

GEORGE CROWNED KING OF ENGLAND

Brilliant Ceremony Performed in Westminster Abbey.

ANCIENT FORMS OBSERVED

Seven Thousand Notable Men and Women Witness the Coronation—Royal Progress From Buckingham Palace Is Fine Spectacle.

London.—In the presence of 7,000 of the chief men and women of his realm and of the representatives of nearly every civilized nation on the globe, George V. was crowned king of Great Britain Thursday. The ceremony took place in Westminster Abbey and never was that edifice the stage of a more brilliant and imposing spectacle. As the crown of St. Edward was placed on the monarch's head by the archbishop of Canterbury, the big cannon of the Tower roared out and within and without the abbey the shout of "Long live King George" resounded.

From the earliest hours of the morning the population of London and the hundreds of thousands of visitors had been moving toward the royal route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. As soon as the seats in the numerous stands were filled, gates were closed that kept out the rabble, and then the throngs tried to crowd into the streets adjoining the route. From pole to pole throughout the entire distance gay colored bunting was strung, and the whole city was streaming with flags.

Along the Mall and all the way from the palace to the abbey troops were standing, company upon company, British troops of every shade of color, living symbols of the countries and peoples over which the new king and emperor reigns. On every side bands were playing patriotic music, and the din of cheering was continuous and overwhelming.

Procession From the Palace.

As the hour for the coronation approached the waiting thousands first saw the arrival of the gentlemen appointed to act as ushers during the ceremony. These were led by the earl marshal, the duke of Norfolk. Then the nobility entitled to seats in the Abbey began to come. Most of the peers and peeresses rode in state coaches that have been used by their families for many years. These carriages, repainted and regilded, were drawn by four horses a-piece. Each was accompanied by outriders and footmen in gorgeous liveries stood on the rail behind. Each peer as he passed was greeted with cheers and

often with familiar greetings that set the crowds off in roars of laughter, for even the solemnity of the occasion could not restrain the irreverent humor of the cockneys.

Not all the nobility rode in coaches, however, for the king had permitted one violation of precedent and given permission for the use of automobiles by those who have discarded horses. This was done reluctantly, and there were not many motor cars in the long procession of vehicles.

The lord mayor and his suite, in their gorgeous robes and regalia, were the next to pass toward the Abbey.

King and Queen Appear.

Now the bells of many churches pealed out, and the people knew the king and queen were coming. From the moment their majesties emerged from Buckingham palace there was a continuous roar of cheers that accompanied them all the way to the Abbey. Their approach was heralded by the king's bargemaster and twelve watermen, wearing quaint medieval tunics, knee breeches and stockings, all scarlet, with the crown and badges emblazoned in gold on their breasts, and wearing low buckled shoes and black velvet caps. Immediately behind them came the closed carriages of the royal party, every one drawn by splendid horses gorgeously caparisoned. Through the windows of the great lumbering state coach the people could get a glimpse of the king and queen.

Following their majesties rode the household troops and especially picked military bodies. Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener was at the head of the headquarters staff, as he was at the coronation of King Edward. In this part of the procession, too, rode many Indian princes and maharajahs and potentates of England's widely

scattered dominions. Their splendid robes glittered with jewels and they added much to the magnificence of the parade. But the man who, next to the king, received the loudest and warmest applause was Lord Roberts, for the people love "Bobs" and their affectionate greetings almost made the grizzled hero of a hundred campaigns blush.

Arrival at the Abbey. Waiting outside the west door of Westminster Abbey were the archbishops of Canterbury and York and a large number of bishops, and when the king and queen approached they first entered the church, followed immediately by the Prince of Wales and his suite. As the monarchs passed in to the abbey the choir sang an anthem. Their majesties moved through the choir to the theater and after kneeling in prayer, seated themselves in the chairs of state.

The first action of the coronation service, the presentation of the king to the people for recognition, is a survival of ancient Teutonic usage. Accompanied by the great officers of state, the archbishop of Canterbury went to each side of the theater in turn, saying: "Sirs, I here present



Queen Mary.

unto you King George, the undoubted king of this realm; wherefore, all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?" The king meanwhile stood up by his chair and turned to each side, and the people acclaimed him with cries of "God save King George." Then followed the litany, the communion service and a short sermon preached by the archbishop of York, after which the oath was administered to the king by the archbishop of Canterbury.

