of bone and shell.

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- NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS—Rose Comb R. I. Reds and Buff Orpingtons; this year's breeders for sale at half price, if taken soon. Also some fine young stock. Prices reasonable. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.
- TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Write the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Maxwell, 921 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.
- BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, 50 for \$2.25; 100 for \$3.75. Adam A. Weir, Clay Center, Neb.
- SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES on my Superior Strain Barred Plymouth Rocks: 15 eggs, 50c; 30 eggs, \$1; 100 eggs, \$3. E. J. Evans, Box 21, For Scott, Kans.
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## Death of Mrs. Henry Rhoades.

All the members of the Grange in Kansas will learn with sorrow of the death of Sister Ruth J. Rhoades, wife of Past State Master Henry Rhoades, of Gardner, and will join us in sympathy with our bereaved brother. We clip from the Gardner Gazette the short account of particulars of her life and death:

"This community was shocked last Friday morning to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Henry Rhoades, which occurred about 10 o'clock a. m. at her home three miles west of Gardner. She had been in the best of health and came to Gardner Thursday evening intending to attend a meeting of the Eastern Star Chapter, but after arriving in town she felt badly, so returned home immediately. During the night she grew worse and the doctor was summoned. Toward morning she was apparently much improved and the doctor was telephoned that it would probably not be necessary for him to come out that morning. But about 9 o'clock she passed into a gentle sleep to awake no more.

"The death of Mrs. Rhoades casts a shadow of gloom over the entire community. She lived a noble life and the memory of her good deeds and kind words is a valuable heritage to those who knew her. Quiet and unassuming, she has seen the years come and go, always endeavoring to make those around her happy and contented. Her hospitality to those who visited her home was one of her valuable traits that made people want to come again. The peaceful tranquility of her beautiful life, as we now ponder and reflect upon it, inspires us all to live better lives and scatter sunshine as we pass along.

"As a wife and mother there never was one more true or faithful. The pillar of the household for forty long years has fallen.

"Ruth Jeffries was born in Rush County, Ind., February 29, 1840, and died September 2, 1904, aged 64½ years. September 1, 1864, she was married to Henry Rhoades. In 1868 they moved to Kansas and settled on the present homestead. Ten children were born to them, nine of whom still survive, one dying in infancy. In 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades joined the United Brethren church, and in 1892 became members of the Gardner Presbyterian church.

"Simple funeral services, conducted by Rev. Mr. McFeaters, of Edgerton, were held at the home at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, after which the remains were interred in Gardner cemetery."

## Early Struggles of the Grange.

ADDRESS READ AT GRANGE HEADQUARTERS, CHAUTAUQUA, ON GRANGE DAY, AUGUST 20, 1904, BY O. H. KELLEY, FOUNDER OF THE ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

As Chautauqua County is historic ground in our order, you will permit me to try to entertain you with a few

reminiscences of the early days in our history.

I consider that all the work done in Washington was merely preliminary, and that the actual work of establishing the order commenced when I packed all the documents of the embryo National Grange in my gripsack and started out to tramp my way to Minnesota with the hope of organizing a sufficient number of subordinate granges to defray the expenses of the trip.

The day I started, I called upon Brother Saunders to bid him farewell, and I received his blessing in these impressive words: "You are a fool to start on such a trip."

I had plenty of grit in those days, and the stock had not given out. Such encouraging words rather stimulated than depressed me.

After a few days of good, valuable experience on my way, I came to Fredonia, N. Y., and found good Bro. A. S. Moss ready to receive me.

On Thursday evening, April 16, 1868, I organized Fredonia Grange, and in doing so we laid the cornerstone of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Brother Moss stands credited as the father of that grange, and he was a "founder." I have still the old ritual used on that occasion.

I reached Minnesota in just one month and have never had the least desire to repeat this trip, yet the information gained proved of value in after years—the "fool" had gained in wisdom. Twenty-five years after, Brother Dodge told me that I looked like a tramp when I came to organize Fredonia—my trip had not improved my appearance.

In August of that year (1868) Sister Hall returned from Boston, and commenced active work with me as assistant in my office.

In 1869 I had increased the number of my acquaintances, and had enlisted several good men in the work.

Our constitution then warranted general deputies, with membership in council and senate of the National Grange. The prospect of being recognized there proved an inducement to them to exert themselves in building up the order.

