

## ARKANSAS TRAVELER RESPONDED.

Got Back in Rhyme at Missouri Pacific's General Passenger Agent.

H. C. Townsend, general passenger and ticket agent of the Missouri Pacific with headquarters at St. Louis, sent out a novel holiday greeting to patrons of the road and was surprised to receive a response in rhyme from a man in Arkansas. Here is the greeting followed by the answer:

This is the train that runs so fast  
Across the plains to mountains vast;  
This is the train that never late,  
And keeps its service up to date.  
This is the train that runs out West,  
And takes you there for work or rest;  
This is the train that runs to the land  
Of mountains high and cotton grand;  
This is a true hotel on wheels,  
It serves to you the best of meals;  
This is the train with lowest rate—  
St. Louis to the Golden Gate.  
If you should wish to go that way,  
See H. C. Townsend, G. P. A.

This is what the Arkansas traveler wrote in response:

H. C. Townsend, G. P. A.:—  
I received your card to-day,  
And I'm writing now to say  
That your trains A—O—K.

I'm a regular passenger  
And I'm here to tell you str  
It's a corker—sure enough;  
(Please don't take this as a puff—  
All your trains are up to snuff—  
Strictly in it—just the stuff!

Makes me restless when I read  
Of the comfort and the speed—  
Want to pack my clothes and skip  
On that train—Geet! What a trip!

Feed you like a millionaire—  
Gosh! Just read that bill-of-fare!  
Tender steaks, well done or rare,  
Game and things from everywhere!

Salads, deserts, coffee, cake—  
Wow! It makes my stomach ache!  
And the rates—I'll swear to you,  
Shame as cutting snuff in two!  
(Shame to take such service cheap—  
Ought to make us pay a heap!

Guess I've said about enough,  
(Every word is straight—no bluff)  
So I'll sign myself, with care,  
Truly yours, A. PASSENGER.

Of course, a wise man never makes  
The same mistake twice, if he marries  
A second time that's another mistake.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All  
druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

When an individual minds his own  
business he is one kind of monopolist.

Little white lies live long and prosper.

Defiance Starch is put up 16 ounces  
in a package, 10 cents. One-third  
more starch for the same money.

The world will forgive a man almost  
anything except failure.

Teasels and Billion Dollar Grass.  
The two greatest fodder plants on  
earth, one good for 14 tons hay and the  
other 80 tons green fodder per acre.  
Grows everywhere, so does Victoria  
Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and  
swine food per acre.

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS TO THE  
John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse,  
Wis., and receive in return their big  
catalog and lots of farm seed samples.  
(W. N. U.)

A woman's idea of a compliment is  
to name her baby after a rich relation.

If you don't get the biggest and  
best it's your own fault. Defiance  
Starch is for sale everywhere and  
there is positively nothing to equal  
it in quality or quantity.

When looking for faults that need  
correction use a mirror, and not a  
telescope.

Equal to a State Fair.

The annual importation of the Lincoln, Neb., Importing Horse Co., arrived about sixty days ago, consisting of two car loads. They made the run from New York to Lincoln in forty-four hours landing their horses in most excellent condition. This importation consists of German Coach, Percheron, English Shire, French Draft and Belgians. They now have in their barns fifty head of imported stallions, all in excellent condition. They have been in the business for seventeen years at this location. Considering the large number of horses and beautiful barns it is almost equal to a State Fair entertainment to visit their barns. Read their ad in this paper.

Pride shows many men how to keep  
in the straight path.

50,000 AMERICANS  
WERE WELCOMED TO

FARMS IN  
WESTERN  
CANADA  
FREE

Western  
Canada

DURING LAST YEAR.

They are settled and settling on the Grain and Grazing Lands, and are prosperous and satisfied.

Sir, Wilfred Laurier recently said: "A new star has risen on the horizon and it is toward it that every immigrant who leaves the land of his ancestors to come and seek a home for himself now turns his gaze."—Canada. There is

Room for Millions.

FREE Homesteads given away. Schools, Churches, Railways, Markets, Climate, everything to be desired.