The Anointing and Coronation. King George now was divested of his crimson robes by the lord great chamberlain and seated himself in the chair of King Edward I, which contains the ancient "stone of destiny." The dean of Westminster brought from the altar the golden ampulla and spoon, and the archbishop anointed him on the head, the breasts and the palms of both hands, and blessed him. The king was next invested with the colubium sindonis of fine linen and the superintuna of cloth of gold, his heels were touched with the golden spurs and the sword of state was girded upon him, after which the armill and robe royal of cloth of gold were put upon him. In turn, then, his majesty was given the orb, the king's ring, the glove and the two scepters.

All was ready now for the supreme act. The archbishop placed St. Edward's crown upon the altar and delivered a short prayer, and then, supported by the other clergy, placed the crown upon the king's head. At that instant the trumpets sounded, the congregation shouted "Long live King George" and the peers and kings of arms put on their coronets.

The enthronization was a handsome part of the ceremonies. The king was lifted up into his throne by the archbishops, the bishops and certain peers, and all the great officers and those who bore the swords, the scepters and other regalia grouped themselves about the steps of the throne. Next the princes and peers did their homage, led by the archbishop of Canterbury and the prince of Wales. Each of these and the premier duke, marquis, earl, viscount and baron kissed the king upon the cheek.

The anointing and crowning of Queen Mary was a short and simple ceremony. Following the example of Queen Alexandra, she was anointed on the head only. She was invested with the ring, was crowned by the archbishop of York and received the scepter and the ivory rod with the dove.

Few Americans in the Abbey.

Of all the Americans who have been attracted to London by the festivities of the coronation season, only a very few were admitted to the Abbey. These included President Taft's special ambassador, John Hays Hammond, and Mrs. Hammond; Maj. Gen. Greely and Rear Admiral Vreeland, representing the army and navy, and the latter's secretary; Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid and the attaches and secretaries of the embassy. Pierpont Morgan and less than a score of American women who married English peers.

One fact connected with the coronation was the subject of some amused comment. This was that King George, who is quite the reverse of a giant, had selected four of the shortest knights of the garter to hold the golden canopy over him during the anointing. They were the earl of Cadogan, Lord Roberts, Lord Elgin and Lord Rosebery. These four peers were the only ones arrayed in the gorgeous robes of the order of the garter.

TO SECURE MOISTURE

Mulch Blanket Formed by Proper Use of Cultivator.

Rough Cultivation Impedes Run-Off, Prevents Mud Forming and Causes Rain to Soak In—Effect of Summer Tilling.

(By E. R. PARSONS, in the Dry Farming Congress Bulletin.)

Soil and water take up more space than soil alone, therefore when the moisture dries out it leaves a void. This void is represented by an infinite number of fine crevices or cracks which zig-zag in every direction.

After a storm, when the sun comes out, the surface of the earth under the magnifying glass begins to wrinkle as it dries. Next day these wrinkles begin to develop into well-defined cracks or fissures which go deeper and deeper every day as the ground dries out and contracts from the surface down. These crevices allowing the free circulation of air as far as they go, cause very rapid evaporation.

As we go deep into the subsoil away below these cracks, the evaporation is very slight.

During the drouth of 1908 on a piece of summer fallowed land, the loss of moisture at three feet below the surface was not more than 1 per cent, a month. This, of course, demonstrates the advantage of holding your moisture in the right place.

By using the cultivator we form a mulch of earth in the granular condition which, being loose, settles as the moisture goes out of it without forming cracks, and not only checks and plugs up the crevices already formed, but prevents the formation of fresh ones.

If you ask the question, "What constitutes 'dry farming'?" ninety-nine men out of a hundred will answer: "The conservation of moisture, but if you happen to strike a dry farmer of experience who understands his business, he will tell you that the accumulation of moisture is the first half of dry farming and the conservation of moisture the second half. Those who farm on the conservation theory only will argue that smooth cultivation is the best because it exposes less surface to the atmosphere and therefore causes less evaporation. This theory is correct as far as it goes, but if we use smooth cultivation in a cloud-burst country we cannot accumulate half as much moisture as we can with rough cultivation, which impedes run-off, prevents mud forming and causes the rain to soak in."

They are beginning to find these things out at the experiment station. In a late bulletin from the department of agriculture we are told that summer tilling is not much of a success except for winter crops, and they find that spring crops usually do as well planted in the ordinary way. The fact is, summer tilling conserves moisture but does not accumulate it. Continual tilling creates too fine a mulch; mud forms and holds the moisture instead of allowing it to penetrate. It is like trying to get water into a flour sack. As far as spring crops are concerned, another factor intervenes, and that is the natural packing of the soil. If summer fallowed land is not planted until the following spring, the plowing is then about a year old and the ground much too solid for planting.

