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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., 116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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AMERICAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIA-TION.

The American Breeders' Association, of which Prof. W. M. Hays, of St. Anthony Park, Minn., is the secretary, reports numerous remittances of the dollar fee from new members. The general membership committeemen, Eugene D. Funk, of Bloomington, Ill., also the several chairmen of the State membership committees in the States, Provinces, and Territories of North America, are making an active campaign. The State chairmen, aided by the recommendations of their committeemen, are inviting breeders, scientists and others interested in breeding

plants and animals or in the study of heredity to become members of the organization. Among the \$20 life memberships recently received is that of Philip de Vilmorin, head of the great Parisian seed firm, the Zoological Laboratory of Naples, Italy; Dr. John Wilson, of St. Andrews University, Scotland, and Prof. Hugo de Vries, of Amsterdam, Holland, are among the noted scientists abroad who have recently taken memberships.

The editors of the live-stock journals of the country are taking memof the association will assist in the college demonstration pavilion at the World's Fair, where the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations is to carry on practical demonstrations in instruction in animal feeding and in plant and animal breeding. This is to be the most ambitious attempt ever made at theoretical agricultural instruction. Deans Curtis, of Iowa, and Waters, of Missouri, and Prof. Hays, of Minnesota, constitute the sub-committee in charge. Numerous specialists in inThe Kansas Farmer has also maintained that a clean State fair is not an irridescent dream but a fact of easy accomplishment, and we are able to be glad to say that Missouri has set an example to the world in maintaining such a fair and proving that it is profitable in a financial way.

The Missouri State Fair of 1904 was fortunate in that the large State fund of \$100,000, provided for the benefit of Missouri breeders of live-stock, resulted in the good herds remaining away from the State Fair in order that they



HORTICULTURAL HALL, MISSOURI STATE FAIR, SEDALIA.

berships, also a number of the editors of general agricultural journals, who are interested in both plant and animal improvement, and also the horticulturists, agriculturists, and live-stock specialists in colleges and experiment stations. Physicians, amateurs in biological science and students of pedagogy are also among the members. The great bulk of membership, of course, must come from the practical breeders of animals and plants throughout the country. These are especially favored by the plan of publishing a directory showing the line of breeding carried on by each breeder of pedigreed animals or of plants. The association contemplates at an early date the organization of committees working under the general direction of the council, each committee to investigate and promote some particular subject or object.

Disscussions at the first annual meeting of the association are assisting in the movement resulting in the development of animal breeding work in the Department of Agriculture, under Secretary Wilson, who is president of the new organization.

Secretary Hays and other members

struction in feeding animals and in breeding plants and animals are to

THE MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

For the fourth time, the Missouri State Fair was opened to the public, and Monday, August 15, showed all of the numerous exhibits in place. This State institution stands out conspicuous among its kind because it is absolutely free from the disagreeable features which too often characterize State fairs and other expositions. There were no grafters or fakirs of any kind on the grounds. Disreputable and immoral side shows are never allowed here. There were no bookmakers and no betting on the races. Intoxicating liquors were conspicuous by their absence, and the Missouri State Fair was a clean fair.

A State fair is a public educational institution, supported by the taxpayers of the State for the purpose of diffusing valuable practical knowledge, and the Kansas Farmer has always maintained that a fair administration which admitted to its grounds the disreputable features that have been alluded to, was thereby doing all in its power to render abortive all the good that should be done by such an institution. might participate in the World's Fair live-stock show, which was so close at hand. The result was that the drafthorse classes were filled entirely by outsiders and the beef-cattle classes had few Missouri representatives entered in them.

The live-stock show was small this year for the reasons named, but the quality was good, and it is a matter of pride to Kansas breeders to know that their exhibits stood in the front rank. In draft horses, Mr. S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans., secured first prize on aged stallion, and J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., showe herd of eight head, each one of which took first prize in its class. In the beef-cattle classes Kansas had but one exhibitor in Parrish & Miller, of Hudson, who showed a herd from their famous Angus breeding farm, and took about all the blue ribbons in reach. In the dairy cattle classes, Mr. C. E. Stone, of Peabody, exhibited twelve head of Holsteins and secured fourteen first prizes and five seconds.

It will be remembered that the State Fair suffered the loss, last year, of a number of its cattle barns. These have now been replaced by the erection, in another part of the grounds, of three permanent brick buildings, which are admirably adapted for such a purpose.

The plans of the State Board of Agrigulture include the removal of the remaining frame cattle barns to sites near by the new brick ones, and the erection of a sale and exhibition pavilion on the site of the destroyed barns.

This year the public who enjoy seeing horse races was doubtless pleased with the new grand stand, which has been added to the former one, thereby doubling its capacity. This grand stand is built with steel frame work, and provision has been made for adding yet another section, which will thus give it a very large seating capacity. The agricultural hall and the horticultural hall, pictures of each of which are shown herewith, are now completed, and are models of their kind. The poultry building is a permanent brick structure of large size, but its capacity was tested to the full this year by the large number of birds exhibited, which made of it the largest poultry show ever held in the West.

In the horticultural building the exhibit of fruit and fruit-products was very fine and fully justifies the reputation of the State as a fruit-producer. The agricultural exhibits were of very good quality but not so large as in former years. This was explained by the remarkable season through which we have just passed. The exhibition of agricultural machinery was not large, though interesting and attractive to a large number of visitors.

Through the courtesy of Secretary J. R. Rippey, we are enabled to present views of two of the more prominent buildings in order that Kansas people may see what Missouri has done and what Kansas should do. With the most progressive and intelligent farmers in the world, the most bountiful crops of all kinds, the best of good pure-bred live stock, and a strong and growing interest in such matters, it is remarkable that Kansas can not have a State fair. It is humiliating to the Kansan who takes such pride in all our State institutions, to feel that the State is a back number in this most important particular.

The live-stock awards of the Missouri State Fair of 1904 were as follows:

PERCHERONS.

Exhibitors—J. W. & J. C. Robison, To-wanda, Kans.; S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans.; J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., and Sedalla, Mo. Judge—Louis Monsees, Smithton, Mo. Stallion 4 years old and over—First, S. A. Spriggs on Imp. Taita; second, J.

Stallion 4 years old and vertered, J.
A. Spriggs on Imp. Talta; second, J.
Crouch & Son.
Stallion, 3 years old—First, J. Crouch on
Martin; second, J. Crouch.
Stallion 2 years old—First, J. W. & J. C.
Robison on Tapageur; second, J. Crouch.
Stallion 1 year old—First, J. W. & J. C.
Robison on Honfleur; second, S. A.
Spriggs.
Mare 3 years old—First and secand, J.
W. & J. C. Robison on Fauvette and
Zaza.

aza. Mare 2 years old—First, J. W. & J. C.

Mare 2 years old—First, J. W. & J. C.
Robison on Henrietta.
Mare 1 year old—First, J. W. & J. C.
Robison on Martina.
Mare and produce—First, J. W. & J. C.
Robison on Zaza.
Get of sire—First, S. A. Spriggs on get
of Imp. Taiti.
GERMAN COACHERS.

GERMAN COACHERS.

GERMAN COACHERS.

Exhibitors—Walter Petty, Sedalia, Mo.;
Wm. Fry, Tipton, Mo.; W. B. Emison,
Wellington, Mo.; J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., and Sedalia, Mo.
Stallion 4 years old—First. Walter Petty on Maron; second, Wm. Fry.
Stallion 3 years old—First and second to
W. B. Emison.
J. Crouch & Son won all other firs prizes
for which there were entries.

FRENCH COACH.

In this breed J. Crouch & Son, La-

FRENCH COACH.

In this breed J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., were the whole show. Not that they did not have competition, but that every competitor who showed against them was one of their customers who had bought his animals from them. Crouch & Son took nearly all the ribbons and had a wonderfully fine exhibit of twenty-six magnificent coach stallions.

CATTLE—BEEF BREEDS. CATTLE-BEEF BREEDS.

HEREFORDS.

Appleton City, Mo., had the only exhibit of Hereford cattle at the fair. They filled every class except 2-year-old bulls, and were given first money in each ring.

SHORTHORNS. SHORTHORNS.

Exhibitors—E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind.;
Hill & Anderson, Chicago, Ill.; D. B.
Fowler, Sedalia, Mo. Judge—W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo.
Aged bulls—First to Bowen on Burnbrae Chief; second to Hill & Anderson
on Blythe Lad; third to Bowen on Rolando; fourth to Fowler.

Bull & ware old—First to Bowen

ando; rourth to Fowier.

Bull, 2-year-old—First to Bowen.
Yearling bull—First to Bowen on Queen of Beauty; second to Hill & Anderson on Dolly Reputation.

Two-year-old cow—First to Bowen on Fair Queen; second to Hill & Anderson on Magdalene.

Fair Queen; second to Hill & Anderson on Magdalene.
Yearling heifer—First to Hill & Anderson on Cecil; second and third to Bowen

on Victoria Linwood 8th and Meadow Queen.

Queen.
Helfer calves—First and second to Hill & Anderson on Brunhilde and Kriemhilde; third and fourth to Bowen on Sapphire 2d and Lady Gloster 6th.
Get of sire—First to Bowen on get of Orange Chief.

Senior champion bull—Bowen's Burn-brae Chief. Junior champion bull-Bowen's Oneida's

Senior champion cow-Bowen's Fair Queen. Junior champion cow—Hill & Anderson's

Exhibitor's herd—Bowen first on Burnbrae Chief, Queen of Beauty, Fairqueen, Victoria Linwood 8th and Lady Gloster 6th; second to Hill & Anderson on Blythe Lad, Dolly Reputation, Magdalene, Cecil and Brunhilde.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Exhibitors—Parrish & Miller, Hudson, Kans.; W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; E. C. McDonald, Princeton, Mo.; J. B. Withers, Missouri City, Mo.; Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo.; W. J. Turpin, Carrolton, Mo.; C. J. Williams, Harris, Mo.; McLaughlin Brothers & Johnson, Estill, Mo.; W. Smith, Sedalla, Mo. Judge—C. B. Roland, Rose Hill, Ia.

Aged bulls—First to Seeley on Crown Bearer; second to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Gay Lad; third to Williams on Prairie View Artist.

Bulls, 2-year-old—First to J. B. Withers on Erroline's Rose Gay.

Yearling bulls—First to Seeley on Black

Two-year-old bull—First to Hechtner on Imp. Starlight of Thornyhill. Yearling bull—First to Moody on Mc-Dougall Yet. Bull calf—First to Hechtner on Scott of

Dougall Yet.

Bull calf—First to Hechtner on Scott of Maples.

Aged cows—First to Moody on Imp. Maggie 10th of Tarbreoch; second to Moody on Imp. Paragon; third to Hechtner on Louis 2d.