For a descriptive Atlas and other information, apply to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or authorized Canadian Government Agent—W. V. Bennett, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.

Salzer's National Oats

Greatest oat of the century. Yielded in 1903 in Ohio 167, in Mich. 22, in Mo. 25, and in N. Dakota 210 bush. per acre. You can beat that record in 1904!

For 10c and this notice we will give you free lots of farm seed samples and our big catalog, telling all about the most wonderful soil thousands of other seeds.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.  
La Crosse, Wis.

A cold is one of the very few ailments the modern physician will undertake to cure without a surgical operation.

## LASTING RELIEF.

J. W. Walls, Superintendent of Streets of Lebanon, Ky., says:

"My nightly rest was broken, owing to irregularities of the kidneys. I suffered intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys and was annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions. Doctors failed to relieve me. I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and I experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Would Confiscate the Hats.

Enthusiastic members of London's Audubon society propose a law to authorize the confiscation of all hats decorated with the skins of song birds.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow:

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,  
2,000 delicious Carrots,  
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,  
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,  
1,000 splendid Onions,  
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,  
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. (W. N. U.)

We sometimes open our mouths before we get our minds open.

Burned out, but was insured in the STATE FARMER'S MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. of South Omaha, Neb., which means that he got his money.

Has some agent tried to cancel your Mutual Policy? Telling you all sorts of things, almost crying for you. Why? Because he needs the money he would make out of you, wanted pay for the talk he gave. Don't be fooled. Keep your Mutual Insurance, and get more if you need it. Write to B. R. Stouffer, Secretary, South Omaha, Neb.

Life is a good deal like a meal in a cheap restaurant. The things you want fail to show up on the bills of fare.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all Druggists, 15c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Never strike a boy smaller than yourself; he may grow.

If you wish beautiful, clear, white clothes use Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

You cannot whitewash yourself by blackening others.

Left-Handed People.

Prof. Lombroso, as the result of his observations on left-handed and left-sided people finds that among 1,000 soldiers and operatives the proportion of left-handed people is 4 per cent among men and 5 to 8 per cent among women. Among criminals the quota of left-handed was found to be more than tripled in men and more than quintupled among women.

Camelback Riding.

Lord Kitchener of Khartoum is credited with the best description of camelback riding that is known. The soldier gave this description at a dinner party in London which some Americans attended. "When we asked Lord Kitchener," one of the Americans said, "to tell us what it felt like to ride a camel, he twisted his mustache and said: 'You know the game of cup and ball? You have a ball and a cup, and you throw the ball in the air and try to catch it in the cup, then bounce it up and try to catch it again? Well, when you ride a camel, the brute plays cup and ball with you, missing you nearly every time.'"

A Dentist's Advice.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 25th.—Mr. Harry L. Lewis, Dentist, 607 Summit street, this city, says: "I certainly advise anyone, no matter how severe they may have Kidney Trouble to take Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"I was troubled with Kidney Disease for several years and Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. I had used many so-called remedies without any benefit. Four months ago, I was flat on my back with this painful trouble and must say that I almost gave up hopes of ever getting any better. Through a friend's advice I purchased six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"At first I could see but little benefit, but after two weeks, I could see an improvement. I had been getting up several times at night and pains in my back were very severe. When I had taken six boxes I felt better than I had for years. The pain had all gone and I didn't have to get up during the night at all. I continued the treatment until I had used several more boxes, and now I am glad to say that I am completely cured."

A cold is one of the very few ailments the modern physician will undertake to cure without a surgical operation.

# NEBRASKA STATE NEWS

## THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hall & Seeber's grocery store of Ericson has been closed by creditors.

Baptists of Beatrice are holding a series of successful revival meetings.

Otto Bauman, one of West Point's most prominent citizens, died suddenly last week.

While Albert Goetschalg was chopping in the timber near Elm creek his ax slipped and cleaved his foot, cutting an artery.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Marsh Horstman, living near Webster, was badly burned. The child's clothes caught fire.