In July, 1870, I made the acquaintance of the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, of Chicago, who afterwards became an important factor in our work, and he was a "founder."

He told me that the objects of the organization met with his approval, but that he did not see how he could assist me, unless it was with money as occasion might require. You have all seen a hungry dog grab a bone? The sensations I enjoyed at that information were decidedly pleasant; the results I will mention later. As a coincidence, some thirty years later, it was my good fortune, quite unexpectedly, to do him a far greater favor, that was duly appreciated.

In 1870 Miss Hall and I decided that the headquarters for our work should be in Washington. Our work was gradually increasing, and we were satisfied that letters and documents mailed from that city received more respect and attention than those sent from our farm.

In January, 1871, we moved. Mr. Bryan furnished me with the sum of \$260 with which to move my family from Minnesota to Washington. It was a wild venture, but the "fool" made the move. The results were evident in about six months. Granges were being organized, and the general deputies were earning their reputations as faithful and earnest laborers in the good work. They were "founders."

The year closed with 123 granges, against 38 the year previous. In February of 1871 I borrowed of Mr. Bryan \$184, to enable me to settle with the printers, and this placed the National Grange on the cash basis. Never since that date has the National Grange contracted a debt without having the money to meet the bill at sight.

The "fool" was making his mark; 1872 opened with a bright sun, and the work was proving a success. We closed the year with 1,074 new granges. Now came the time to call

the leaders together, and to organize the National Grange permanently. Up to this time it had been something of a myth.

Invitations were sent to all the general deputies and masters of State Granges which had been organized; for under the constitution then existing they were all entitled to full membership. I considered them as the real founders of the order, and presumed that they would be recognized as full members of the National Grange.

In January, 1873, all who could make it convenient to attend met at my home in Georgetown. Seventeen of the twenty-seven I had counted on arrived. My associates in Washington, with the exception of Brother Ireland, were present; they were in session four days. The work done was the revision of the constitution, and this was done in such a manner that it put nearly all those who had worked so faithfully into cold storage. Only four, whom they elected to office, were recognized as belonging to the National Grange—that was a damper to Miss Hall and myself. Only the State masters and their wives were entitled to votes.

The order was, in fact, under an entirely new constitution. It is quite reasonable to suppose that those who had been thus unceremoniously "turned down" felt hurt—most of them were my personal friends. I advised them to attend the next session, at St. Louis, and see if some measure could be adopted for their reward.

Several were there, and when the committee on constitution and by-laws reported, the following amendment appeared:

"The membership of the sixth degree shall be composed of the founders of the order—Wm. Saunders, O. H. Kelley, J. R. Thompson, A. B. Grosh, W. M. Ireland, John Trimble, Jr., F. M. McDowell, the past masters of the National Grange and their wives, the officers and executive committee of the National Grange, the master and Pomona of each State Grange, and one additional representative for each 50,000 members in excess of 30,000."

Six of these had never organized a grange, nor could either pass a gate-keeper for lack of knowledge.

In my history, in order to give every one full credit, I published, not only their letters, but, as far as possible, their photographs. I put their names on the Roll of Honor (page 425 of my book), and I supplemented that with a list of the names of 1,925 deputies, with the number of granges each had organized.

Now let me get back to old Fredonia—I am at home there. It is in that grange that I am both a life and an honorary member; it is the only grange in which Miss Hall or I have ever been entitled to a vote. We never had the pleasure of voting in the National Grange since the Georgetown session, in which it was decided that only masters of State Granges and their wives should be entitled to vote in that body.

I am told, however, that I am also a member of this Chautauqua Pomona. That being the case, I feel here that I am right in the family, and, perhaps, some of the younger members here will be encouraged to persevere in good work despite discouragement, if I note some of the results of the stubborn perseverance of one called a "fool."

After the reading of this amendment, the wife of the master from New Jersey took the floor and asked: "Was there no woman among the founders?" No one of the four who were present offered to reply. This was the first time I ever read of the "seven founders." I find no record of the passage of the quoted amendment.

I determined to write a history of the first five years of the Grange, and to give every one full credit for what

he or she had done. I had on file every letter which had been written to me, and by publishing them could verify my statements over the writers' signatures. I determined to publish the most important of these letters, and did so a year later.