F. D. Farrel, formerly in charge of the Nephi (Utah) experiment station, says that during a heavy rain of two inches and five-tenths, only five-tenths was caught in the summer tilled land—and we can well understand it—but in the summer fallow plowed ten inches deep and cultivated rough with the large-size corn cultivator blades which leave a distinct furrow, we can catch all this rain as it comes. It will penetrate perhaps six or eight inches.

The summer fallow should be cultivated just enough to keep the weeds out, no more. If there is any slope, the cultivation should be always across, not up and down with it. Magnificent spring crops can be raised on the summer fallow, provided it has been treated as above for the accumulation of moisture, but it must be plowed again before planting, not necessarily as deep as the first plowing, for ground packs too hard in twelve months to secure the best results.

For spring crops we usually find fall plowing left rough until the frost is out of the ground the best and most profitable treatment.

If the disc is used for cultivating the summer fallow, the land should be disced as deep as possible and then cross-disced without any lapping; by this means the surface is hollowed out in squares like a checker board and will absorb any quantity of moisture as it comes.

Growing Cabbage.

Danish Ballhead cabbage seed should be sown in most sections not later than the first of May. This variety requires a long season for full development. Prepare the ground in such a manner that there will be an abundant supply of moisture for the germination of the seeds.

Poor Fences Harmful.

Poor fences are always letting the stock leak through into the corn crop. And very often the loss doesn't stop at the amount of corn destroyed. Sometimes a valuable animal secures an overdose of corn.

Horses in Wisconsin.

Within the last four years the number of horses in Wisconsin has increased by 73,068 head.

TO PREVENT SOIL BLOWING

Planting of Windbreaks Will Temper Force of Winds and Prevent Loss of Much Land.

The older a country becomes and the drier the season is, the greater is the danger of the wind blowing away the best part of the soil. The windier the country, and the less timber and hedge rows and windbreaks there are the greater the danger of blowing, says Wallace's Farmer. There is not much danger of it when a new prairie soil is broken up, because the vegetable fiber holds the soil together in a surprising way. There is not much danger when the land is well silted with vegetable matter through the application of manure or in any other way. The danger increases with the absence of windbreaks and with the decrease of vegetable matter in the soil through continual cultivation. The danger is always greater when the surface of the land is smooth, as after it has been rolled or grain has been harrowed in rather than disked. This will indicate the best method of prevention.

We are told that there are large areas in Canada where the land has been farmed a number of years, where a warranty deed, no matter by whom given, will not hold the land. The same condition of things will exist in the newly settled west, particularly in the semi-arid section, if the land is given over continuously to the cultivation of crops.

A good soil contains only about two per cent, of vegetable matter, and when this is reduced to one per cent., which will certainly be the case if a rational system of farming is not allowed, these soils will blow when there is a wind. Hence the remedy is: Keep your soil in some way as full of vegetable matter as it was when the raw prairie was first broken up.

Plant windbreaks. We were greatly impressed thirty years ago with the difference in the force of the winds in the adjoining counties of Madison and Adair. Madison county was settled up many years before Adair, and when we passed from Madison into Adair county we noticed that the winds had increased force. In the early settlement of Madison county, windbreaks were planted, thus causing the winds to rise as they passed over, leaving the fields in a comparative calm, while the prairies were wind-swept. One can scarcely realize the difference that a windbreak each mile would make in the force of the winds. Hence the planting of windbreaks, even if only around the house and barns, but much more if in long belts to the west, will temper the force of the winds and prevent soil blowing.

Next, avoid leaving a smooth surface for the winds to blow over. In these sections no roller which leaves the land smooth should be used for any purpose, unless immediately followed by the harrow. In sections in any part of the country where blowing is to be anticipated, the broadcast seeder should never be used, but always the drill, thus leaving the surface rough, and in a measure preventing blowing. The main thing, however, is to keep the soil plentifully supplied with vegetable matter, which can be done only by the adoption of a rotation.

HOED CROP PROFITABLE

Will Accomplish All That Bare Fallow Possibly Can and Still Show Considerable More Profit.

(By W. M. KELLEY.)

The more I study the value of intense culture and thorough cultivation given some hoed crop the more I have come to appreciate its value in our crop rotations. No practical farmer, who has given some hoed crop thorough cultivation during the whole of a growing season has failed to note the good effects upon the succeeding crops in the rotation that they are practicing.

Years ago the old practice of bare summer fallowing found favor in many farming sections, but during recent years the decreased price of farm products and the decreased cost of labor has made its use actually prohibitive, besides the practical farmers have discovered that a hoed crop will accomplish all that a bare fallow possibly can and still pay better than any other crop that is raised in the rotation.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Sheep increase the value of a farm. Keep the ewes in clean sheds and feed oats, bran and oil meal.