A rural free delivery route will be established at Panama, Lancaster county, on March 1. It is twenty and one-half miles long and serves a population of 410.

The citizens of Holdrege have voted \$9,000 bonds for the purpose of improving their water system, and putting down new wells.

There were fifty-two accessions to the Christian church during the revival meetings under the direction of De Forrest Austin at Humboldt.

D. E. Thompson, United States minister to Brazil, is expected to arrive in Lincoln February 8. He sailed from Rio Janeiro on the steamer Tennyson, January 8th.

Several carloads of iron and steel have been received at Ord for the new bridge across the North Loup. An eastern contractor has the contract and work will begin about February 1.

The annual meetings of the state conference of charities will be held in Lincoln February 2 and 3. The pupils of the school for the blind will give an entertainment on the evening of February 3.

Harms Huls, a prominent young German farmer residing in Hanover township, Gage county, was seriously injured in a runaway accident eight miles northeast of Beatrice Saturday night. The team ran away.

County assessors of the state met in Lincoln and discussed the new revenue law. J. R. C. Miller of Lancaster was elected temporary chairman and J. M. Teegarden of Cass county was selected for secretary. Organization was effected and speeches were made by Governor Mickey and Auditor Nelson.

At a meeting of the state board of agriculture Mr. Furnas reported that the total resources on hand were \$4,557.52; that the receipts for the year including appropriations, were \$43,559.23. Of this sum \$14,664.60 was expended for premiums and other expenses and \$24,198.71 for printing, judges' salaries, etc.

Alln Low, a prominent stockman, was seriously injured in a runaway at Norfolk and may die. He was driving home when his team became frightened and overturned the carriage down an embankment. Low was dragged for some distance and had three ribs broken and torn from the collarbone and his lungs were seriously injured.

Rev. J. Forrest Marston of Lincoln will continue to languish in the Cass county jail for a time. He has been there for the last five weeks awaiting trial for obtaining money under false pretenses. He has pleaded guilty to soliciting insurances without a license and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs. The money not being forthcoming, he was remanded to jail.

Out in Hooker county the people are just now making into school districts that unorganized territory which covers one end of the county. This was done upon the suggestion of Superintendent Fowler, who is trying to get that 6,000 square miles of territory which is not organized into school districts in such a shape that a school tax may be levied and the youth of the territory may be given the advantages of schools that is now denied them.

Word reached Beatrice that during a storm Emmett Nucler, a farmer residing near Steele City, southwest of Beatrice, lost three head of mules, three head of horses and thirty head of hogs, all killed by one stroke of lightning. It was sleeting and snowing when the bolt came. The barn was also destroyed.

The State Firemen's Association in session at Fremont, elected officers. M. Bauer of Nebraska City was chosen president, John McKay of Blair first vice president, Charles Koltz of Wahoo second vice president. It was decided to send an all-Nebraska team to St. Louis this year, and money to defray this expense was voted. The team will be picked from all over the state.

At the state irrigation conference at the state farm Henry Lewis of Lincoln declared that many difficulties attended the irrigation of land where rainfall was partial. No difficulties were encountered where farmers depended entirely upon ditches. Prof. Stout of the state university described Nebraska's water supply. W. P. Wright of Scotts Bluffs told of practical irrigation in the North Platte valley. F. G. Hamer of Kearney also addressed the meeting.

Dr. Hugo E. Nelson and Celia M. Schofield were married at the home of the bride in Tilden. The groom served as captain in the Third Nebraska during the Spanish-American war and afterward completed a course at the Creighton medical college in Omaha.

Grace Barnes, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Henry Barnes of Sterling, has been sent to the reform school for girls at Geneva. She was brought into court on the charge of incorrigibility.

The new term of the Fremont normal school commenced with a larger attendance than for the previous term.

## NEBRASKA SWINE BREEDERS.

Four Hundred of Them Gather for Discussion.

LINCOLN.—Four hundred members of the Nebraska Swine Breeders' association gathered for a discussion of the use of corn in the swine ration, and put their trust in the calm, prosaic statements of science. This took place after Professor Avery read a paper pronouncing most stock foods a delusion and a snare. The chief ingredient in all these preparations was either corn meal or bran, declared the man of science.