The writers of the letters were all living when the book was published. It made quite a stir, but, of all the letters published, the authenticity of one only was ever questioned. To convince the author of it I had this letter photographed, actual size, and sent him two copies. That settled it. It contained these words: "I call it your order, for you not only conceived the idea, but are making it go unaided and alone."

When, in 1867, I put the postage stamp on the first letter I ever sent in the interest of the order, addressed to Anson Bartlett, in Ohio, I made the first investment for the National Grange; six and a half years later we had deposited in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New York, \$110,000, and there was not a cent of debt.

If \$50,000 of that amount had been invested in Washington property, which was offered to us at that time, it would to-day bring a return of fully \$275,000—its present value. Instead, the money was given back to the States, and there is no one living who can tell to-day of any practical good a single dollar of it ever did.

From that "fool's" trip and the founding of Fredonia Grange, over 24,000 subordinate granges have received charters, surpassing any other organization ever established in this or any other country.

At various times we had nearly 2,000 deputies in the work of organization, and of that number only two were dishonest.

This recalls a huge joke that one member of the National Grange played upon himself. He was one of those unfortunate people who could not see any honesty in any one except himself. He knew that there had passed through my office over \$350,000. For some reason he had a vicious grudge against Miss Hall and myself, and was confident that we could not have handled so large a sum without stealing some of it. He introduced a resolution asking that a committee be appointed to examine our books. The committee was appointed, and he, of course, was the chairman. I think that they were in session for two weeks, and then gravely reported that the National Grange owed my office the sum of \$8.40. I claim no credit for this; Miss Hall was the cashier of my office, and all moneys received passed through her hands. When the committee left, we immediately set an expert at work on the books, with the result we expected. His report showed that there was over \$400 due the office, and it was promptly paid.

The first year's work of organizing resulted in ten subordinate granges. Compare that record with that of two days in February, 1874, when we received 165 applications each day—\$15 with each application—\$2,475 a day. Now, if that was a part of the result of the labor of a "fool," you young folks with good, sound common sense may take courage and persevere.

Allow me to take advantage of this opportunity to urge all the members of subordinate granges to make themselves thoroughly familiar with the work of our ritual—commit the lectures to memory. Let the officers in particular, in conferring the degrees, follow the rituals to the letter, thus making the passing of a candidate from one to another degree impressive.

There are none of us too good, and the aim of the ritual is to make us all better.

In conclusion, although I have often been censured for my inclination to

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**Horticulture**

**Forest-Planting in Western Kansas.**

R. S. KELLOGG.

The great need of the Western farmer is more moisture. Happily in that agricultural section the rainfall is so distributed that most of the annual precipitation is during the season when most needed, the time of maturing the growing crops. What the great West does in the way of cereal and other production is well known. What it might do under more favorable moisture conditions it is difficult to imagine. But the farmers have in their own hands the possibilities of vastly improving conditions. They may not be able to increase the amount of rainfall, but they can protect and conserve it far better, and make it much more useful, than at present. They can do this by shielding it from its enemies, wind and sunlight.

The Bureau of Forestry has been working on this problem in an entirely practical way. Its agents have been and still are scattered through the Western States, studying the existing tree-growth and the conditions of topography, soil and climate. All this is for the purpose of determining if trees can be generally grown, where they can be best grown, what are the most suitable species of trees, how most successfully to plant and cultivate them, and what results may be expected. The conclusions drawn from studies in Western Kansas, a small part of Northern Oklahoma, a considerable strip of Eastern Colorado, and a portion of Southwestern Nebraska, have been embodied in a bulletin entitled "Forest-Planting in Western Kansas," which will shortly be issued and can be had upon application to the Forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In Western Kansas the topography is such that little or no aid can be secured from irrigation. The reliance of the people must be in conserving their water-supply by fighting off as effectually as possible the waste incident to evaporation. The seriousness of this waste is apparent in the fact that the annual evaporation from a water surface is about 54 inches. This very high rate is due to the excessively dry atmosphere and the burning winds that prevail throughout the summer and, unimpeded by obstacles, sweep with accelerating velocity over a vast treeless area. The interposition of trees will effect a radical change for the better in the rate of evaporation. If every farmer will plant a windbreak or shelterbelt, very much of the force of the wind will be conquered, and the evaporation rate will be materially cut down. Every farmer who thus plants will insure local protection for his crops, and will thus improve the yield of his fields. The more general this planting, the more far reaching and important will be the change effected.

