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Individuals finding a checking account convenient and a source of saving. Money in one's pocket is often spent on the spur of the moment, while one is disposed to think twice before drawing on his balance in the bank. Get the Habit. Lay up for a rainy day. Start a bank account with

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Common and Fancy Wire Cloth Both Black and Galvanized.

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These varieties make a well balanced mixture and will be a joy to behold. You know we have never disappointed you in our mixture of sweet peas.

A. E. PETERSON.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Chinese inertia and the reluctance of some European bankers to let American bankers in as partners in a Chinese railway loan have been overcome by the persistence of the state department. A final agreement has been reached. The share of the American bankers will be only \$7,500,000 and if nothing more were involved in the protracted negotiations than the privilege of investing that much money in China the affair might seem inconsequential, but there was far more at stake.

There is to be much more railroad construction in China. It is so poor a country that foreign capital will be needed. American capitalists have gained the right to a fair allotment in future loans if they choose to demand it. Not only has an opening been secured for the employment of American capital, but a fair proportion of the materials used in construction and equipment will be bought in the United States. The diplomatic power of the United States in China will be strengthened by every additional investment there of American capital. The "debtor" nation when it is a weak one has to listen respectfully to the "creditor nation."

Finally, the Chinese government has been compelled to live up to the promise it made five years ago that American capital should share in the financing of Chinese railway loans. When the American bankers asked for the redemption of the promise their government had to back them up effectively or American prestige in China would have been impaired. Therefore Secretary Knox stuck persistently to the matter until he had carried his point.

"GOOD-BYE."

"Good-bye"—Ah, me, the words are weird.
As bells that toll for spirits fled,
"Good-bye" forewarns the goal is near.
And yet, "good-byes" are lightly said.
The farewell falls from laughing lips.
On ears that idly catch the sound,
As though our lives were buoyant
And years were seas, sailed gaily round.

"Good-bye"—Ah, me, the words are fraught
With vanquished hopes and broken ties,
With lessons all too rudely taught,
With angry clouds 'neath summer skies.

From heart to heart, the words should pass,
While friendly hugs clasped closely lie,
For swiftly runs the fatal glass,
And surely comes that last "good-bye."

Columbia, Seattle. T. S. Hunt.

AN EXCURSION.

In Shut-Eye Town the lights are low
And sweet the songs for baby's ear.
The listless angels come and go,
For motherhood is brooding near.
In mother's arms she cuddles down
And with a fist in either eye
Before her wearied vision lie
The baby's crept to mother's breast,
And nestled there her yellow head,
While sleepy winds blow from the west
And good-nights all are softly said.
Her eyelids weighed with coming sleep,
Her tangled hair all fumbled down—
With love the mother's voice is deep—
The baby goes to Shut-Eye Town.

The shadows softly fall around
And dimples from shy corners peep
In shoulder, cheek and chin they're found.
When Flutter-Budger falls asleep,
When drowsy drums begin to beat
Then gently baby cuddles down,
With peaceful hands and quiet feet—
For she has gone to Shut-Eye Town.

THIRD DEGREE PROTECTIONISTS.

(From the Waterloo Courier.)

The Outlook divides protectionists into two classes as follows:

"I. Philosophical Protectionists—those who believe in a protective tariff because it is necessary for the general welfare, social and economic of the whole country. President Taft is the foremost representative of this group.

"II. Pocketbook Protectionists—those whose sole interest in tariff legislation is to have their own industries or factories profit by the highest obtainable duties or the freest obtainable imports, without regard to the interest or welfare of anybody else. To name individuals in this group would be disagreeable; every reader can think of personal illustrations; from this group spring all the log-rolling and corrupt lobbying which constitute a mass of evil that, in the opinion of many thoughtful students of political science, counterbalances the supposed advantages of a protective system."

Nothing is said of that third class of western high protectionists who swear allegiance to eastern bosses. Either they are deemed so impossible or of such trifling consequence that they are not considered worth the classification. Furthermore, how would the Outlook define the motive of such a class?

Trying to break the automobile record is about the same as playing a game with death.

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE COUNTY EXPERIMENT STATION.

A few years ago the Legislature enacted a law which provided that the County Supervisors of each county could appropriate the sum of Three Hundred Dollars for the purpose of conducting experiments on the County Poor Farm. A year ago last spring, the County Supervisors of Delaware County decided to take advantage of this opportunity, this is the second season experimental work has been conducted in Delaware County. The object of these demonstrations and experiments is to direct the attention of the farmers to the condition of their seed corn and bring before them in the most forcible and practical way some of the things that have been advocated by the best corn growers and breeders.

The experiment station comprises about twelve acres. All planting was done by hand. Three kernels were planted in every hill, with the exception of a few plots in the "Thickness of Planting" Test described further down the page.

As the corn has not yet been harvested, no results of the yield can be given here. The object of this report is only to show the relation between the per cent. stand in June and the germination box test. Five distinct lines of experiments are being conducted this season.