He declared that he had analyzed a large number of the foods and found them all the same except the following exception, where he found a preparation fearfully and wonderfully made:

"I imagine it would be highly interesting to have been able to watch the workings of the mind that solved the problem for this medicinal food. After concocting it he was evidently evidently proud of his work, and willing that the people should be admitted to the mystery of his medicine, so he printed on the cover of the package the various things he had used. The list looked like he had gone to work much as some of us would do if we went into a drug store and asked the pharmacist to mix up a little of every drug in the store in one huge vessel, hoping thereby to get the drug which would cure our ailment, although we should not know which one it might be. The list of things which that amateur stock physician used occupied a whole side of a large package, and I guess he had almost everything he could think of written down there. Of course, after composing such a mixture he considered that he had a medicine that would cure a vast number of diseases and irregularities."

The farmers decided after a short discussion, to rely on science and "cut out" fancy goods.

SMUGGLING OPIUM TO PRISON

Former Convict Said to Have Affidavit Implicating a Guard.

LINCOLN.—The story of opium being smuggled into the penitentiary, as told by an ex-convict and published some months ago, was again started, when it was reported to Governor Mickey that a former convict has made affidavit to the effect that prisoners were getting the drug through their friends on the outside, who worked the smuggling through some of the guards.

At the time of publication the matter was thoroughly investigated, and while it was found that the convicts were getting the opium no evidence was found that would warrant the charge that Warden Beemer or his employees were implicated. The warden discovered several clever schemes that were used by the prisoners and their friends on the outside and reported to Governor Mickey, who ordered a strict watch kept and a thorough investigation made. The governor stated that he believed the smuggling had all been stopped and that the prisoners were not now receiving any drugs.

Bank at McLean is Robbed.

NORFOLK.—A special to the Daily News says that the bank at McLean, Neb., was blown up and \$500 taken. The robbers came from the southeast. No trace of them has been found.

Dangerously Hurt in a Runaway.

NORFOLK.—Alvin Low, one of the most prominent stockmen in northern Nebraska and a pioneer settler of Norfolk, is in a very critical condition at his home near the city as the result of a disastrous runaway.

Building Activity at Ord.

ORD.—Something like fifty new residences were completed in Ord in 1903 and yet there is a dearth of houses. It is impossible to find vacant houses in town and present indications are that there will be much building here the coming season. There are a dozen dwellings in course of construction at the present time. Among the buildings projected for the coming season are a number of brick blocks on the square. There is demand for all the building done and Ord is experiencing a healthy growth.

State Fair Has Balance.

LINCOLN.—A meeting of the state board of agriculture was held here, and the financial condition of the organization discussed. Mr. Furnas reported that the total resources, including balance on hand, from last year's report, were \$4,557.42; that the receipts for the year, including state appropriations, amounted to \$43,559.23. From this sum \$14,664.60 had been expended for premiums and other expenses, such as improvements on the grounds, printing, judges' salaries, etc., were \$24,198.71. The balance on hand at the present time being \$4,995.92.

Farmer in Hard Luck.

NORFOLK.—Joseph Viazney of this city has more than his share of hard luck. Last spring when the Elkhorn river ran out of its banks, it licked off six acres of his choicest loam upon his farm. The current also stole his barn and well. Later on a son broke his arm in a scuffle in school. Just as this boy got out of bed another got it with pneumonia. A third son was stricken a little later with the same disease and then Mr. Viazney's father died. Now his wife has a fractured arm.

## POULTRY



Corn as a Poultry Feed.