Two-year-old cow—First to Moody on Evaline of Avondale; second to Hechtner on Ada Avondale; third to Hechtner on Lady Jean.

Yearling heifers—First to Moody on Paragon B.; second to Hechtner on Beatrcie of Thornyhill; third to Moody on Dorothea 2d.

Helfer calf—First to Moody on St. Louis to See; second to Hechtner on Pride 2d.

Exhibitor's herd—First to Moody; second to Hechtner.

Breeders young herd—First to Moody. Get of sire—First to Moody on get of McDougall 4th of Tarbreoch.

Produce of cow—First to Moody on Atlanta 1st.

Senior champion bull—Moody on Imp. Mackenzie of Kilquahanity.

Junior champion cow.—Moody on Imp. Maggie 10th of Tarbreoch.

Junior champion cow.—Moody on Paragon B.

DAIRY BREEDS.

DAIRY BREEDS. JERSEYS.

Exhibitors-Rolla Oliver, Dearborn, Mo.;

ville; E. H. Rider & Son, Dumpville; Wylle, Hoadley & Coleman, Sedalia. Aged boar, one entry—Award to Cooper & Goodwin.

Aged Loar, one entry—Award to Cooper & Goodwin.

Yearling boar, four shewn—First to Bumpus & Alman on Perfect Perfection; second to John L. Clark on Chief's Style; third to Mrs. Peters on Midnight.

Senior boar pig, 3 shown—First to Schooley on Nonparell, by Predominator; second to Mrs. Thomas on Cocc-Cola; third to Wiley, Hoadley & Coleman on Perfect Perfecto.

Junior boar pig, 11 shown—First to Burks & Bros., on a pig by Sunshine Tecumseh; second to Wiley, Hoadley & Coleman; third to E. H. Rodgers.

Aged sows, 2 shown—First to Wiley, Hoadley & Coleman on Lady Advance; second to Burks & Bros. on Blackbird II.

Yearling sow, 6 shown—First to Rod.

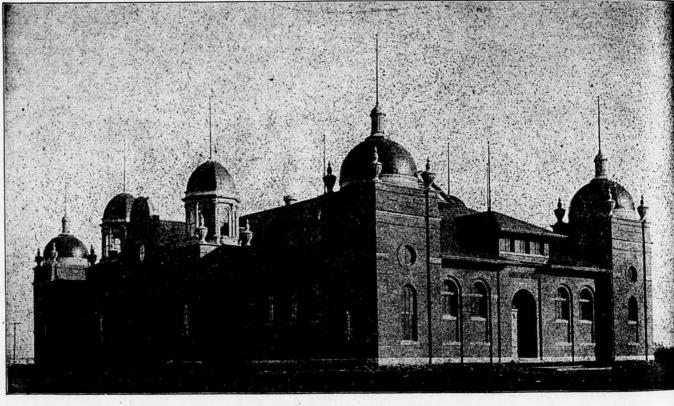
Yearling sow, 6 shown—First to Rodgers on Sun Oriental 2d; second to Wiley, Hoadley & Coleman on Sedalia Belle; third to W. M. Myer & Son. Senior sow pig, 8 shown—First to Wiley, Hoadley & Coleman; second to Rodgers; third to Bumpus & Aiman.

Junior sow pig, 8 shown—First to Rodgers; second and third to Burks & Bros. Champion boar—A. E. Schooley on Nonparell.

Champion sow—Wiley, Hoadley & Coleman on sow pig by Stylish Perfection.
Young herd—First to Rodgers; second to Burks & Bros.; third to Wiley, Hoadley

& Coleman.

Produce of sow—First to Burks & Bros.; second to Rodgers; and third to Wiley, Hoadley & Coleman.



AGRICULTURAL HALL, MISSOURI STATE FAIR, SEDALIA.

Bird Ito; second to Parrish & Miller on Japa Ito; third to Lucas on Maple Leaf Dale; fourth to Turpin on Grapewood Nelson; fifth to Lucas on Maple Leaf

Dale; fourth to Turpin on Grapewood Nelson; fifth to Lucas on Maple Leaf Soko.

Bull calf—First to McLaughlin Bros. & Johnson on Rose Gay Lad; second to McDonald on McDonald's Lad; third to Seeley on Crown Me; fourth to Turpin on Grapewood Nimrod; fifth to Parrish & Miller on Hale Lad Perfection; sixth to Smith on Lord Amherst.

Aged cows—First to Seeley on Vala; second to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Mary and third on Sunflower Sweet Violet; fourth to Lucas on Maple Leaf Gay Lass; fifth to Willams on Daisy 4th; sixth to same on Vera Pride; seventh to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Hope.

Two-year old cow—First to Seeley on Alva of Lacrew 2d; second to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Happy 3d; third to Lucas on Maple Leaf Coquette 2d; fourth to Turpin on Grapewood Io; fifth to Williams on Rose Gay Princess and sixth on Black Queen Vera.

Yearling heifer—First to Parrish & Miller on Rutger Mina; second to Seeley on Pride 2d on Clover Lawn; third to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Lady Stewart; fourth to Willams on Williamsdale Little Lady; fifth to Turpin on Grapewood Europe; sixth to Lucas on Maple Leaf Maud.

Heifer calf—First to Seeley on Rose of Sharon 3d; second to Withers on Blue

Maud.

Helfer calf—First to Seeley on Rose of Sharon 3d; second to Withers on Blue Grass Ridge ueen; third to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Happy 4th; fourth to Seeley on New Year's Lass; fifth to Lucas on Maple Leaf Lunette; sixth to Williams on Alleen 2d.

Exhibitors' herd—First to Seeley; second to Parrish & Miller; third to Williams.

liams.

Breeder's young herd—First to Seeley; second to Parrish & Miller; third to Turpin; fourth to Lucas.

Get of sire—First and second to Parrish & Miller on get of Hale Lad; third to Turpin; fourth to Lucas on get of Corrector.

rector.

Produce of cow-First to Seeley on produce of Alva of Paris C.; second to same on same; third to Parrish & Miller on produce of Jilt; fourth to Lucas on produce of Maple Leaf Maid. duce of Maple Leaf Maid. Senior champion buil—Seeley on Crown

Bearer.
Junior champion bull—McLaughlin Bros.
& Johnson on Rose Gay Lad.
Senior champion cow—Seelely on Vala.
Junior champion heifer—Parrish & Miller on Rutger Mina.

GALLOWAYS.

Exhibitors—C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo.; C. S. Hechtner, Princeton, Ill. Judge—C. B. Roland, Rose Hill, Ia. Aged buils—First to Moody on Imp. Mackenzie Kilquahanity.

Mrs. S. D. Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.; Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.; S. W. Coleman, Sedalia, Mo.; W. H. Bruns, Concordia, Mo.

Bull, 3 years old—D. B. Matthews, Kirksville, Mo., first; Rolla Oliver, Dearborn, Mo., second; Mrs. S. B. Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo., third.

Bull, 2 years old—D. B. Matthews, first; S. W. Coleman, Sedalia, second.

Bull, 1 year old—Rolla Oliver, first; D. B. Matthews, second; W. H. Bruns & Sons, Concordia, Mo., third.

Bull, under 1 year—D. B. Matthews, first; Mrs. S. B. Thomas, second; Rolla Oliver, third.

Cow. 3 years old—Rolla Oliver, first and second; D. B. Matthews, third.

Cow. 3 years old—Rolla Oliver, first and third; Rolla Oliver, second.

Heifer, 1 year old—Rolla Oliver, first and third; Mrs. S. B. Thomas, second.

Heifer, under one year—Mrs. S. B. Thomas, first; Rolla Oliver, second and third.

Herd—Rolla Oliver, first; D. B. Matthews, second; Mrs. S. B. Thomas, third.

third.

Herd—Rolla Oliver, first; D. B. Matthews, second; Mrs. S. B. Thomas, third.

Young herd—Rolla Oliver, first; D. B. Matthews, second; Mrs. S. B. Thomas, Four animals, get of one sire—Rolla Oliver, first; D. B. Matthews, second.

Champion 2-year-old bull—D. B. Matt-

Champion bull, under 2 years-D. B.

Matthews.
Champion cow—Rolla Oliver.
Champion heifer—Rolla Oliver. BROWN SWISS.

Exhibitors—Harry McCullough and Carlos McCullough, Fayette, Mo.
Harry McCullough was given all first prizes except for 2-year-old bull and yearling bull. These went to Carlos McCullough Cullough.

HOLSTEIN-FRESIANS.

Exhibitors—C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kan.; J. H. Blodget, Pleasant Hill, Mo. Mr. Blodgett secured second prize for yearling bull and 3-year-old cow. All other prizes went to Mr. Stone for the animals exhibited in his magnificent World's Fair show herd.

SWINE. Judge for all breeds—Geo. W. Thorne, Rushville, Ill.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Exhibitors—John L. Cooper and W. J. Goodwin, Windsor, Mo.; E. H. Rogers, Bunceton, Mo.; Bumps and Iman, Windsor; John L. Clark, Bolivar; Mrs. A. H. Peters, Calhoun; Burks Bros., Bolivar; Mrs. S. B. Thomas, St. Joseph; A. B. Schooley, Austin; J. T. Mayfield, Dumpville; Ernest Kimmell, Greenfield; Jack Frost, Moberly; W. N. Myer & Son, Boon.

Get of sire—First to Burks Bros.; second to Rodgers; third to Wiley, Hoadley & Coleman.

BERKSHIRES.

Exhibitors—W. R. Holt, Fall City, Neb.; J. H. Blodgett, Pleasant Hill, Mo. Yearling boar—First to Holt on Choice Goods; second to Blodgett on Premier Duke.

Senior boar pig—First and second to Holt on Perfection's Chief and Perfection's Model.

Junior boar pig—First tion's Model.
Junior boar pig—First and third to
Blodgett on two sons of Nebraska Lee;
second to Holt on Dan Patch.
Aged sow—Award to Holt on Amanda,
the only entry.
Yearling sow—First, second and third
to Holt on Louise, Camille and Lucile.

Senior sow pig—First and second to Holt on Perfection's Choice and Dream; Blodgett third on Silver Tips 86th.

Junior sow pig—Blodgett first and third on gilts by Nebraska Lee; Holt second on Nebraska Beauty.

Champion boar—Holt on Choice Goods. Champion sow—Holt on Amanda.

Both herd prizes went to Holt and he was also winner of first on the get of Wooddale. Blodgett won first on produce of sow, showing four extra quality pigs out of a daughter of Nina's Victor.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Exhibitors—McFarland Bros., Sedalia, Mo.; H. H. Taylor, Sedalia; Cooper & Goodwin, Windsor; A. W. Winzerhurg, Sedalia; B. W. Harned, Beeman; Powell & Rudy, Smithton; A. H. Kemp, Beeman; Michael Brothers, Houstonia; Philip McDonald, Princeton; L. H. Leiter, Clinton, Aged boar—First to McFarland on Oom Paul 2d; second to Taylor on Taylor's Model.