1. Farmers' Variety Test.

An endeavor is being made to find out the cause of the difference in yields obtained by farmers in the same locality; to determine whether it is due to difference in soil, difference in cultivation, or a difference in the seed planted. Seed was planted from seventy-five different samples, the samples being taken from the planter so as to accurately represent that which the farmers were planting in their fields. A record was kept of each sample which showed when the seed was picked, how selected, where stored, whether tested or not, etc. These seventy-five samples were planted side by side in the experiment field, so that the soil and cultivation were uniform. Under these conditions, it seems that the difference in stand and yield can only be attributed to a difference in the seed planted.

The following table will give you some idea of the relation between the per cent. stand in June and per cent. germination.

No.	Name	Address	per cent. stand in June	per cent. stand in July	Germination Test
1	J. W. Robinson, Ryan		81.8	48	46
2	W. H. Swindel, Ryan		78.2	50	4
3	Frank Swindel, Ryan		81.8	46	4
4	Godfrey Wenger, Ryan		77.1	48	52
5	H. E. Lewis, Ryan		81.8	48	18
6	Chas. Swindel, Ryan		81.8	48	50
7	J. F. Fullerton, Ryan		81.8	48	2
8	W. H. Robinson, Ryan		73.4	48	4
9	A. L. Todd, Ryan		77.1	48	4
10	C. A. Swindel, Ryan		68.8	44	12
11	J. O. Johnston, Ryan		80.7	42	4
12	Mike Evers, Ryan		81.8	46	0
13	Wm. Hurley, Ryan		77.1	48	4
14	David Elliott, Ryan		77.1	48	4
15	Alex. Kehrl, Ryan		77.1	48	4
16	Beal Bros., Delhi		74.5	46	14
17	H. Brayton, Manchester		72.2	42	10
18	Frank Barnard, Masonville		82.8	42	8
19	M. Arnold, Ryan		74.5	42	8
20	Christy Carrothers, Ryan		67.7	50	0
21	Edward Carter, Manchester		77.1	56	34
22	Henry Logan, Manchester		77.1	56	34
23	George Wood, Ryan		79.2	70	30
24	H. P. White, Delhi		85.4	70	30
25	Carrothers Bros., Ryan		85.4	70	30
26	F. H. Pierce, Manchester		85.4	70	30
27	D. W. Robinson, Ryan		85.4	70	30
28	H. Brayton, Manchester		79.2	40	8
29	A. T. Robinson, Manchester		77.1	46	32
30	George Hindal, Greeley		82.8	30	18
31	W. H. Berry, Manchester		84.9	30	2
32	C. A. Swindel, Ryan		78.2	44	8
33	M. Arnold, Ryan		80.2	44	8
34	John Scanlow, Ryan		78.2	44	8
35	George Wood, Ryan		78.2	44	8

No.	Name	Address	per cent. stand in June	per cent. stand in July	Germination Test
36	Christy Carrothers, Ryan		81.8	50	4
37	Ed Stinson, Manchester		84.9	70	26
38	Robert Barr, Manchester		77.1	80	15
39	G. S. Laidley, Greeley		78.2	30	30
40	Harry Blagrove, Delaware		81.8	62	29
41	H. E. Lewis, Ryan		75.0	56	42
42	G. H. Moore, Delhi		75.0	52	42
43	R. Billings, Delhi		76.0	68	16
44	George Minkler, Delhi		65.6	62	46
45	Albert Meister, Delhi		65.6	60	25
46	F. L. Miller, Delhi		81.8	62	22
47	Luther Sk., Manchester		75.0	62	22
48	F. A. Mead, Manchester		84.9	59	69
49	P. Hatfield, Manchester		71.4	54	69
50	A. C. Acers, Manchester		75.0	28	68
51	E. J. Hockaday, Manchester		74.0	52	56
52	Chas. Edmunds, Manchester		82.9	48	46
53	Wm. Mier, Manchester		82.9	66	24
54	L. J. Fry, Manchester		84.4	54	40
55	A. M. Jones, Manchester		81.3	48	59
56	A. C. Brown, Manchester		72.3	38	50
57	Frank Lawrence, Manchester		85.5	64	36
58	Frank Sullivan, Masonville		87.9	41	35
59	W. D. Mead, Manchester		75.5	78	29
60	John Hilliard, Masonville		84.4	41	25
61	John Meister, Delhi		80.7	46	44
62	J. S. Jones, Manchester		84.4	50	44
63	J. W. Swinburn, Delhi		81.3	48	18
64	J. C. Reed, Delhi		81.3	48	18
65	J. C. Reed, Delhi		81.3	48	18
66	F. P. Allison, Delhi		78.2	46	12
67	Harry Conner, Delaware		85.8	44	46
68	George Angel, Delhi		78.2	36	62
69	D. J. Schmitt, Delhi		78.2	36	59
70	P. J. Thayer, Delhi		80.2	36	59
71	Wm. F. Deane, Delaware		87.9	41	54
72	C. Pettion, Delaware		72.1	44	46
73	R. White, Delhi		87.8	44	46
74	F. J. Gestel, Delhi		87.8	36	62