While we have for years done all in our power to check the too free use of corn in the poultry ration, we yet regard it as one of the most important feeds for poultry. Fed for six months at a time and as a single ration it is almost always used at a disadvantage. Corn is badly over-balanced on the carbohydrate side, and its constant feeding not only injures the internal organs of the bird receiving it, but it is to a considerable extent washed, as the fowls can digest only about so much of this kind of matter anyway. The balance must go through in a partly digested state. This may be the cause of the intestinal disturbances that are sometimes the result of its continuous feeding. The man that feeds corn alone is putting into each fowl each year a good deal more money than is necessary. In some cases this may amount to as much as 25 cents per bird per year—wasted, and worse. On a flock of 100 fowls this is quite an item. But feed corn in conjunction with other things and all will be well.

Fowls vary greatly in the effects upon them of the corn fed. The young and growing birds, especially those that exercise a great deal, show less effects of its use than the older birds. This is largely because the fowls in exercising burn up more of the carbon contained in the food by means of the chemical action going on in their lungs. The old hens are less active and cannot use the carbon in such great quantities. The result is that they lay up unnecessary fat and in time get too fat to lay well. This is a condition hard to cure. The writer once bought a dozen Plymouth Rocks to add to his flock. To his surprise they did not lay an egg till the winter was about half over. He surmised that the birds had been fed on nothing but corn for a long time before the purchase was made. He asked the former owner about it and found that this was true. These hens were all old birds; that is, more than 13 months old each.

When a fowl is to be fattened for market—for the American market, at least—corn is the proper food for her. If kept somewhat closely confined she will put on weight very rapidly. Such a bird might not do for the foreign market, where they want flesh rather than fat. But the American buyer is not particular. He says that a very fat bird is a tender bird, so he buys the bird that is fat and throws the surplus fat away. The fat bird sells the best, and the city retailer never complains if the birds are fat. The country producer therefore has no alternative but to make all the birds he sells as fat as the market demands, and corn is his great ally in doing this.

When corn is to be extensively fed we believe it is better to feed much of it in the form of corn meal and made into a pudding at that. The moisture content of such a mess is worth considering. It takes a great deal of water to carry the food through the intestines, and when dry corn is fed, it must frequently be the case that not enough water is taken to properly do this work. If the fowl fills up on corn before going to roost there is no opportunity to drink before morning. This must frequently result in a disarrangement of the digestive organs. This view of it would rather favor the position of those poultrymen that say that the soft mash should be fed at night and the whole corn in the morning. The matter is certainly worth thought and investigation.

Cost of Feeding Hens.

From the Farmers' Review: During the last week in January of the year now drawing to a close I weighed all the grain and other kinds of feed my flock of 205 chickens consumed and estimated its value at what might have been obtained for it in the local market. Although the aggregate sum amounted to more than one who had never investigated the subject might have expected, yet for each individual it was surprisingly small. I selected this particular time because I was then feeding only mature stock and because there was then nothing to be obtained from outside sources. For these reasons I expected to be able to make a fair estimate of what it cost me to keep my poultry during the winter. The results quite agreed with those obtained from former estimates based upon similar investigations, and I felt justified in computing the entire year's cost therefrom. Of rye I fed 30 pounds, which was then worth 45 cents per bushel; of oats 76 pounds at 25 cents per bushel; wheat, 20 pounds at 60 cents per bushel; soft corn, one bushel worth 35 cents, and ground feed, 20 pounds, at \$1.00 per 100 pounds. I also fed a generous quantity of ground bone and chopped vegetables, besides what skimmed milk they would drink every day, which I estimated at 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Altogether the total cost for the week was about \$1.65 for the 205 chickens, or about 45 of one cent for each individual or a little less than 4 cents a month, which, at the same rate would amount to something near 45 cents for an entire year. This estimate seems incredibly small, but in reality it is still too large; for during the summer months the flock obtained enough from the range to materially lessen the cost of their maintenance; yet, as little as it cost for one, it must have cost me for the 205 at least \$20 for the salable grain they consumed.

Besides this, they probably obtained about the stock yards and horse stables a considerable amount of scattered grain, but since this was not salable and much of it would otherwise have "gone to waste," it need not be reckoned here.