Added to the agricultural gain, these shelterbelts will furnish an inestimable advantage in providing woodlots, from which may be secured fuel necessary for domestic and steam-power purposes, fence-posts, and general farm repair material. It is wasteful for the prairie farmers to be buying coal when they can, at little expense and while improving their general farm conditions, grow the fuel they may require. And while the price of lumber is constantly soaring higher, it is a wise thing for these farmers, at small cost, to raise their own lumber, especially when by means of these shelter-belt woodlots they are effecting at the same time an immense improvement of their farm lands.

The bulletin which the bureau will shortly issue discusses the existing conditions, the need and advantages of tree-planting, the kinds of trees best suited to the locality, and why certain kinds should be chosen for certain elevations and moisture condi-

tions. It gives estimates of how different kinds will thrive, furnishes planting plans for woodlots, shelterbelts, and windbreaks, and describes how planting, cultivation, pruning, and thinning can best be done. It is a practical handbook, and should be in the possession of every farmer in the region covered by its conclusions and advice. The time may never come when Western Kansas will have the proper proportion of forest to agricultural lands, but the time is now at hand when the farmers of that section, by availing of the scientific advice of the Bureau of Forestry, can begin greatly to improve the value of their lands, to increase the annual output of their farms, and to provide for themselves comforts of shade-protection which they do not now enjoy.

**The Common Garden Mole.**

PRESS BULLETIN, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The common garden mole, *Scalops aquaticus machrinus* Raf. (Synonym *S. a. argentatus* Aud. and Bach.) is abundant over all the cultivated portions of Eastern and Middle Kansas. In spite of a continual warfare upon them by the owners of the lawns and gardens, they are undoubtedly rapidly increasing in numbers, especially in the vicinity of towns and farm buildings. In these places they find the cool, moist soil under sidewalks and in the shade of buildings and trees where their food is most abundant. Here, too, they find places of safe retreat from their chief enemy, man.

Moles have few natural enemies. As they seldom come to the surface of the ground, they do not readily become the prey of cats or predacious birds. Their eyes are rudimentary, but enable them to distinguish the presence of light, so that when they accidentally come to the surface of the ground, they immediately make an effort to burrow into the soil again. Their food consists chiefly of earthworms and insects that live in the ground. The presence of moles in large numbers at any place is an evidence of the abundance of their food, and there is no doubt but that they do much good by destroying many noxious insects, especially the larvae of *Lachnosterpidae* (May and June beetles). If it were not for the injury done to lawns by their throwing up ridges of earth along which the grass dies, or to gardens by their loosening the roots of young plants, moles would be more beneficial than harmful. Aside from the destruction of insect pests, they stir the soil in corn- and alfalfa-fields in a beneficial way. They seldom eat grains of newly planted corn. Much of the damage in this direction, so often attributed to moles, is really done by species of mice that follow in their run-ways. It is also true that moles sometimes kill young plants and trees by cutting off their roots just below the surface of the ground, but this is not by way of getting food, but solely because the roots are in the way of the animal's progress.

Prof. L. L. Dyche, of the University of Kansas, has published the results of a careful study of the food of the mole. Sixty-seven specimens taken in the various months of the year, except December and February, were examined, and food was found present in the stomachs of fifty specimens. Of the total food present, earthworms comprised 43.20 per cent; ground beetles, 22.7 per cent; grubs and larvae, 22.8 per cent; vegetable matter, 3.7 per cent; other materials, largely insect eggs and ants, 7.6 per cent.

Experiments in destroying moles have been made by the writer during the past three seasons with varying success. The poisoning experiments were made with much doubt as to the character of the results that would be attained, owing to the great difficulty in finding suitable baits. Strychnine, the poison which proved most successful in destroying rodents, was assumed as the best adapted to the work.

With shelled corn soaked in a solu-

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**SEED WHEAT.**

I have an Improved Turkey Wheat selected by cerealist specialist and imported from near Crimea in regions of Black Sea Europe, which is the greatest wheat country in the world. This wheat has been brought to a high standard of excellence by a careful system of breeding and selecting of the choicest; it is a bearded hard red winter wheat, with a stiff firm straw that will stand up on rich bottom soil; it is very hardy and in all tests made yielded double the common wheat. Will yield 40 to 55 bushels per acre. Price, in two-bushel sacks \$1.30 per bu.; ten or more bushels, \$1.25 per bu. Catalogue and samples free.