Yearling boar—First and second to McFarland on Occ.

Model.

Yearling boar—First and second to McFarland on May Boy and Parker MacSenior boar pig—First to McFarland second to Michael Bros.; third to Powell & Rudy.

Junior boar pig—First to Powell & Rudy; second to McFarland; third to Harned.

Aged sow—First and second to McFarland;

Harned.

Aged sow—First and second to McFarland on Doty and Windsor.

Yearling sow—First and second to McFarland Bros., on Moss Rose and Nellie Wonder.

Senior sow pig—First to Harned on Beatrice; second and third to Powell & Rudy on Josie F. and Model F.

Junior sow pig—First and second to McFarland Bros.; third to Kemp.

McFarland Bros.; third to Kemp.

McFarland Bros. won the championship for both boars and sows, and woll both first and second in both aged herd rings. In the junior herd ring for exhibitors McFarland took first, Powell & Rudy second and Harned third. In the same ring for entries bred by the ex-

hibitor Harned took first, Powell & Rudy second and McFarland third.

The produce of sow prizes went—First to Harned and second to Kemp.

Get of boar—First to McFarland, second to Harned and third to Powell & Rudy. CHESTER WHITES.

Exhibitors—John M. Ketcham & Son, Lovelake, Mo.; Nunnelly Bros., Reesville, Mo.; Humbert Bros., Nashua, Ia.
Aged boar, 3 shown—First to Ketcham on Excelsior; second and third to Humbert on Combination 13057 and Jerry 14194.
Yearling boar, 5 shown—First and third to Humbert on sons of Combination; second to Ketcham on Sir Lake.
Senior boar pig, 4 shown—First and third to Humbert and second to Ketcham.

am.

Junior boar pig, 9 shown—First, second and third to Nunnelly Bros.

Aged sow, 5 shown—First and second to Humbert on Cassle and Columbia, and third to Ketcham on Lake Spray.

Yearling sow, 4 shown—First and second to Humbert on Sue's No. 3 and Idealia, and third to Ketcham on June.

Senior sow pig, 4 shown—First and hird to Humbert; second to Ketcham.

Junior sow pig, 5 shown—First and third to Humbert, and second to Ketcham.

Champion boar—Award to Ketcham on his first prize aged boar, Excelsior, a son of Columbus 7569, and bred by Ketcham & Son.

Champion sow—Award to Humbert Bros. on Cassie, by Alto H. 11631, and bred by them.

In both the aged herd rings Humbert won first and Ketcham second; this order of precedence being repeated in the two junior herd rings.

On produce of sow Nunnelly Bros. won first and Humbert Bros. second.

Get of boar—First and second to Humbert Bros.

SHEEP.

all breeds-O. C. Robey, Rock OXFORDS.

W. A. McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wis., was the only exhibitor and captured all the ribbons. RAMBOUILLETS.

H. E. and N. E. Moore, Orchard Lake, Mich.; John H. Seeley, Mount Pleasant,

Mich.; John H. Seeley, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
Ram, 2 years old—John H. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, first; H. E. and E. M. Moore, Orchard Lake, Mich., second.
Ram, 1 year old—H. E. and E. M. Moore, first; J. H. Seeley, second.
H. E. and E. M. Moore took first premium for ram lamb, 2-year-old ewe, 1-year-old ewe lamb, ram of any age, and pen of 4 lambs, 2 rams and 2 ewes the get of one ram, bred and owned by exhibitor. J. M. Seeley carried off the red ribbon in each of the foregoing named entries. Champion ram—J. H. Seeley, first. Champion ewe—H. E. and E. M. Moore, first.

SHROPSHIRES.

Exhibitors—F. W. Boles, Auxvasse, Mo.; McLaughlin Bros. & Johnson, Estil, Mo. Ram, 2 years old—J. W. Boles, Auxvasse, Mo., first; McLachlan Bros. & Johnson, Estell, Mo., second.

In the remaining entries in the Shropshire class, J. W. Boles carried off all of the first and second premiums.

W. A. McKerrow, of Pewaukee, Wis., swept the boards in the Southdown class, capturing all premiums without competition.

ANGORA GOATS.

A. W. Winzenburg, of Sedalia, captured every one of the prizes offered for Angora goats, his exhibition of long wool goats being one of the finest, largest and lest ever made at any state fair.

JACKS.

Exhibitors—S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans.; Rider & Son, Dumpville, Mo.; Louis Knopp, Cole Camp, Mo.; Frank Barkley, Latour, Mo.; H. H. Taylor, Se-talia, Mo. Judge—L. M. Monsees, Smith-Jon. Mo.

Barkley, Latour, Mo.; H. H. Taylor, Sedalia, Mo. Judge— L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo. S. M. Spriggs, of Westphalia, Kanstook the bulk of the prizes for jacks which were shown Thursday. Rider & Son, of Dumpville, Mo.; Louis Knopp, of Cole Camp, Mo.; Frank Barkley, of Laur, Mo.; and H. H. Taylor, of Sedalia, Mo., were also good winners. The awards were as follows:

Aged jack—First to Spriggs; second to lider & Son.,

Three-year-old jack—First Spriggs.

Aged jack—First to Spriggs; second to der & Son.
Three-year-old jack—First, Spriggs.
Two-year-old jack—First to Barkley;

econd to Spriggs.
Yearling jack—Frst to Taylor.

Missouri State Fair Notes.

Mr. C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans., has one of the greatest herds of Holsteins in the West, if the sampe dispayed in his show-herd is representative. He showed twelve head of cattle and won nineteen prizes, fourteen of which were first and live second.

One of the most prominent exhibits in the horticultueral and dairy building was hat made by the U. S. Cream Separator ompany, whose booths were constantly durrounded by a throng of people intersited in watching the operation of the ning the operation hand separators.

Smith & Sons, the big manufacturing company of Kansas City, were represented on the grounds with a fine line of their road-graders and wheel-scrapers. This ader is a new one and is the same kind at made such a fine showing in grading one of the Topeka streets during the Kansas Good Roads convention.

The DeLaval Separator Company was represented at the fair by R. C. Roach, C. H. Smalley and Chas. Crate, all of whom are hustlers who have a convincing way about them when talking of the merits of the DeLaval Hand Separator. Their exhibit occupied space near the intersection of the main alsies in Horticultural Hall, where the dairy machinery exhibits were placed.

Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., had a very handsome exhibit of their line of remedies in the swine pavilion, and their representative made himself popular by the free distribution of various kinds of samples. This firm is now recognized as one of the greatest of manufacturing chemists and their live-stock rem-

edies and other preparations are well known throughout the West.

Old members of the Kansas Agricultural College family will be glad to know that Mr. W. H. Phipps, of the class of 1886, is making a success of his management of the Wichita office of the great Empire Separator Company. He was present at the Missouri State Fair with a handsome exhibit of Empire separators, around which he always managed to have a crowd of interested spectators.

Colonel Harry Demuth had general suppervision of all the police force of the fair grounds. It is to his credit as an officer that during the entire week at the fair he had no one in the lockup and but two men were expelled from the fair grounds. Both of these were plain drunks who were not especially troublesome, but had got loaded with Sedalia booze before going to the fair grounds and were, therefore, not welcome visitors.

The very fine fruit exhibit displayed in the horticultural building was in charge of our old friend, Geo. A. Atwood, of Springfield, Mo. Mr. Atwood was formerly editor of the Manhattan, Kans., Republic, but was always an horticulturist. After some years' experience in editing a political newspaper he moved to Springfield, Mo., in the famous Ozark Mountains, where he could be at home in what he considers the finest fruit country in the world.

A quiet little ripple was produced in swine circles by the sale of Kimmel's O. K., the remarkably fine Poland-China boar, shown by John L. Clark, of Bolivar, Mo., for \$1,000. This boar was sired by Baldridge Chief 31448, and was sold to that enterprising young breeder, Ernest L. Kimmel, Greenfield, Mo. It has long been understood that a hog that can win a prize at the Missouri State Fair is worth good many to his owner, and Mr. Kimmel has a right to expect some great results from the use of O. K. in his herd.

It was unfortunate that during Thursday, which is always expected to be the big day at a fair, there was a tremendous downpour of rain, which rendered the grounds so excessively muddy that several thousand strangers remained in Sedalia without going to the fair grounds at all. This simply emphasises the one great need of the Missouri fair grounds, which is a system of paved walks and drives between the buildings. We hope the next improvement made on these grounds will be in this direction.

Two interested visitors from Kansas were Colonel Guilford Dudley and Mr. C. W. Merriam of Topeka. These gentlemen own neighboring farms in Shawnec County and are both Shorthorn breeders. Mr. Merriam has an especially fine herd of Shorthorns and took a great deal of interest in the barns wherein the Shorthorn exhibit was placed. This reminds us that Mr. Merriam has four remarkably fine young bulls on his Aylesdale Farm, that were sired by Lord Mayor and Golden Day, for sale at Very reasonable figures.

J. Crouch & Son, of Lafayette, Ind., had one of the greatest exhibits of coach horses that have been shown anywhere in the West. They numbered 26 head, and with them were shown 12 Percherons. They occupied the whole of one side of one of the new brick barns on the fair grounds. The Crouches have made a great record for their Coach horses in the West, and we are especially glad to know that they plan to bring the whole string to show at the Topeka Fair.

The Union Stock Yards Company, of Chicago, displayed their usual enterprise in bringing their tent to the fair grounds. The tent was in charge of Mr. Heide, who not only made everybody feel at home, but served a very dainty lunch, which was much appreciated by the breeders and ladies who accepted his invitation to be present at mealtime. Outside the tent was shown a large photograph, about eight feet long, of the Union Stock Yards, and beside it stood a bulletin board on which was recorded the daily market receipts for the accommodation of interested parties. The purpose of the tent and lunch is to advertise the International Live-Stock Exposition and Mr. Heide and his tent made many new friends.

and his tent made many new friends.

J. W. and J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., had a very fine show-herd of Percheron horses, consisting of eight head, five of which were mares. The herd was headed by a wonderful young stallion who had been secured to take Casino's place who was lately sold to McLaughlin Brothers, of Kansas City, Columbus and St. Paul, for \$5,000 to herd their World's Fair show-herd. This youngster is Tapageur 35340 who took first prize in 3-year-old class. Mr. Robison's other winnings are as follows: Honfleur 33900, first in yearling class; Cassius, first in stallion under one year. In 3-year-old mares, Favette 27223 stood first, and Zaza 24618 stood second. In 2-year-old mares, Henriette 30853 got first. In yearling mare, Martha 33896 took first, while Zaza and her colts took first prize for mare and produce. In spite of the loss of Casino to this herd, we think that the Robison Percherons will make plenty of trouble for other Percheron exhibitors at the World's Fair. for other real World's Fair.

