

FLOOD DISTRICTS REVISITED

Damage From Floods May Equal That of Last Year

KANSAS CITY: Mayor Gilbert of Kansas City, Kas., has sent the following message to the secretary of war at Washington:

Ten thousand people have been driven from their homes in Kansas City, Kas., by flood. I earnestly request that you direct commander at Fort Leavenworth to issue rations as we may need."

This message was occasioned by the floods which may equal those of last year. The Kaw river has overflowed its banks and has now covered the west bottoms, or wholesale districts.

The Armourdale district of Kansas City, Kas., has been deserted, its inhabitants having been driven from their homes by the overflow of the Kaw river for the second time within thirteen months.

All Kansas streams are high, and thousands of acres of rich farming land has already been inundated, causing losses to crops which will doubtless run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Farmers at a dozen different points have been forced to flee from their homes, driving their cattle before them and taking their horses and what household goods could be gathered hurriedly.

Railroad service south and west of Kansas City is demoralized, numerous washouts being reported, and trains on the Rock Island, the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific are stalled.

The Armourdale people began to vacate their homes, many of which were rebuilt since last year's flood, in the middle of the night, and hundreds of wagons carrying the household effects of the citizens to the high ground in Kansas City, Kas., or Kansas City, Mo. Many sad scenes were enacted as the people left their homes and property of which they had almost been bereft twelve months ago. Three thousand people never returned to Armourdale after their experiences of 1903, and it was predicted that many more would forsake the place.

WICHITA: High water here continues to flood 300 blocks of the city, including much of the business section, and there is no prospect of immediate relief. Both the big and little Arkansas rivers, which unite at this point, are over their banks, and reports from above are not encouraging.

The Little river has risen six inches and the Big river is about stationary, with reports of a further rise at Hutchinson.

By energetic work many merchants have removed their stocks from further damage, but residence property is surrounded, and there is no relief.

TOPEKA: The Kansas river here continues to fall slowly. Advices from Manhattan say that both the Kansas and Blue rivers are rising, and that alarming reports are heard from upstream. The Smoky Hill is getting higher at all points upstream, and another rise in Topeka may therefore be expected. No further damage is anticipated.

The flood is very severe in the southern part of the state. Nearly 200 families are homeless in Iola, and the same number at Winfield. At the latter place the flood is as high as last year. The Cottonwood and Neosho at Emporia are receding slowly.

Will Camp at El Reno

GUTHRIE: Governor Ferguson is in receipt of correspondence from the war department at Washington which contains the information that the Oklahoma national guard will this year be allowed to hold its annual encampment on the military reservation at El Reno, and thus be enabled to make use of the equipment and conveniences at Fort Reno.

OKLAHOMA COURTS

Place and Time of Holding Court During Balance of Year

GUTHRIE: The terms of court in the various judicial districts of Oklahoma for the balance of the present year have been given out from the office of United States Attorney Speed, and shows the place and time of each term, the presiding judge and the federal attorneys in attendance:

Arapaho, Custer county, Sept. 5, Justice Irwin; Assistant United States Attorney Hall.

Newkirk, Kay county, Sept. 5, Justice Hainer; United States Attorney Speed.

Pond Creek, Grant county, Sept. 5, Justice Beauchamp; no federal business.

Hobart, Kiowa county, Sept. 5, Justice Gillette; Attorneys Speed and Hall.

Stillwater, Payne county, Sept. 5, Chief Justice Burford; Attorney Scothorn.

Taloga, Dewey county, Sept. 5, Justice Pancoast; Attorney Hall.

Tecumseh, Pottawatomie county, Sept. 12, Justice Burwell; Attorney Scothorn.

Cheyenne, Roger Mills county, Sept. 15, Justice Irwin; Attorney Scothorn.

Grand, Day county, Sept. 19, Justice Pancoast; Attorney Hall.

Mangum, Greer county, Sept. 26, Justice Irwin; Attorney Hall.

Watonga, Blaine county, Oct. 3, Justice Beauchamp; Attorney Hall.