**R. M. HAMMOND, Downs, Kans.**

tion of strychnine and syrup, some of the moles were killed, but no data as to the relative number could be obtained.

With sweet corn in the milk or roasting-ear stage, cut from the cob and similarly treated, a large measure of success was attained and nearly all the moles destroyed.

The kernels of unroasted peanuts, in which strychnine crystals were placed, were found to be reasonably successful bait, and are recommended when green corn is not available.

Bits of meat or dead insects properly poisoned will prove successful, but with the meat there is great danger of poisoning dogs, since the moles burrows lie so close to the surface of the ground.

The sense of smell seems to be strongly developed in moles. My experiments have verified the statement that if ordinary moth-balls are dropped into their run-ways and these covered, the moles will not again use them until the moth-balls have entirely disappeared. This does not, however, prevent their working in nearby places.

Traps for catching moles are sold in most of the hardware stores. Nearly all of them work by the use of a spring coil which, when released, drives a number of sharp tines into the ground and through the mole. Some experience in setting these traps will lead to the best results; but trapping is a much slower process than poisoning.

Moles are usually actively at work in the early morning or late in the afternoon. At times there is also a short period of activity about noon. It is not difficult to kill them with a pitchfork when they are working, the animals being located by observing the movement of the ground above them.

If water is allowed to run into the burrow and fill it, the animal when present can be forced to come to the surface to avoid drowning, and may be easily killed. The writer at one time killed a female and six young ones at one such operation.

The best remedy for the damage done to lawns and grass-plots by moles is prompt rolling with a heavy roller. By continued repetition of this the moles will be driven away, at least temporarily. **D. E. LANZ.**

**Protecting Trees from Injury by Rabbits.**

Having seen many plans recommended to protect fruit-trees against injury by rabbits, I want to tell of my inexpensive, simple remedy, which has proved successful in my orchard for a number of years. At hog-butchering time, which is generally about November 15, in this section, I take the liver of hogs while they are fresh and rub the body of the trees, also the limbs, if they are down in reach of rabbits or if they have any rough or bruised places in which insects are likely to breed. One application each year is sufficient, or has been with me. I presume the preventive could be ap-

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FOR \$3.25 we furnish this handsome, full nickel trimmed, extra high grade Oak Heating Stove, exactly as illustrated hereon. Other sizes at THE FOLLOWING EXTRA LOW PRICES:  
9-inch fire pot, weight of stove, 70 pounds, with wood grate, \$3.25; coal grate, \$3.30; both grates, \$3.60.  
12-inch fire pot, weight, 80 pounds, with wood grate, \$3.80; coal grate, \$3.94; both grates, \$4.20.  
14-inch fire pot, weight, 90 pounds, with wood grate, \$4.05; coal grate, \$4.10; both grates, \$5.00.  
16-inch fire pot, weight, 130 pounds, with wood grate, \$6.13; coal grate, \$6.18; both grates, \$6.56.  
18-inch fire pot, weight, 170 pounds, with wood grate, \$7.19; coal grate, \$7.24; both grates, \$7.69.

**OUR OFFER.** Cut out, state whether you wish 12, 14, 16 or 18-inch fire pot, whether you wish the stove with wood grate, coal grate, or both grates, enclose our price and we will send the stove to you by freight, guaranteeing it to reach you in perfect condition, and with the understanding and agreement that you can take it home, give it thirty days trial, and if you do not find it perfectly satisfactory and THE EQUAL OF STOVES THAT SELL AT DOUBLE THE PRICE, you can return it to us at our expense and we will IMMEDIATELY RETURN YOUR MONEY.

These stoves are the very highest grade new models for 1905, made from extra heavy polished sheet steel and clear gray pig iron castings, beautifully nickel trimmed, nickel plated iron castings, beautifully nickel trimmed, nickel plated iron castings, border rail, urn and ornamental, rich rococo design. Burns hard coal, soft coal, wood, chunks, stumps, cobs, anything that will burn. Wonderful heaters; fire perfectly controlled, very economical in the consumption of fuel. The 14, 16 and 18-inch sizes are large enough to heat a big room or fair sized house, upstairs and down, and for a general home stove we recommend sizes 14, 16 and 18.