THE WORLD'S FAIR HORSE SHOW.

The biggest and most complete display of horses, breeding and utility animals ever shown on earth will take place this week at the World's Fair at St. Louis. Missouri and Illinois lead in point of numbers all the other States, and yet Kentucky makes an elaborate display of light or harness horses, having entered for exhibition 31 standard-bred, 46 thoroughbreds, 20 Morgan horses, 98 saddlers, 41 jacks and jennets, 10 mules, and 13 roadsters.

In addition to breeding stock, an interesting feature is the parade of business horses in harness Saturday, August 27, and the show to vehicles, which takes place at the World's Fair Horse Show in the live-stock forum immediately afterward.

In all competitions the horse will count 90 per cent and appointments 10 per cent. Soundness, serviceability, the vehicle, the harness, grooming, condition, the skill of the driver, and the tractability of the horses are points which will be taken into con-

The parade which takes place before the exhibition in the live-stock forum will be one of the features of the horse-show. An interesting part of it will be the exhibit of mules and the various uses to which they are put by the United States Government, both in times of peace and war. The Government has made a liberal appropriation for this exhibit, and the utility of the mule will be thoroughly exploited. Following is the list of prizes given in the business horse class:

1st. 2d. 3d. Ing from 1500 to 1700 pounds, to cart.

Single mare or gelding, weighing over 1700 pounds, to cart 50 35 25

Pair of horses, weighing less than 3000 pounds, to wagon or truck.

Pair of horses weighing from 3000 to 3500 pounds, to wagon or truck.

100 75 50

Pair of horses weighing over 3500 pounds, to wagon or truck.

100 75 50

Three horses abreast to wagon 100 75 50

Three horses abreast to wagon 100 75 50

Four-horse team, wheelers weighing from 3000 to 3500 pounds, to wagon.

125 100 75

Sty-horse team wheelers weighing over 3500 pounds, to wagon.

125 100 75

Kansas will make her most effective display in fine cattle and swine, and yet in the horse division she will make a creditable showing, especially in the draft and standard-bred classes.

The horse exhibit from Kansas consists of the standard-bred horses The Pope 38424, and Wilkesbar 3876, in the 2-year-old class, shown by Chas. H. Samson, Topeka, and the yearling standard-bred stallion, Ottawa Boy 38234, shown by J. E. Shinn, Ottawa, Kans. Also a roadster horse is entered by Andrew Wilson, of Kingsville, Kans.

The Percheron display from Kansas is highly creditable for the State, and consists of eight head shown by J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towarda, consisting of the 2-year-old stallion, Trapegeur 35340, the yearling stallion, Honfleur 33900, and the stallion under 1 year, Cassius. In the mare classes, for 4 years and over,, Zaza 24618; 2 years and under 3, Henrietta 30853; 1 and under 2 years, Martha 33896; for produce of mare they will show Fine 13085 (26998) and Rosalie 4898.

Henry Avery & Son, Wakefield, have Percheron entries as follows: Aged stallion, Illustra 20489; stallion 2 and under 3, Jubilee 33111; yearling stallion, Autocrat 40462; also mare 2 and under 3, Lena 40417; yearling mare, Ada 40465. For stallion and four mares, 4 and under 3, Jubilee, and the mares Mina, Lena, Ada, and Fairy.

The competition in the Percher division will be the most closely contested of any division in the horse show.

Horses are arriving by every train, and a large force of men are busy trying to get the barns in readiness, but it is very doubtful at this writing whether everything will be completed in time for the scheduled program.

THE WORLD'S FAIR LIVE-STOCK SHOW.

During this week there begins, at St. Louis, the exhibition of horses in what will undoubtedly be the greatest live stock show ever held on earth. No such vast amounts have ever been hung up for premiums as will be offered during the next few weeks at St. Louis. Beginning on Wednesday, Au-

gust 24, will be held the Horse Show, for which there is provided, by the Exposition, the National and State Commissions, and the breeding associations, cash premiums to the amount of \$250,000. This will bring together the greatest and best exhibit of horseflesh ever seen. Already the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has made an unique place for itself in history by giving to agriculture and live stock the most prominent place in the World's Fair. As this is the foundation industry upon which rests our National prosperity, it seems wonderful that this prominence has never been accorded to it before.

With the opening of the Horse Show this week, it is confidently expected that there will be a great increase in the attendance of visitors. Very large numbers of farmers and breeders find that this is a convenient season for them to attend, and have postponed their visit in order to be present during some portion of the great livestock show. It is to the credit of the Administration that extraordinary provisions have been made during these live-stock weeks for the accomodation of visitors in the private houses and elsewhere at reasonable rates. The exhibition of live stock will cover the period from August 22 to November 12, and will begin with the horses, asses and mules, followed by the cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and pet stock, dogs and cats, Southern breeding cattle and car-load lots of cattle in the order named. There will be about two weeks allowed for each class of stock, except that sheep and swine will be exhibited at the same time, and the poultry and pet stock will show at the same time as the dogs and cats, while the Southern breeding cattle and the car-load lots of cattle will show together. Kansas will be represented by strong exhibits of horses, cattle and swine, and the KANSAS FARMER Will have a special representative on the grounds to report the awards as made.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price of the Kansas Farmer is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to receive the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar per year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his one renewal for one year and one new subscription for one year with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address Kansas Farmer Company- Topeka, Kans.

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Any of our old subscribers who will send us two NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS at the introductory rate of fifty cents each, will receive any one of the following publications as the old subscribers may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vick's Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

The August number of The New England Magazine is notable in more ways than one illustrated article on the Woman's Relief Corps, by Elizabeth Robbins Berry. The article is of especial timeliness in view of the fact that this is the month the National Encampment of the G. A. R. in Boston; the annual conventions of the National W. R. C. always being held at the same time and place as those of the G. A. R. For sale at all news-stands; 25 cents per number. Annual subscription, \$3.00. America Company, publishers, 238 Tremont street, Boston.

If your face burns and stings and looks as if it had fallen among hornets—don't blame your luck or your sensitive skin, necessarily. The chances shaving you are using cheap shaving soap, or perhaps ordinary tollet soap. You might just as reasonably use a case knife for a razor. The J. B. Williams Company make a real shaving soap—and there's a big difference. Take advantage of their offer elsewhere in this paper. It will make your face happier and better to look at.

Agriculture

COMING EVENTS.

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

September 1, Shawnee County Horticultural Society at Berryton, O. F. Whitney, Topeka.
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.

August 25. Farmers' Institute, Riley County, W. Fryholder, president. Professors H. F. Roberts and J. D. Walters. August 25, Farmers' Institute, Highland Station, Doniphan County, Mrs. Levi Kunkel, secretary. E. A. Popenoe. 'August 31, Farmers' Institute, Summerfield, Marshall County, S. Baringer, secretary. Prof. H. F. Roberts and Mrs. Calvin.

Calvin.
August 31, Richmond Farmers' Institute,
J. A. Hargrave, secretary. Professors A.
M. TenEyck and J. T. Willard.
September 2, Farmers' Institute, Garrison, Riley County, Carl Thompson, secretary. Prof. A. TenEyck and Henrietta W. Calvin.
September 10, Farmers' Institute, Ingalls, Gray County, Charles Bull, Cimarron, secretary. Professors Dickens and Calvin.

Calvin.

Farmers' Institute, Denison, has been postponed to a date not fixed, on account of State Fair.

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

Trying to Start Alfalfa.

I have been trying to get a start of alfalfa for several years past but without any good results. I want to try about ten acres again this fall. The location is upland prairie, near Gridley, in southwest Coffey County, on land that has been in cultivation for many years, principally corn, but this year in flax and oats, part in each. Please give me particulars regarding liming of soils.

Allen County. J. H. Brown.

It would appear since you have attempted to start alfalfa for so many years without success that there is some fault in the land by reason of which it will not grow alfalfa. I am not well acquainted with the soil of Southeastern Kansas, but from other sources, I learn that the soil of several of the southeastern counties of the State is derived from the shale formation, and that in type the soil is of very fine, ashy character and apt to be lacking in lime. This lack of lime in the soil is probably the reason why alfalfa or clover can not be successfully grown in this region. From the geological map I should take itthat the southeastern part of Coffey County is north of this formation and in the region of limestone soil. If this is the case I see no reason why you should not get a stand of alfalfa on the land you have described.

If the soil is limestone soil and does not require liming, perhaps it is lacking in humus to such a degree that alfalfa can not be readily started. If this is the case, a good coat of barnyard manure will greatly assist in putting the land into condition for getting a start of alfalfa. I would recommend to plow the oats and flax ground as soon as possible, harrowing it immediately after the plowing and keeping up the cultivation at intervals, until the first week in September, when the alfalfa should be seeded if the weather and soil conditions are favorable for germinating the seed. If the land is manured it will probably he better to allow it to lay until spring, sowing alfalfa early in the spring.

If the land is in need of humus, and barnyard manure can not be supplied, rather than to seed this fall it may be advisable to sow soy-beans or cowpeas in the stubble by disking them in and plow under the crop as green manure this fall. By this treatment a favorable seed-bed may be prepared for spring seeding. It may be advisable for you to experiment in liming a small portion of the land and note the effect. Also your failure to get a stand of alfalfa may be due to lack of alfalfa bacteria in the soil. A few hundred pounds of soil from some old alfalfa-field might be applied to an acre or two of the land and the results noted.

As regards the liming of soils, for full information I refer you to Farmers' Bulletin No. 77, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. To old lands that need liming, lime may be applied at the rate of two to three tons to the acre, although from one-half to one and onehalf tons per acre are the usual amounts to apply. The best time to apply the lime is in the fall a short time previous to seeding the alfalfa. The lime should be slaked until it has reached a condition of fineness suitable for spreading. This may be accomplished by putting the lime in large piles on the border of the field, adding a small amount of water, say two to two and one-half pails full to each barrel of lime and then covering the whole with soil. In a few days practically all the lime will be slaked and in a fine condition to spread, when it may be loaded upon a wagon and spread with a shovel or it may be spread with a "lime-spreader" if such a machine can be had.

Usually when the lime is spread by hand it is placed in small heaps of forty or fifty pounds at suitable intervals throughout the field, and covered with moist earth. In a few days the lime will be thoroughly slaked and can be spread directly with a shovel. If the soil is dry, from one-fourth to onehalf pail of water may be added to each heap of lime before it is covered with the earth. Immediately after spreading the lime the ground should be harrowed and cultivated in order to mix the lime with the soil. This harrowing should be done at once or the lime is liable to cake and form a sort of mortar to such an extent that it is not readily mixed with the soil. Also another reason for immediate harrowing after spreading the lime is to allow the lime to act quickly upon the soil before it air slakes.