Chanaler, Lincoln county, Chief Justice Burford; Attorney Hall.

Pawhuska, Osage nation, Oct. 10, Justice Hainer; Attorneys Scothorn and Hall.

Lawton, Comanche county, Oct. 10, Justice Gillette; Attorneys Speed and McKnight.

Beaver, Beaver county, Oct. 11, Justice Pancoast; no attorney assigned.

Norman, Cleveland county, Justice Burwell; Attorney Hall; Oct. 17.

Pawnee, Pawnee county, Oct. 17, Justice Hainer; Attorneys Speed and Scothorn.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county, Oct. 17, Justice Burwell; Attorney Scothorn.

Woodward, Woodward county, Oct. 24, Justice Pancoast; Attorney Hall.

Cordell, Washita county, Oct. 24, Justice Beauchamp; Attorney McKnight.

Kingfisher, Kingfisher county, Oct. 31, Justice Burford; no attorney assigned.

Guthrie, Logan county, Nov. 5, Chief Justice Burford; Attorney Speed.

Enid, Garfield county, Nov. 14, Justice Beauchamp; Attorney Speed.

El Reno, Canadian county, Justice Irwin; Attorney Hall; Nov. 21.

Perry, Noble county, Nov. 21, Justice Hainer; Attorneys Speed and Scothorn.

Alva, Woods county, Nov. 21, Justice Pancoast; Attorney Hall.

Anadarko, Caddo county, Nov. 21, Justice Gillette, Attorneys Speed and McKnight.

MORTON TO RETIRE MARCH 4

The New Secretary of the Navy Will Only Remain Until Then

WASHINGTON: In a dispatch from Chicago it is claimed that Paul Morton's friends say that whatever the result of the coming election he will remain in President Roosevelt's cabinet only until March 4, 1905. It is said Mr. Morton so informed the president when he accepted the portfolio.

Mr. Morton, his friends say, is not giving up his railway connections, but leave of absence has been granted him for nine months, at the end of which time he will again be vice president of the Santa Fe system. His present salary is \$30,000 a year. The politicians here cannot understand why Mr. Morton should accept a cabinet position for only a few months, unless it should be for a political reason.



Holstein-Friesian Annual Meeting.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was held at Syracuse, N. Y. There were present about 200 members. The fee for registry on imported cattle was increased to \$25. The fees for registry of bulls were reduced as follows: Non-members, \$4 and if over one year, \$8; members, \$2 and if over one year, \$4. At a near date all certificates of registry will bear diagrams of the color markings instead of word descriptions as formerly. It was voted to express weights in pounds and decimals of pounds. The regular appropriations for prizes for A. R. O. tests, at fairs, and for the literary committee, were made, amounting in all to about \$9,000.

The treasurer reported receipts including balance on hand last year of \$42,040.57 and disbursements of \$9,745.51, leaving cash on hand \$32,295.06. The total membership has reached 1,154. Total registration 5,567 cows and 2,477 bulls, 9,042 transfers were issued, being the largest business in the history of the association.

The election of officers resulted: President, A. A. Cortelyou; vice-presidents, W. A. Matteson, Utica, N. Y.; H. B. Daggett, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. M. Hotaling, San Francisco, Cal.; H. L. Bronson, Cortland, N. Y.; directors, T. A. Mitchell, Weedsport, N. Y.; W. B. Barney, Hampton, Iowa; W. S. Carpenter, Menominee, Mich.; D. H. Burrell, Little Falls, N. Y.; Eldon F. Smith, Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Gillett, Rosendale, Wis.

Treasurer, Wing R. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.; secretary and editor, Frederick L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt.; Supt. of Advanced Registry, S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y.

Influence of the Hand Separator.