If you want a handsome, big, new heater, don't wait to write for the free catalogue, but cut this ad out and send to us, state the size of stove wanted (remember for general use we especially recommend the 14, 16 or 18-inch fire pot size), enclose our price; you will get the stove in just a few days under our guarantee to please you or return your money. Every stove is covered by our binding guarantee, comes set up ready for fire, and we guarantee to furnish you with any repairs in the years to come.

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plied any time of year, but late in fall is best, as rabbits work their injury in winter. I hope several orchardists will try this plan (if they have not already done so), and report results to the farmers.—J. C. Clark, Leadvale, Tenn., in Ex.

**An Insect Enemy of Codling-Moth.**  
It is announced that Horticultural Commissioner Cooper has strong hope that the day of the codling-moth in California will soon come to an end. An enemy for the codling-moth has been discovered in Southern Europe. The discoverer is George Comper, of Los Angeles. In Southern Europe, it is stated, there is no need to spray for protection against the codling-moth. Its insect enemy keeps it down so that at least 90 per cent of the apples are not disturbed. Commissioner Cooper has opened correspondence with the Government of West Australia, which may share the expense with California of bringing the remedy from abroad.—Dr. J. W. Greene, in Western Fruit-Grower.

Passengers to New York, Boston, New England and all Eastern points will find it to their advantage to ascertain rates applying over the Nickel Plate Road and its Eastern connections. Three daily trains, on which there is no excess fare charged. One special feature of the service is meals in dining-cars, on American Club Plan. Pay for what you get, but in no case over 35c to \$1.00 per meal; also service a la carte and Mid-day Luncheon 50c. Folders, rates and all information cheerfully furnished by applying to John Y. Calahan, General Agent, Chicago, Ill., Room 298, No. 113 Adams St. Chicago depot La Salle and Van Buren Sts. (27)

## The Veterinarian

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the Kansas Farmer. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans., or Dr. C. L. Barnes, Manhattan, Kans.

The position of Professor of Veterinary Science at the Kansas Agricultural College, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. N. S. Mayo, will be occupied in future by his able assistant, Dr. C. L. Barnes, who will also conduct the veterinary department of the KANSAS FARMER. The duties of the State veterinary officer are many and some letters may not receive immediate answers, but all will be given attention as soon as possible.

Wart.—I have a yearling colt that has what appears to be a wart on her hind leg just above the pastern joint. The grass and weeds seem to keep it rubbed raw. It has grown from the size of a pea to an inch in diameter, protruding from the leg three-quarters of an inch. It has grown to this size within the last month. Can you give us a remedy through the KANSAS FARMER—a safe and easy treatment?

Eureka, Kans. W. H. R.

Answer.—For your colt that has a wart on the outside of its leg, will say that I feel sure that you can treat this and remove it without very much difficulty. Confine the colt's leg by the use of a side line running from below the fetlock around the neck; then with a sharp knife cut away the wart as deeply as possible without injury to blood vessels or nerves in the region of the wart. To the raw surface exposed, apply caustic, like caustic potash, daily, until the raw surface appears to be perfectly healthy and free from the roots of the wart. After this apply the following lotion: Zinc sulfate, 1 ounce; sugar of lead, 6 drams; place in a quart of water; be sure and shake the bottle up well before using as these drugs settle to the bottom of the bottle.

Pigs Out of Condition.—I have a litter of pigs that began to get weak in their hind parts when they were about 2 months old; they reel from one side to another, fall over; then get up on their front feet; they eat and drink heartily and seem all right in every other way; they are about 5 months old. I fed them some hog remedy for a while, but it did them no good. They ran in the pasture with the sow until I weaned them; they seemed to grow some in weight; weigh eighty pounds.

Westmoreland, Kans. J. H.

Answer.—I am unable from your description to state the cause of the trouble with your pigs, but would suggest if you have been feeding them corn that you had better withhold it, as small pigs, as a rule, can eat but very little corn. If they should get more corn than is good for them, they will have the symptoms you describe. If you could give me more of the history of these pigs as to their present feed, I may be able to tell you what is the trouble with them.