The effect of lime upon the land is beneficial in several ways.

1. Where lime is lacking, the lime added is a direct manure to the soil.

2. Lime causes certain chemical reactions in the soil which liberate the potash and phosphoric acid, placing it at the disposal of the plants.

3. Lime corrects the acidity of the soil. In old land the soil is apt to become acid, which condition is not favorable to the growing of many crops. Lime neutralizes the acid in the soil.

4. Lime has a beneficial effect upon the texture of heavy, clay soils, causing them to become more porous and leachy. This results by reason of the lime causing the small particles of clay to flocculate and become cemented into larger granules, thus giving a coarser grained soil.

5. Lime causes the organic matter to decay more readily and hence increases the supply of available nitrogen in the soil.

6. The microscopic organisms in the soil, instrumental in causing nitrification, also those that work upon the leguminous plants, such as clover and alfalfa, are benefited by an application of lime, since they do not thrive in soils which give an acid reaction. A. M. TENEYCK.

Fall and Winter Pasture.

I want a little advice as to the best crop for fall and winter pasture on land where the weeds were plowed under the first of July. Have calves that I would like to have pasture late. I was thinking of rye. Do you know where I could procure rye for seed? When should I put it in? Is there any other crop that would be better? I am not very much of a farmer, but would like to learn, you see, and consequently go to people whom I think should know. J. H. WATERMAN.

Kearny County.

Winter rye sown in the latter part of August or the first of September, on such land as you describe should make a good late fall pasture. I know of nothing better unless you sow a combination of winter wheat and rye, at the rate of about a bushel of each per acre. The difficulty will be in your part of the State to get the rye to start early in the fall. If the weather is favorable there should be no difficulty in getting a good stand of rye

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on the early-plowed land. It would be well, however, to keep this field cultivated until seeding time in order to conserve the soil moisture and put the soil in good texture and tilth.

I can not refer you to farmers who have seed rye for sale but you can secure seed from any reliable Kansas seed company; or your local seedsman can secure the seed for you in a short time, if he does not already have it A. M. TENEYCK. on hand.

Alsike Clover and Lucerne.

I am seeking information regarding Alsike clover and lucerne. Would Alsike clover be profitable to grow for seed alone? How much seed will it make per acre in this part of the State? Does first crop seed or do both crops seed? Tell me something about lucerne. I want to grow something that will be profitable and at the same time F. B. STEM. improve the soil. Miami County.

Alsike clover is best adapted for growing on moist lands, and on the creek or river bottoms in Miami County this crop should grow to perfection. The second crop of Alsike clover is usually saved for seed. It is not possible to cut two crops of seed in the same season. The second crop is more apt to produce a good crop of seed than the first, due perhaps to weather conditions, also perhaps to the greater abundance of bees and insects in the latter part of the season, which assist in fertilizing the clover blossoms. The yield of a crop of clover-seed is variable. A good crop is perhaps four to five bushels per acre, but often two or three bushels per acre is considered a fair crop, while yields of six to eight bushels are sometimes obtained. Even a yield of two or three bushels per acre may be considered a profitable crop, especially when we take into account the fact

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that a hay crop has already been harvested earlier in the season.

Under separate cover I have mailed you a copy of Bulletin No. 114, which gives some information concerning the cultivation of alfalfa or lucerne. would recommend, also, that you secure Secretary F. D. Coburn's book on alfalfa. I can hardly enter upon a discussion of this crop here, but I believe that it may be successfully grown in your locality. I would advise that you seed a trial field this fall, early in September, preparing the ground as soon as possible, so as to allow it to gather moisture and get into good seed-bed condition, sowing the alfalfa at the rate of about twenty pounds of good seed per acre. Great care should he taken in preparing a good seedbed. The soil should not be too loose and mellow but should be rather firm beneath the point at which the seed is sown, and mellow above. Sowing broadcast often proves to be a very good method, but the seed-bed should be fully prepared before seeding and a single harrowing after sowing is sufncient to cover the seed. The alfalfa may be sown by means of the grass seeder attachment provided on many drills or it may be sown with the grain-drill. Care should be taken, however, in drilling it in, not to get the seed too deep. A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa Questions.

I have been reading everything written in regard to alfalfa seeding and growing. My wheat was to a certain extent a failure. I plowed up ten acres about the first of May. It is in a small creek valley, although dry most of the time. I had it dragged with a heavy drag and the ground was fine and mellow. I sowed alfalfa with a drill set close up. It drilled 105 pounds and I thought too deep. The weather was dry, and alfalfa did not come up at once. When it did come it was a fine stand, some places a little thin, but most of it too thick but rich and strong. I sent a man to mow it July 24. He pulled up and brought home a bunch, about the average, which ranged from twelve to nineteen inches in length and the longest stems had five almost equal branches. The longest roots with the fibrous roots left in the ground were eighteen inches in length and almost as large as a lead pencil. This is where people say alfalfa will not do well. Now, how shall I treat the after-growth, as it will soon be large enough to cut again? Can I make hay of it?

Rush County. AARON SHOOP.

The present season has been a very favorable one for starting alfalfa. Yet, Considering your location you have certainly had excellent success with your first venture in seeding alfalfa.

As regards the further treatment of the crop this season, if the alfalfa makes a good second growth and the season does not turn too dry, I think it may be safely moved for hay as soon as it begins to bloom. It will be a good plan, however, to leave a good growth for a covering during the winter. After alfalfa is well established no injury seems to come to the crop by cutting it frequently and close, but during the first season's growth the Young plants should not be cut too often or too near the ground. At this station we usually raise the sickle bar so as to cut several inches high; the plan being not to count much on the hay crops the first season, but to mow occasionally to keep the weeds in check. In order for the alfalfa to establish a strong, deep root-growth, it is necessary for the young plants to have a good growth of stems and leaves. I have known of instances in which a new seeding of alfalfa was injured and the stand practically destroyed by close cutting late in the summer. This result is perhaps more apt to occur during a hot, dry period. You will thus have to use your judgment in regard to the method which you will adopt. If the fall is an excellent one for growth the cutting of the second crop for hay will probably be the best plan for you to follow. But if the weather continues dry and growth ceases it may be best not to cut the crop again unless this is made

necessary by the growth of weeds, in which case the alfalfa should be cut several inches high, and the weeds destroyed without entirely stopping the growth of the alfalfa.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alsike Clover.

Please advise me about Alsike clover. I wish to sow twenty acres of thin upland to brome-grass and Allike clover for pasture.

1. Will Alsike clover bloat cattle? 2. Is it as good as other clovers for

feed, excepting alfalfa? 3. Would it make good hay for milch-cows if mowed?

W. F. SPONSELLER.

Lyon County. Allsike clover is especially a lowland clover and is well adapted to low, wet bottom-lands, but it is not likely to do very well on the uplands. For seeding with Bromus inermis on the uplands in your part of the State. I would recommond the common red clover. This clover matures at about the same season as the Bromus inermis and on the land which you describe it will probably be ranker and more thrifty than the Alsike clover. The Alsike clover makes a splendid hay, of a better quality perhaps than that produced by red clover, but except on land supplied with plenty of moisture the red clover will make larger yields of hay. Alsike clover may not be quite so likely to cause bloat in cattle as red clover, but either of these clovers will cause bloat if cattle are allowed to pasture freely upon it when they are not used to it, or if they are allowed to pasture freely in the morning when the dew is on. As a rule, however, bloat from clover does not prove very dangerous and is not to be feared so much as the bloat from alfalfa. Red clover and Bromus inermis make an excellent combination for pasture or meadow. The plots at this station yielded over a ton and a half of hay per acre this season and a second crop is now nearly ready for cutting. We are also trying a combination of alfalfa and Bromus inermis and apparently this will make a very successsful combination for pasture. It has not been tried at this station sufficiently to prove that cattle will not take injury by pasturing upon the alfalfa when grown in combination with the brome-grass, but farmers in different parts of the State to my knowledge are using the combination for pasture, and so far no injury to cattle has been reported. The Bromus inermis is well liked by cattle, and it seems probable that when this grass is present they do not eat enough of the alfalfa, or at least they eat enough of the Bromus inermis with it, so that the bloating effects do not result. The combination of alfalfa and Bromus inermis will likely make a more perfect combination for pasture than will the red clover and brome-grass. Although in either case the legume will gradually disappear, as the brome-grass gradually thickens. A. M. TENEYCK.

Hay Grass to Sow with Timothy.

I am going to seed about twenty acres to timothy this fall for hay. What other hay grass would you suggest for me to seed with the timothy to increase the yield and not lessen the value of the hay? What time would you suggest for the seeding and what method would you consider

Montgomery County.

On low, wet lands a combination of timothy, redtop, and Alsike clover should make a good hay meadow in your locality. On well drained land I would recommend to seed timothy and Mammoth clover or common red clover. The Mammoth clover is considered superior to the common red clover for seeding with timothy for a hay meadow. The common red clover matures a little earlier than the timothy, and it is practically impossible to cut the crop at a season when the timothy

Painkiller CRAMPS

and red clover are in prime condition to make the best hay. For feeding purposes and for the local market, clover with the timothy does not lessen the value of the hay, but usually for the general market the pure timothy is preferred. For a series of years a larger yield will be produced by a combination of clover and timothy than by timothy alone, and the land will be left in a better condition as regards soil fertility when the meadow is broken and again planted to other crops.

There is no common grass except redtop which is adapted for seeding with timothy when the purpose is the production of hay. English blue-grass and Bromus inermis mature a little earlier than timothy, and although these grasses combined with timothy and clover make a good pasture combination, they are hardly to be recommended for a hay meadow.

A good time to seed timothy is early in September, but clover had best be seeded early in the spring. When the grass is seeded with a nurse-crop as with fall wheat, it is the practice to seed the clover in the wheat early in the spring, depending upon the freezing and thawing of the ground and the early rains to cover the seed. This method might be followed also when the timothy is seeded in the fall without a nurse crop. On a clean piece of land I should prefer early spring seeding both of the timothy and clover. The surest method of getting a start is to sow without a nurse-crop on clean, well-prepared land. However, on well-watered land or in a favorable season, a light seeding of oats or barley may be sown with the grass and clover to act as a nurse-crop. If the season turns dry, this crop may be cut early for hay. Care should be taken to cut the nurse-crop, if possible when the weather is cloudy or wet. If the nurse-crop is cut during a dry, hot time the young grass and clover plants are apt to be destroyed by the dryness and the sudden exposure to the direct heat of the sun. I would recommend to sow the following amounts of seed: Mammoth clover or common red clover, four to five pounds, timothy eight to ten pounds; timothy eight pounds, redtop eight pounds, Alsike clover two to three pounds per acre; timothy alone, twelve to fifteen pounds per A. M. TENEYCK.

Winter Turf Oats.