The hand separator is exercising a most beneficial influence on the dairy interests in the localities where it is being used. The man that has four or five cows and buys a hand separator soon awakes to the realization that the hand separator will skim the milk for fifteen cows as well as for the number of cows he has. The work of cleaning the separator would be no more than for the lesser number of cows. This leads him to look around for more cows, as a matter of investment. Reports indicate that there is a tendency for the hand separator dairy of a few cows to increase in the number of animals giving milk. The hand separator has another good influence, and that is that the matter of cleanliness is emphasized. The farmer is told by the intelligent cream separator agent that he must wash this separator every time it is used and wash it thoroughly. The habit established in the matter of the separator extends itself to every other article connected with the dairying operations. The men that buy hand separators are the most intelligent men engaged in dairy work and are the quickest to take up with a new idea of value. The greatest good, however, will come from the increasing desire to keep a larger number of good dairy cows than before the separator was purchased.

Straining the Milk.

To many a farmer's wife it would be superfluous to advise her to strain the milk. She would no sooner think of neglecting that part of the work than she would of leaving the cow un-milked. It will be a surprise to such to learn that in the case of people supplying milk to creameries and cheese factories it has become quite a common practice not to strain the milk. After milking the cows at night, the milk is dumped into the cans and left till the next morning. In the morning the cows are again milked and the milk unstrained is hauled off to the creamery or the factory. Re-

ceivers of milk at such places have told the writer of a number of such cases. Things have been found in such milk that could never have passed through a strainer. Not long ago we heard of one creamery, the proprietor of which made a rule that his patrons should not strain their milk. He said he could tell better how they were keeping their cows if the milk came to him just as it was drawn. This may be all right for the creamery manager that is a Spartan and is ready to administer the heroic treatment to any patron that does not come up to the standard in the keeping clean of his cows, but for most mortals it will not do. We believe that ordinarily the milk can't be strained too quickly after milking nor too carefully.

Alfalfa for Soiling Purposes.

Alfalfa is one of the best crops for almost any feeding purpose and is especially valuable for feeding cows that are kept up and given feed cut green. In the first place it is about as rich in protein as is bran when the dry matter is compared, but of course in its green state the protein content will be decreased in proportion as the water content of the green plant is increased. Another important thing in favor of alfalfa is that it can be cut repeatedly throughout the summer. This is not the case with some of the other soiling crops. We believe that every dairyman that can should raise alfalfa and feed it green if he can. We say "if he can" for the reason that already some of our city milk buying companies and bottling companies are objecting to the feeding of alfalfa as a soiling crop. We have not learned that any have objected to it as a hay crop, though this may come later. The writer mentioned to an officer of a company engaged in supplying bottled milk to Chicago that alfalfa was likely to prove a most valuable plant for feeding green to cows during the growth of summer. The officer replied that his company would object to the farmers feeding it, as they even objected to the cows being pastured on red clover for more than a short period at one time. The belief of the writer is that some of these companies are becoming too exacting in their demands. There is a constant tendency among them to object to the feeding of any but the highest priced feeds, such as middlings and corn meal, out of which the farmer cannot make profitable milk. It is doubtful if alfalfa taints the milk at all, and the farmer should not surrender his right to feed it without a most thorough investigation as to its real effect on the flavor of the milk.

Condensing of Milk Increasing.

The condensing factories of the United States and even those of Switzerland have come to be operated largely on the trust plan, and their controllers have been able to regulate the price of condensed milk to a large extent. But it seems that this power is waning, due to the increase in the number of independent companies. It is reported that the manufacturers of condensing factory machinery have been making large sales this year. There is good reason for the establishment of more condenseries. Some of the independent concerns in Illinois have made enormous profits during the last few years. One of the stockholders of an independent company told the writer that his company had been making 80 per cent a year for some years. If this is so with the independent concerns, what must be the cases with the concerns that are being operated on a trust basis. There was a time a few years ago when the product of the Swiss condensing factories competed in the American market with the product of the American factories, and the product of the American factories competed in Switzerland with the product of the Swiss factories. But an agreement was entered into by which each withdrew from foreign territory and left the other in possession. We believe it is for the interest of the farming communities to have as many condenseries in operation as possible, and every effort to establish them should be encouraged.