More mules die of accident and old age than from disease.

Breeding young ewes leads to a weakening of the flock.

Ewes should not be used for breeding before a year and a half old.

Strong, vigorous pigs when a week old will care for themselves, barring accidents.

Uniformity in the size of a bunch of hogs has a great deal to do with the price they will bring.

Because sheep have warm coats, it does not follow that they can be exposed to wet and storms.

When the boar pigs are about 5 months old they should be separated from the rest of the herd.

A field of sweet corn sown broadcast in June will make fine feed in the fall, as the pigs are extremely fond of it.

When a hog reaches 200 pounds in weight it requires extra good care and an expert feeder to continue to lay on flesh at a profit.

A check rein is unnecessary cruelty. For the horse that occasions trouble by reaching down after grass or corn, try a muzzle, but leave his head free.

THE REASON.



De Quiz—Are you in favor of a safe and sane Fourth of July?

De Whiz—No; let the boys have all the giant firecrackers they want.

De Quiz—But such things are dangerous.

De Whiz—I know it. I haven't any boys.

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You don't have to pay 50c or \$1.00 a pint for listerian antiseptics or peroxide. You can make 16 pints of a more cleansing, germicidal, healing and deodorizing antiseptic solution with one 25c box of Paxtine, a soluble antiseptic powder, obtainable at any drug store.

Paxtine destroys germs that cause disease, decay and odors,—that is why it is the best mouth wash and gargle, and why it purifies the breath, cleanses and preserves the teeth better than ordinary dentifrices, and in sponge bathing it completely eradicates perspiration and other disagreeable body odors. Every dainty woman appreciates this and its many other toilet and hygienic uses.

Paxtine is splendid for sore throat, inflamed eyes and to purify mouth and breath after smoking. You can get Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic at any drug store, price 25c and 50c, or by mail postpaid from The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass., who will send you a free sample if you would like to try it before buying.

Wanted Too Much.

The hansom ordered by a middle-aged spinster was late, and the cabbie came in for a good rating when he finally drove up to the door.

"I shall probably miss my train," the irate "fare" informed him, "and I shall hold you responsible. I want to know your name, my man. Do you understand? I—want—your—name!"

The driver clucked up his horse easily. "You'll make your train all right, madam," he assured the woman inside. "And I'll let you have me number if you like. But you can't have me name. That's promised ter another young lady."

Well Domesticated.

Judge Parry in the course of a sketch of his judicial duties states that he had learned to sympathize with domestic frailties. "I was once rebuking a man for backing up his wife in what was not only an absurd story, but one in which I could see he had no belief. 'You should be more careful,' I said, 'and I tell you candidly I don't believe a word of your wife's story.' 'You may do as you like,' he said, mournfully, 'but I've got to.'"

Where the Blame Rests.

Mistress—Oh, dear! I'm afraid I'm losing my looks, Nora.
Nora—Ye are not, mum, it's the mirrors; they don't make them as good as they used to.—Harper's Bazar.

The Only Way Out.

Peter (sent for the milk)—Oh, mercy, I've drunk too much of it! What shall we do?
Small Brother—Easy. We'll drop the jug.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

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Thoughtlessness is responsible for quite half the cruelty in the world and selfishness for the other half.—Robinson.

Leisure is a very pleasant garment to look at, but a very bad one to wear.—Max Muller.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain—cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Most sharp retorts are made in blunt language.

Laziness is premature death.—Sir H. Gilbert.

Remedies are Needed

Were we perfect, which we are not, medicines would not often be needed. But since our systems have become weakened, impaired and broken down through indiscretions which have gone on from the early ages, through countless generations, remedies are needed to aid Nature in correcting our inherited and otherwise acquired weaknesses. To reach the seat of stomach weakness and consequent digestive troubles, there is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a glyceric compound, extracted from native medicinal roots—sold for over forty years with great satisfaction to all users. For Weak Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Stomach after eating, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Belching of food, Chronic Diarrhea and other Intestinal Derangements, the "Discovery" is a time-proven and most efficient remedy.

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44 Bu. to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat in 1910. Reports from other districts in that province showed other excellent results—such as 4,000 bushels of wheat from 120 acres, or 33 1/2 bu. per acre, 20 and 40 bushel yields were numerous. High as 122 bushels of oats to the acre were threshed from Alberta fields in 1910.

The Silver Cup

at the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Alberta Government for its exhibit of grain, grasses and vegetables. Reports of excellent yields for 1910 come also from Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Western Canada.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at \$3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts. Schools, convenient climate, excellent soil, the very best, rail ways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a success.

Write to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West" (sent free on application) and other information, to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent in U.S.

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