I would like to hear something about Winter Turf oats. Is there any good report on them this year. Where can one get seed? I see them reported quite favorably of in No. 89, Vol. 23 of the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, growing them at Halstead, Kans. Please let me know through the Kansas Farmer if there is anything new to report on them. Allen County. S. F. HANSON.

We sowed several varieties of winter oats at this station last fall, among which was the "Winter Turf" oats. The varieties of winter wheat were sown on the same date, October 1. While practically all of the varieties of wheat stood the winter well, the oats winter-killed entirely, not a live plant remained last spring. The Experiment Station at Halstead has been removed to McPherson, Kans. While visiting the station at McPherson recently, Mr. L. A. Fitz, who has charge of the station, informed me that the winter oats were practically a failure at that station last season. The seed which we planted was from the Tennessee Experiment Station. In that State and probably in Texas and Oklahoma, winter oats may be grown successfully, but I do not think it safe at present to sow such varieties of winter oats as we now have on the market, even in Southern Kansas, since these oats have not proven to be fully hardy so far as they have been tried. You can secure seed of Winter Turf oats from Kansas seedsmen.

A. M. TENEYCK.

The coronation robe presented to the Empress of Russia was of fur. It weighed only sixteen ounces, yet was worth \$6,000, or \$365 per ounce.

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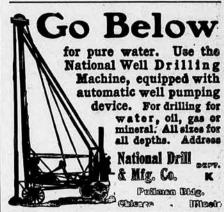
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The Stock Interest

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

September 7, 1904—Combination sale Aberdeen-Angus, Peoria, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
Esptember 20, 1904—A. M. Jordan, Alma, Poland-Chines ninas. Bepiember 21 1904—American Hereford Breeders' ssociation sale World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis,

September 21 1904—American Hereford Breeders'
Association sale World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis,
O. K. Thomes S.cr tary.
October 1, 1904—Poland-Chinas, J. Clarence Norton, Moran, Karis.
October 6, 1904—Poland-Chinas, William Plummer, Barclay, Kans.
October 18, 1904—C. O. Hoag, Mound City, Kans.,
Poland-Chinas.
October 18, 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. McCavock, Manager.
October 18, 1904—R. F. Notton, Clay Center,
Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
October 22, 1904—Poland-Chiuss. Republic County
Breeders' C. mbination sale at Belleville, H. B. Walter, Manager.
October 25, 1904—Sabetha Combination Sale, Jas.

ter, Mansger.
October 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.
October 26, 1904—Sabetha Combination Sale, Jas.
P Lahr, Mansger, 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—W. B. VanHorn & Son, Poland-Chinas, at Overbrook, Kans.
November 1, 1904—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans.. Duroc-Jersey swine.
November 1, 1904—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans.. Duroc-Jersey swine.
November 3, 1804—H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.,
Poland-Chinas.
November 4, 1904—Shorthorns and Duroc-Jerseys,
Burden, J. F. Stodder, Manager.
November 17, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn
Breeders Association Sale al Moberly, Mo. E. H.
Hurt, Secy., Clifton Hill, Mo.
November 12, 1904—Herefords. at Hope, Kans.,
Dickinson and Marion County breeders; Will H.
Rhodes, Tamps, Kans., Manager.
November 23, 1904—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, Wm. Wales, Osborne, Kans.
December 1, 1904—International Show and Sale by
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association,
Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
December 4, 1904—Chas. W. Armour, Kansas
City, and Jas. A. Funkhauser, Platisburg, Mo.,
Herefords at Kansas City.
January 25, 1905—G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Iowa,
Duroc-Jerseys.
February 1, 2, 3, 4, 1905—Percherons, Shorthorns,
Poland-Chinas, Wichita, Kans.; J. C. Robison, Towands, Kans., Manager.
February 1, 2, 3, 1905—Ochas. M. Johnston, Manager, Caldwell, Kans., Combination sale of registered stock.
February 21, 1905—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans., Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale.

tered 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.

Duroc-Jersey History.

The secretary of the National Duroc-Jersey Association has had so many inquiries regarding what is known of the history of the Duroc-Jerseys, that he has deemed it expedient to compile what he can find regarding the early history of the red hog. It will necessarily be quoted and we take pleasure in giving credit where it is due. There is too little known about this favorite breed, and he who will add to this written history will do the breed and breeders a great favor. The following is very limited but will possibly answer many of the inquiries that are coming from those who are entering into the Duroc-Jersey business.

The written history of the red hog in America does not extend back more than thirty years, in fact not further back than the meeting of the National Swine-Breeders in Indianapolis, Ind., November, 1872. At this convention the committee appointed on the history of the Jersey Reds through their chairman, F. D. Curtis, of New York, reported that "The positive origin of this family is unknown. They have been bred in portions of the State of New Jersey for upwards of fifty years, and with many farmers are considered to be a valuable variety. They are of large size and capable of making a heavy weight, five and six hundred pounds weight being common. Mr. David Petit, of Salem, and Mr. D. M. Brown, of Windsor, have grown them many years—the former about thirty and the latter about fifty. They are exclusively bred in the middle and southern portions of New Jersey, and in some neighborhoods they are quite uniform, being of a dark red color, but in other sections they are more sandy and often patched with white. They are probably descended from the old importations of Berkshires, as there is no record of the Tamworth—the red hog of England-ever having been brought to this country, nor is it likely, as the Tamworths were not considered a valuable breed, and were confined to a limited breeding. The reds resemble the old Berkshires in many respects but are now much coarser than the improved swine of that breed."

This was the report of the committee at that time, and they further stated that neither Mr. Petit nor Mr. Brown could tell of the origin of the

red hogs of New Jersey, nor could they obtain any authentic information.

In regard to the name "Jersey Red" we quote from a paper presented before the National Swine-Breeders' meeting by Mr. J. M. Stonebraker, now of Mississippi, eighteen years later than the meeting just referred to. He says: "Joseph B. Lyman has credit of first bestowing this name on red hogs. He was an agricultural editor of the New York Tribune at the time and resided in New Jersey. He, like all other agricultural editors of the present day, was always ready and willing to write about something worthy and popular. In discussing the merits of the red hog of New Jersey, he called them Jersey-Reds, hence the name. Previous to his naming them they had simply been called "red hogs." Mr. Lippencott, of New Jersey, was the first man to advertise the hogs as Jersey-Reds. Clark Petit's history of Jersey-Reds states that in 1832 there was a pair of red pigs shipped to Salem, N. J., but does not state who was the importer or exporter. The question arises in the mind of the intelligent inquirer, have the red hogs, known as Jersey-Reds, sprung from the progeny of this pair of hogs? Oldest citizens of Windsor, N. J., could not trace them twenty years ago and they were bred with uniformity and great size then, we are: told. The same reports come from Burlington and adjoining counties of New Jersey, forcing the conclusion: that there must have been red hogs there prior to 1832, or there would not have been the best variety known to the farmers of that State at the time they were."

Regarding the family of Durocs of New York, Col. F. D. Curtis, in his history of the breed in the first volume of our sister association's record, has this to say:

"The Duroc family of red hogs was so called by Isaac Frink, a prominent farmer living in Milton, Saratoga County, New York. The writer knew him, and once, when his guest, was invited out to see his hogs 'up to their eyes in clover,' they were in splendid' order, and the owner with becoming pride, said, pointing to them, 'That is the way to make pork.' In the spring of 1823 Mr. Frink had taken a mare to the noted stallion, Duroc, then owned by Harry Kelsey, in the town of Florida, Montgomery County, New York, about twenty-five miles away. There he saw a litter of ten red pigs, the production of a pair of red pigs brought the year before by Mr. Kelsey, either from Oyster Bay, Queens County, New York, or imported from England. He moved from Oyster Bay to Florida. The importation of the pigs is not authentic, but Mr. Kelsey told Mr. Frink they were imported. It is not likely that a pair of pigs would be imported across the ocean and ho undoubtedly used the term as many do now, incorrectly, and simply meant brought from a distance. If they had come from a foreign country the name would have probably come with them, whereas Mr. Kelsey simply called them red pigs, and Mr. Frink found it necessary to give them a name, which he did, calling them Durocs in compliment to Mr. Kelsey's famous horse. Mr. Frink purchased a boar and took him to his home in Saratoga County. The services of this boar were much sought after, as the crosses were growthy and the pork of excellent qual ity. A great many of the pigs were red and resembled the boar, which was long and deep in body, with lopped ear and thick, heavy shoulders and hams. The offspring were noted for their quiet disposition as well as rapid growth. The popularity of these crosses extended all over the country and they were sought after for breeding. Red hogs were sought for by others and in 1830 Mr. Wm. Ensign, of Wilburs Basin, in the same county as Mr. Frink, brought a pair of red hogs from Connecticut and the next year he got more from the same place. He bred them and sold them far and near. * The Frink and Ensign families of red hogs were crossed and the breed established. They have been

bred ever since, with more or less

care and effort in keeping them thoroughbred."

In 1877 the breeders of Durocs in Saratoga and Washington Counties of New York met and adopted or rather agreed on a standard of characteristics, and this agreement was printed in the agricultural papers and was the first standard pertaining to red hogs ever printed. It is the same substantially as followed in Duroc-Jersey associations of to-day.

Quoting again from Colonel Curtis: In Connecticut the family of red hogs resembling the Jersey Reds and the Durocs were called Red Berkshires and in Vermont there was a similar family. They were called Red Rocks."

Quoting again from Mr. Stonebraker's paper: "Hon." James B. Clay is said to have imported a pair of red pigs from Spain during his residence as minister of the United States, at Lisbon, 1850. No doubt some of this stock reached Kentucky and other Southern States. But the question arises again, if we had them before those periods of importations, whence did they come? I remember seeing red and sandy pigs from black dams and sires in the Southern States over fifty years ago, at the time when there was no demand or attempt to breed fine stock, such as there is now. Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, is said to have imported four red shoats in 1837, and to have been so well pleased with them that he bred them on his farm at Ashland for a number of years. They were probably the source from which the family of Southern bred 'red hogs' descended. As to origin of the 'red hog,' as I remarked at the outset, histoy is silent. The best authorities, Martin and Youatt, tell us of no other red hog than the Tamworths of England. In all the descriptions of hogs of the older countries-England, Spain and France-no others were known except those claimed to have been brought from the coast of Guinea during the slaver-traders' era. We are also told by them that the very best specimens of the old style Berkshires were bred in Staffordshire and were the progeny of a Tamworth boar. This authority we have no reason to doubt."

The most extensive dissemination of red swine seems to have come through the importation at an early day of the Berkshires, in which sandy and red color was conspicuous. The Duroc-Jersey is the old-fashioned Berkshire with the old-time qualities which made the breed so famous. All the crosses have not bred them out, for the old type seems to have been well understood by many breeders who kept breeding back to it. The New Jersey breeders had a fancy for large hogs and some of them pushed to the extreme, which necessitated large bone and largeness of body. Others did not follow these extremes and bred their hogs to a medium standard. The Durocs of New York and the red hogs of Connecticut were bred to a medium standard.