During the week specified I gathered nine and one-half dozens of eggs, which I sold for \$1.71, or 6 cents more than the value of what the flock consumed. Although this was quite a falling off from the number of eggs usually produced (owing, no doubt, to a protracted cold spell for a time previous) it was still in excess of what it cost to maintain the flock for the same time. From the above investigations and consequent estimates I have drawn this conclusion: That from twelve to fifteen eggs daily the year round will maintain a farm flock of from 150 to 200 hens; all above this should represent the profit obtained. Actually, I believed that the average farmer's family consumes eggs and poultry enough to compensate for the cost of keeping their flock, and that all that is sold usually represents no more than the real profit accruing from the investment.

Certainly one is not justified in basing the estimate of an entire year's rations upon the amount consumed in any one week, yet the results obtained in this instance were not far wrong, which fact I have ascertained in other ways—for this and other years. Therefore the conclusions drawn therefrom are undoubtedly correct.—Nellie Honaker, Vernon County, Wisconsin.

Destruction of Weeds.

Much interest has been shown at a number of the agricultural experiment stations in the possibility of weed destruction by means of chemicals. As long ago as 1895 it was found at the Vermont Station that the orange hawkweed, a serious pest in pastures and meadows, could be destroyed without injury to the grass by sowing salt over the land at the rate of 2,000 pounds per acre. Many experiments have since been conducted at the same station with other chemicals for the eradication of weeds in walks, drives, courts, etc. Among the chemicals tested were salt, copper sulphate, kerosene, liver-of-sulphur, carbolic acid, arsenic and sal soda, arsenate of soda, and two commercial weed killers, the active principle of which apparently was arsenic. The weeds which it was sought to destroy were plantains, dandelion, chicory, ragweed, knotweed and various grasses. All the chemicals were applied in solution except the salt. As in the case of the hawkweed experiments, salt was found efficient in destroying all the weeds when applied dry and in large quantity. When salt is used for this purpose adjacent laws should be protected against washing, or they may be injured. Crude carbolic acid, 1 pint in 4 pints of water, applied at the rate of 8 gallons per square rod, was very efficient. The various arsenical preparations proved valuable as weed destroyers, and choice between them was largely a matter of expense. All things considered, the arsenate of soda and the carbolic acid solutions proved the most valuable chemicals for weed destruction under the conditions of these experiments.

Swine at Ontario Station.

A report of the Ontario station says: Our swine comprise representatives of the Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire breeds. This is quite as many breeds as we can handle to advantage. Representatives of the Chester White, Duroc Jersey and Poland China breeds have been fed in the experimental piggery.

Feeding Swine.—Breeding sows are fed sparingly on a mixed meal ration consisting generally of ground oats, barley and peas, the oats constituting about half the mixture. In addition, they receive a fairly liberal allowance of pulped roots, which is decreased as farrowing time approaches. Before feeding, they are given a drink of water, and then the meal is fed on top of the pulped roots. Sometimes the meal and pulped roots are mixed a day in advance of feeding, but either plan seems to work well. Growing pigs, four months old and over, receive the same meal mixture as the sows, but in the place of roots, they are fed the refuse from the college kitchen. The meal is fed dry to these also. Small pigs are fed about equal parts of finely ground oats and middlings, together with skim milk when such is available. In this case the meal is moistened with the milk. They are also accustomed to eating roots, mangels preferred. Our sows are turned into a large shed adjoining the piggery, for a few hours every afternoon. A very little whole grain of some sort is scattered broadcast over the floor of the shed to induce the sows to take exercise.

Lime as Acid Neutralizer.

The use of lime on land has not been largely encouraged by scientists in the past, though it has been used to a considerable extent in isolated localities. It was at first considered from the standpoint of plant food, and as such of course could not receive a very enthusiastic support from men that had found out by various tests that there was already in the soil more lime than the plants could use. But when the soils of the various states came to be examined for acid it was found that many of them were so strongly acid that some of our most important plants would not grow on them satisfactorily. In the soil surveys carried on during the past three years in Illinois it has been found that one-third of the soils of the state are so strongly acid that they will not grow red clover and other legumes successfully until treated with lime. Of the other two-thirds of the state, some of the soils are slightly acid and would be improved by an application of lime.