Enlargement on Mare's Neck.—I had one mare running on pasture for about a week up to August 21. On going to catch her, I found she has a hard lump on the right side, which measures from neck to point of shoulder six inches, and up and down ten inches. This swelling had quite an elevation of temperature; the bunch seems to be solid and not as sensitive to the touch as might be. I went out to doctor this

mare on September 4, and another mare had an enlargement on the left breast, extending high enough up so that the collar would press on the top. This enlargement has the appearance of starting a little sooner than the other enlargement, while the main enlargement seems solid and extends down to the front legs and partly through between them. This extension seems to be more flabby than from snake bites. I have been examining both of these enlargements for stings and snake bites but have been unable to satisfy myself of either.

Ottawa, Kans. I. H. L.

Answer.—For your mares that have enlargements on their necks, would advise you to keep them in the barn where you can treat them; apply hot water to the inflamed parts several times a day with plenty of good hand-rubbing. After this put on the following liniment: 50 per cent alcohol, 1 quart; spirits of camphor, 6 ounces; strong ammonia, 5 ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, 6 ounces; poke root, 6 ounces; turpentine, 3 ounces; shake the bottle well before using, and rub this liniment well into the parts, and I believe that the swellings will be greatly reduced.

Pigs Out of Condition.—Can you tell me what is the matter with my pigs? They have been doing nicely until about 4 to 6 weeks old, then they got weak in their hind parts and they reel as they walk, fall over and can hardly get up. They eat well and the sow seems to be doing well. We feed the sow and pigs, separately, milk and bran, shorts and a little oil-meal, dry corn and some green corn, with plenty of clean cold water.

Belleville, Kans. L. L. V. W.

Answer.—For your little pigs that are out of condition would suggest that you feed them just milk and not give them corn of any kind, giving them some ground oats and bran and ground wheat. Little pigs, as a rule, can not eat corn, or at most can eat very small amounts. Your pigs have all the symptoms of being overfed from corn. They will oftentimes get so out of fix from the eating of too much corn as to be unable to get up and will die from starvation.

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Set yourself earnestly to see what you were made to do, and then set yourself earnestly to do it.—Brooks.

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Woman's delicate nervous organism tingles to the least jarring influence, and some ache or pain is the result.

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During Royal Show at Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17-22, 1904

<p><b>60 Aberdeen-Angus</b> will sell <b>Tuesday, October 18</b> For catalogue address <b>W. C. McGAVOCK, Manager,</b> Springfield, Ill.</p>	<p><b>60 SHORTHORNS</b> will sell <b>Wednesday, Oct. 19</b> For catalogue address <b>B. O. COWAN, Assistant Sec'y,</b> 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.</p>
<p><b>50 GALLOWAYS</b> will sell <b>Thursday, October 20</b> For catalogue address <b>CHAS. GRAY, Secretary,</b> 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.</p>	<p><b>60 HEREFORDS</b> will sell <b>Friday, October 21</b> For catalogue address <b>C. R. THOMAS, Secretary,</b> 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.</p>

Sales Will Begin at 1 O'clock p. m. Each Day



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At my farm, 2½ miles west of Moran, commencing at 12 M.,  
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I will offer as attractions the magnificent 2-year-old Shorthorn bull, All Right Prince 211505, and six fresh cows and calves. Also sixty head of thoroughbred Poland-China bred sows, gilts and boars. They are mostly sired by the prize 3-year-old boar, Proud Perfection 2d, and in pig by Black Chief. I will include several of my tried sows, including those that have never been defeated at the fair. Twelve months' time without interest on an approved note. Eight per cent discount for cash. Come and see my herd boars that jointly weigh 1750 pounds. Lunch on grounds.

Phone 52a. **J. CLARENCE NORTON, Moran, Kans.**

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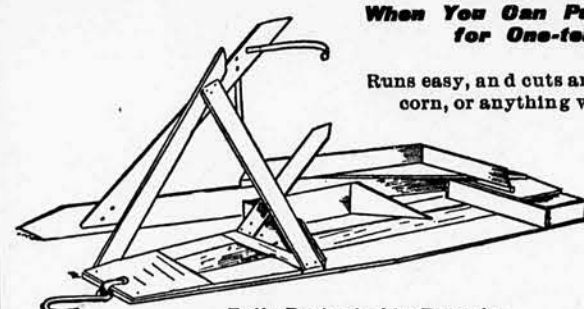
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