Some years ago a writer in a leading agricultural paper of the time, in looking up the history of the red hog, came to the conclusion from the circumstantial evidence he could gain that the original red hogs were brought from Northern Africa through the communications of the slave trade. He was unable to find any domestic red hog in any country where the slave trade did not extend and almost where in every country Guinea slaves were landed he found this valuable red hog, but only in the United States was he able to find any proof that it was brought direct from Guinea. It is, of course, a fair conclusion that the hog in the several slave trading countries had one origin.

Gossip about Stock.

S. W. Artz, of Larned, Kans., has a fine herd of O. I. C. swine, which are thoroughbred in every respect. He has a first class lot of young stock which he offers for sale at prices that are low, considering the quality. See his advertisement in Kansas Farmer and write him for description and prices. for description and prices.

J. B. Davis, of Fairview, Kans., has been appointed chairman of a committee of Kansas men to make arrangements for the Duroc-Jersey show of hogs at the St. Louis World's Fair. The idea is to get the Kansas breeders of red hogs located together and to make as good a



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showing for the breed as possible. Those who expect to show are urged to write to Mr. Davis so that the necessary arrangements may be made in ample time.

Colonel Bert Fisher, the auctioneer of North Topeka, had a big cattle sale at Nadeau's Ranch, near St. Marys, on the 16th inst. which was made by Geo. S. Linscott, administrator of the John Nadeau estate. A list of the representative sales were as follows: 29 cows from \$24.5 to \$26.50; 15 cows, caff at foot. from \$25.00 to \$28.75; 25 fat helfers at \$25.00; 29 yearling helfers, \$17.60; 14 steer calves at \$16.00; 12 helfer calves at \$12.00; 24, 2-yearld steers, at \$24.25; 20 yearling steers, at \$21.00; 62, 3-year-old steers, \$37.00 to \$39.50.

N. F. Shaw, Plainville, Kans., proprietor of the Plainville Herd of Shorthorn cattle, is not only an excellent breeder, but a careful and prudent business man as well. As vice-president of the First National Bank he realizes that the successful business man must as persistently and continuously keep his card up in the breeding business as well as the banking business, and therefore has ordered his Shorthorn advertisement continued for another year. Mr. Shaw reports the recent sale of his second Shorthorn herd bull to Mr. B. F. Shively of Zurich.

F. P. MacGuire of Hutchinson, Kans., owner of the Kansas herd of Poland-Chinas, has a great lot of young pigs this year. A considerable number of the pigs now on the place were sired by Proud Sunshine, a grandson of Ideal Sunshine. Mr. MacGuire also has a son of Lamplighter which he uses as a herd boar and one by Mischiefmaker out of Flora Lincoln, which he has lately bought of Winn & Mastin. and of which he expects great things. These boars are all good ones, and the sows in the herd are good enough for anybody to own.

mcFarland Bros., Sedalla, Mo., had a great herd of Duroc-Jerseys on exhibition. They won practically all the ribbons in the classes besides the championship in both boars and sows and first in the aged-herd ring, the junior-herd ring, and get of boar. In addition to all this, a special prize of \$50 was hung up by the manufacturer of a well-known live-stock remedy for sweepstakes boar any age or breed, and this prize was taken by McFarland's herd boar, Oom Paul 2d. Watch our advertising columns for McFarland's announcement of some of this prize-winning blood for sale.

Kansas will be heard from at \$5t\$ Lowis.

Kansas will be heard from at St. Louis during the live-stock show. Although our Kansas commissioners could not see their way to the appropriation of more than \$10,000 for special prizes, there will be a large number of breeders represented there with their herds. Among these will be Mr. Joseph Condell, owner of the Pleasant Hill Herefords, Eldorado, Kans. Mr. Condell will not attempt to fill all classes, but he has three very choice heifers that will bring credit to Kansas even though they do not succeed in getting first money. With three such bulls as Major Beau Real 71621, Lord Evergreen 95651, and Orito 132856 available it is no wonder that he can produce show-stuff at Pleasant Hill.

John D. Marshall of Walton, Kans., has the best bunch of show hogs that he has ever owned. This information will be received with interest by Poland-China breeders against whom Mr. Marshall has shown in years gone by. The present show herd is being fitted for exhibition at St. Louis, and with the addition of his new herd boar, he has a very strong combination. The new herd boar is Faultiess Junior 31238, by What's Wanted Junior 10026, out of Morning Glory 65162. This hog was bred by Miles and won first prize and sweepstakes at the Wichita Fair. Associated with him will be a litter by Wilkes I Know 27390, out of Elmlawn Maid 61031, the sow that has produced the bulk of all of Marshall's show stock. The other bunch will be a litter by the same boar, but out of Fingers Off Second, a daughter of that grand old prize-winning sow, Fingers Off, who is known to every Poland-China breeder in the West. Mr. Marshall will soon have some of this prize-winning blood for sale as will be announced in our advertising columns in due time.

Mr. G. D. Willems, owner of the East Reno herd of Berkshire swine, is better equipped with good Berkshires this year than ever before. His herd boar, Berryton Duke Jr. 77341, by Berryton Duke 72-366, out of Moille' S. 57972, has the distinction of being a son of a litter mate of the boar for which A. J. Lovejoy of Illinois, paid \$1.000 cash. A large number of the fine pigs now on hand for sale were stred by Baron Beauty Jr. 72-622, whom Mr. Williems recently sold to J. P. Sands & Sons, Walton, Kans., to head their fine herd. Mr. Willems also has another fine herd boar in Black Robin Hood 2d 73523, by Black Robin Hood 66086, out of Longfellow's Lass 59461. This boar was bred by C. A. Stannard of Sunnyslope Farm, and is one of the best Berkshires sent out by that famous breeding institution. We were struck with the appearance of a very handsome young sow named Princess Premier 71334, by Rutger Judge 2d 61105 out of Silver Premier. This young sow had the honor of winning the state prize at the Hutchinson State Fair last year. One of the nice things about Mr. Willems' herd is that there are plenty of youngsters on band and they are all good ones. He always makes pork of everything that does not meet his rigid requirements, and breeders may have the assurance that when they buy from him, they will get the best he has. His best is mighty good. His advertising card is on page—

ZENOLEUM

Famous COAL-TAR Carbolle Dip. or general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies roubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor roubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen ay about it. Books malled free. All druggiste, or age and a state of the DELIGE BESINFESVANT CO., 30 Sales St., Setratt. Bled.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BUL-LETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending August 22, 1904, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

High temperature prevailed the first days of the week, moderated by timely rains the latter part of the week. The rainfall was heavy in the western countles of the middle division; it was very heavy in the southeastern countles of the western division, and the central eastern counties of the eastern division; it was light in the southwestern countles of the western division; in the northern portion of Jewell County, in the contiguous portions of Washington and Marshall Counties and from Rice County to Franklin and Coffey Counties.

RESULTS.

RESULTS. EASTERN DIVISION.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Corn had begun to feel the effect of the dry hot weather before the rains but is now in much better condition. The early corn has matured in the southern counties and is maturing in the northern. The late corn has been greatly benefited and is growing and being cultivated. Thrashing from the shock is nearly finished. Wheat still shows a fair yield and oats light. Plowing for fall seeding has been resumed. Grass and pastures have been greatly benefited by the rains. Prairie haying continues and a large crop is being put up, the quality being improved the latter part of the week by showers. The third crop of alfalfa is ready to be cut and will make a good crop. The apple crop is large in Marshail, but not in Douglas or Bourbon. Peaches are ripe and a fine crop is being marketed. Grapes are ripening and being marketed. Grapes are ripening and being marketed. Anderson.—The rains have greatly improved most of the corn but came too late for some of it; fall plowing resumed. Atchison.—Rains have helped the corn very much; ground in good condition for plowing; now a very large acreage of wheat will be sown; thrashing continues; cats very poor; wheat poor yield.

Bourbon.—Corn in fine condition where well cultivated, and promises a good yield; oats nearly all thrashed, a small crop; prairie hay crop unusually good; apples almost a total failure.

Brown.—Thrashing out of shock about completed; wheat yield medium, quality

Black Leg Vaccine PASTEUR VACCINE CO. SAN FRANCISCO.

PREVENTS BLACKLEG

Vaccination with BLACKLEGOIDS is the best preventive of Blackleg—simplest, safest, surest: Each BLACKLEGOID (or pill) is a dose, and you can vaccinate in one with our Blacklegoid Injector.

Every lot tested on animals, before being marketed, to insure its purity and activity. For sile by druggists. Literature free—write for it.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES: Detroit, Mich.
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Beston, Baltimore, New
Orleans, Kansas City, Indianspolls, Minneapolis, Memphis.

Pottawatomie.—The rains of the week have been very timely, materially helping the corn and late crops.

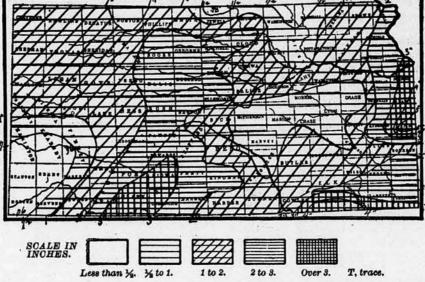
Riley.—Corn greatly benefited by rains and promises a good crop in this vicinity; ground in good condition for plowing, which is being rushed; pastures reviving; all crops greatly benefited.

Wabaunsee.—Prospects now good for fair crop of corn; very heavy crop of prairie hay being cut.

Wilson.—Kafir-corn doing well; pastures good; stock water plentiful; grapes ripening; peaches turning and bursting; corn improved and a better color but not shooting and filling as well as desired; considerable hay put up, and much more damaged by rains; thrashing delayed; bottom lands wet.

Woodson.—Fall plowing in progress; corn doing well; some little being cut; hay crop fine, but unfavorable weather for haying; pastures good.

RAINFALL FOR WEE K ENDING AUGUST 20, 1904.



poor to fair; oats a very light yield; corn looking much better and now promises a half crop.

Chase,—Haying and plowing for wheat in progress; ground now in good condition; hay crop fine; rain sufficient over most of the county to be very beneficial to corn which was being injured by dry weather; alfalfa seed crop promises well where it was not too wet early in the season.

where it was not too wet early in the season.

Chautauqua.—Plenty of rain this week; forage crops are now doing very well.
Cherokee.—Plenty of rain to mature the corn crop which now promises better than anticipated; ground rather wet for plowing; about the same amount of wheat will be sown as last year.

Coffey.—Fore part of week good weather for haying and thrashing; the rains have helped corn, but more rain is needed, especially for the late corn; ground still rather wet for plowing.