2. Individual Ear Test.

This experiment is designed to show the difference in stand and yield produced from different individual ears. It shows that an ear may look alright but produce practically nothing; that some seed ears will produce barren stalks, while others will produce corn that has a large ear on nearly every stalk; that some ears have a tendency to produce stalks where the ears are born high, while others bear the ears close to the ground. In short, that the farmer should gather his seed from the field so that he may know something of the percentage of his corn. If an ear of seed corn is fertilized by a barren stalk, the tendency is to produce the barren father as well as the productive mother. Like produces like, in plant life, as well as in animal life. Forty seed ears were collected from each of three different farmers, making one hundred and twenty ears in all. The three men who furnished corn for this experiment were H. E. Robinson, Manchester, F. B. Doolittle, Delhi, C. A. Swindel, Ryan.

The following outline will give some idea of the results collected so far:

Mr. Robinson's Corn.	Average of forty ears.	Germination Test
per cent. stand in July	70	per cent. stand in June
Strong	22	Weak
Bad	4.8	Bad
Average of five highest ears	71	Average of five lowest ears
Average of five lowest ears	27	Average of five lowest ears
Difference in stand during June between average of five lowest and five highest ears	44	

3. The "Introduced Variety Test."

Corn brought from different parts of the state and from outside the state are being compared with seed obtained in Delaware County. Seed brought from the south produces soft, immature corn while that from the north is dry long before frost and spends many sunny days hanging on the stalk when it might have been growing. Data from sixteen different experimental stations in different parts of the state during the past four years show that home grown seed has produced an average of 10.2 bushels more per acre than imported seed.

Seed was obtained from fourteen different men, living in as many different sections of the state. The table below will show that the corn produced in the section of the state in which Delaware county is located, produced the highest per cent. stand in almost every case.

DELAWARE COUNTY 1909.					
Introduced Variety Test.					
No.	Name	Address	per cent. stand in June	per cent. stand in July	Germination Test
1-1	Willard Zoller, Cooper, Silvermine		78.2	64	26
1-2	J. D. Moore, Green, Frank's Quarry		52.5	62	30
1-3	R. A. Moore, Madison, Silver King		85.4	72	18
1-4	F. O. Getchell, Grinnell, White Field		81.8	68	24
1-5	H. Meinhart, Storm Lake, Red Dent		80.1	62	34
1-6	H. W. Woods, Fatherville, Golden King		80.7	59	32
1-7	H. H. Field, Sherrard, Iowa Ideal		82.0	66	28
1-8	J. W. Bell, Underwood, Reid's Y Dent		78.2	56	38
1-9	Ed. Adams, Seaman, Reid's Y Dent		81.8	66	15
1-10	J. H. Petty, Elliot, Legal Tender		82.9	74	29
1-11	Haughton, Essex, Moore's Co. White		82.2	62	22
1-12	M. Hauser, Marshall, Reid's Y Dent		62.0	68	18
1-13	W. H. Creager, Sumner, Minn 13		88.0	66	22
1-14	C. A. Swindel, Ryan, Calico		88.0	66	24
Average of fourteen ears			75.8	62.5	27.5

4. Seed House Test.

This test is being conducted to find out, if possible, the quality of seed produced that is being sent out from seed houses in Iowa. The seed was secured through different farmers in the state who had ordered it from the seed houses. The object being to secure exactly the seed that was being sent to the farmers throughout the state.

The following table will give some idea of the kind of seed the seed houses are furnishing. Compare the per cent. stand and germination test with the Farmers Variety Test.

DELAWARE COUNTY 1909.					
Seed House Test.					
No.	Name	Address	per cent. stand in June	per cent. stand in July	Germination Test
SH-1	In Seed Co. Des Moines, Gold Mine		40	24	36
SH-2	A. A. Berry, Clarinda, Reid's Y Dent		68.8	40	24
SH-3	H. H. Field, Sherrard, White Field		64.1	40	24
SH-4	In Seed Co. Des Moines, Prosperity		71.0	44	20
SH-5	H. H. Field, Sherrard, Legal Tender		62.0	42	20
SH-6	H. H. Field, Sherrard, Shen Yellow		80.7	72	18
SH-7	J. Armstrong, Shen, Early Y Rose		69.2	50	22
SH-8	Ed. Adams, Seaman, Moore's Co. White		81.8	50	28
SH-9	Field, Sherrard, Reid's Y Dent		68.8	50	22
SH-10	In Seed Co. Des Moines, Silver King		71.4	50	16
Average of ten ears			70.5	49.2	24.4

5. "Thickness of Planting Test."

An experiment is being conducted to determine how many kernels should be planted in each hill to give the best results. Different numbers of kernels per hill were planted, varying from one to five kernels. The following table will give an idea of the per cent. stand obtained from the different thicknesses of planting.

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The softness, elasticity and durability of cotton-felt mattresses depend on the length and quality of the fibres of the cotton and the way they are laid.

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