Crawford.—Corn benefited by rains; pastures good; haying rushed, crop heavy.

Douglas.—Shocked wheat nearly all thrashed and of fair quality and yield; plowing in progress; hay crop good; early corn will make good crop and late corn now promises fairly well; apples not plentiful.

Elk—Good rains the next week have

Elk.—Good rains the past week have een beneficial to all growing crops. Franklin.—Good rains this week; thrash-

been beneficial to all growing crops.
Franklin.—Good rains this week; thrashing about all done; second crop of hay is good; early corn in hard roasting ears.
Johnson.—The corn has been benefited by rains and the ground is now in good condition for plowing; early corn in roasting ear; late corn not yet tasseled; grapes ripening; home-grown melons on market; cabbage-worms very bad.
Linn.—The rains have greatly helped corn which now promises a fair crop where not drowned early in the season; ground now in fine condition for plowing; pastures benefited by rains.
Lyon.—Hay crop and corn have received great benefit from rains.
Marshall.—Corn growing nicely and now promises a fair crop, though more rain is needed; ground now in good condition for plowing, which has been resumed; prairie hay a good crop; large crop of apples and peaches.
Morris.—Good week for corn but too dry

Morris.—Good week for corn but too dry Morris.—Good week for corn but too dry plowing; prairie hay from fair to good yield; third crop of alfalfa ready to cut.
Osage.—A good week for growing crops; corn needs more rain, but doing as well as could be expected. Wyandotte.—Very little fall plowing done and the ground too wet to plow; corn and pastures greatly improved; grapes and peaches ready to market.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

corn and pastures greatly improved; grapes and peaches ready to market.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

The condition of the corn crop has been much improved by the rains. The early corn has matured in the southern counties, where cutting and shocking have begun; it is maturing in the northern counties. Late corn was greatly helped by the rain. Thrashing was stopped in most of the counties by the rains. The cutting of the third crop of alfalfa has begun, and though it will make a good hay crop the seed has been destroyed in some counties by grasshoppers. The prairie hay crop is heavy and cutting is in progress. Pastures are good, cattle are doing well on them. The ground is in very good condition and fall plowing is being pushed. Apples are a good crop in Jewell and Smith Counties, but are scarce in Washington. Peaches are ripening and are abundant. Potatoes are a good crop in Smith and Washington Counties. Forage crops are heavy, and in Harper County are being cut.

Barton.—Thrashing delayed by rain; third crop of alfalfa; prairie hay crop heavy; pastures very fine; watermelons and muskmelons on market.

Butler.—Corn greatly helped by rains; ground in good condition for plowing; grass crop much better than average; a good third crop of alfalfa being cut.

Clay.—Thrashing delayed by rain; corn improving since rain, but more rain is needed; haying now under way; quality of hay good; pastures in good condition. Cloud.—Good heavy rains have put the corn in very fine condition, and early corn is considered made.

Elisworth.—The recent rains have assured a large corn crop.

Harper.—Thrashing stopped by rains; plowing being rushed; some of the earliest corn cut and shocked; harvesting sown cane and Kafir-corn begun; feed crop very heavy.

Jewell.—The growth of crops is being retarded by dry weather, but are looking better than would be expected in dry weather; peaches and apples good; peaches beginning to ripen; honey-bees not doing so well now; more rain needed.

Kingman.—Thrashing retarded by rain; ground in fine condition and

well.

Ottawa.—Some localities have cattle doing mains, others are dry; plowing for wheat being rushed; rains came in time to save corn in some localities; third crop of alfalfa ready to cut; thrashing in progress where not stopped by rains.

Pawnee.—Thrashing stopped by rains; corn and feed crops doing nicely now; corn was slightly damaged by dry weather.

Phillips.—Prospects for corn very fine; early corn almost matured; third crop of alfalfa nearly all cut; much plowing has been done and the work is still being rushed.

sumed; corn doing well, promising a very large yield; having in progress.
Lincoln.—A fine week for all growing crops; the rains have helped corn where it was not fired; plowing being rushed now; pastures improved and cattle doing well.
Ottaws—Gara to the control of the contro

alfalfa nearly all cut; much plowing has been done and the work is still being rushed.

Pratt.—Fine rains this week; thrashing stopped; everybody plowing for wheat; corn crop good.

Reno.—Corn greatly benefited by rains; ground in good condition for fall plowing. Republic.—Rains have put the ground in good condition for plowing and will help the corn, which now promises about a third of a crop.

Russell.—Corn and plowing greatly helped by rains; outstanding crops in very

Russell.—Corn and plowing greatly helped by rains; outstanding crops in very good condition.

Saline.—Considerable progress made in plowing; corn generally in fine condition; good rains this week.

Sedgwick.—Corn looks fine; the showers of the past week came in time to fill out late corn; ground in good condition for plowing.

Smith.—A good growing week; corn doing well; millet about all in stack and a good crop; peaches and apples plentiful; potatoes a good crop; wild hay a fine crop; all kinds of forage crops good; stock daing well

crop; all kinds of forage crops gove, according well.

Stafford.—Thrashing delayed by rain; ground in good condition for plowing; all growing crops doing finely.

Sumner.—Thrashing stopped by rains; ground now in good condition for plowing: sown cane nearly ready to cut; corn filling well; vegetation green and vigorous.

wen; vegetation green and vigorous.

Washington.—Good rains have failen in the southwest part, and corn and other growing crops have been much benefited, but it contiues dry in the southeast and crops are in bad condition; plowing in progress in southwest part; wheat poor in both yield and quality; oats ranged from a fair crop to a total failure; prairie hay a fine crop; apples scarce; peaches ripening; potatoes a fair crop; tomatoes poor.

WESTERN DIVISION.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The corn prospect has been decidedly improved the last few days, though in Ness County it was so seriously affected by the previous dry weather that much of it has been cut for fodder. Thrashing has been retarded by wet weather in Thomas County, but is progressing in Ness County, where the grain is light. The second crop of alfalfa is all stacked in Thomas, and the third crop is growing in Finney County. The range grass is in fine condition in the northern counties and is in good condition in Ford County; it is curing on the ground in Finney County. Prairie haying is progressing in the northern counties and a good crop is being put up. Forage crops have been much benefited by the showers and are in good condition. Decatur.—Prospects are now good for an unusually large corn crop; the crop is now assured so far as moisture is concerned.

Finney.—Grass curing; grasshopper about all gone; third crop of alfalfa corn.

Finney.—Grass curing.; grasshopper about all gone; third crop of alfalfa coming on; plenty of water in ditches all Corn and range grass in good

summer.
Ford.—Corn and range grass in good condition.
Lane.—Good rains have benefited late corn and forage crops; a little corn has been cut for fodder; melons are practically a failure.

Morton.—A week of fine weather for crops and haying; gramma grass is fattening steers.

Ness.—A week of showers, which have not done much apparent good, but enough to start cane; corn-cutting well advanced thrashing in progress; grain very light.

Norton.—The corn is in roasting ear and some even farther advanced, and was greatly benefited by the showers this week; in some parts of the county crops are badly damaged by hot winds.

Thomas.—Thrashing in progress where not stopped by rains; corn greatly improved by rains and doing well where not firing; plowing being rushed; second crop of alfalfa in stack; forage crops greatly benefited by rains; cattle in fine condition.

Trego.—Prospects for corn and all feed crops unusually fine; hay crop good.

The Houng Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

OPPORTUNITY SPEAKS.

Yes,
I am Opportunity;
But say, young man,
Don't wait for me
To come to you;
You buckle down
To win your crown,
And work with head
And heart and hands
As does the man
Who understands
That those who wait,
Expecting some reward from fate—
Or luck, to call it so—
Sit always in the 'way-back row.
And yet
You must not let
Me get away when I show up.
The golden cup
Is not for him who stands,
With folded hands,
Expecting me
To serve his inactivity.
I serve the active mind,
The seeing eye,
The ready hand
That grasps me passing by,
And takes from me
The good I hold
For every spirit
Strong and bold.
He does not wait,
On fate
Who seizes me,
For I am fortune,
Luck, and fate,
The corner stone
Of what is great
In man's accomplishment.
But I am none of these
To him who does not seize;
I must be caught,
If any good is wrought
Out of the treasures I possess.
Oh, yes,
I'm Opportunity;
I'm great;
I'm sometimes late,
But do not wait
For me;
Work on,
Watch on,
Good hands, good heart,
And some day you will see—
Out of your effort rising—
Opportunity.
—William J. Lampton, in Success.

Hopes Ahead.

Of course, she had always been of an imaginative turn, and had seen things rather romantically, besides having a gift of words. But she had never thought of writing a story, not even a little poem, such as a great many school girls write—girls, some of them, with little imagination, and still less gift of words. Then came her valedictory which was praised and printed, and part of it reprinted in a city paper. After that she decided to write.

There was plenty to write of and she was buoyant, full of enthusiasm and young. It seemed but natural to her that she should write for the young at first, believing that with added skill she would later be fitted for a mature audience. To write skillfully for the young is hardly a lesser art; but she did not realize this, nor the value nor charm of her work.

She was surprised, very much surprised, and oh, so delighted, when there came to her, perhaps a fortnight later, a brief and appreciative note from the editor of the Juvenile, and a check-not a large one, for they did not pay much in those days, of a quarter century back; but the letter and the check made her blood dance and bound and quiver and sent her far out into the fields, to lie in the tall grass and look up at the sky, and to whisper over and over to herself that she was an author! An author! A real live author who wrote for this great new young publication for the young, which from the far away city had sent her a check for her first story, and asked her for more! Dear heart! It is good to be young and alive, looking up to the sky, to feel that somewhere in the mg world there is a place for us.

It seems almost too bad that she did not persevere. So many have persevered with so much less encouragement. A fair start and an open way -why was it that love must come along just then to divert and hinder. True, she did not undertake the second story, but the same evening she met Tom for the first time, and that night as she lay looking out at the stars, she was not so sure that being an author was the best thing in the world, after all. She finally gave it up, and told Tom all about it when she became engaged to him, and of course Tom told her that when they were

married she would write stories all day long if she wanted to.

That was easy for rom to say. No doubt he meant it, too, at the time. But you see, during the first year there was the little new home to fix up, and during the next year there was a little new baby to cuddle and care for, while with other years there were other little new babies and cares, and the house grew larger, and more leaves were added to the extension table, though the lingering hopes of one day finding time to write did not wholly die until the second, and perhaps even the third baby came along.

She gave up the idea then altogether, and with what seemed an added reason, for her first story sold to the Juvenile had never been printed! True, she had heard that for one reason and another magazines sometimes delayed publication for as much as four or five years, and she was rather pleased at first that perhaps her oldest, her boy, would be able to understand by the time "mother's story" appeared.

time "mother's story" appeared.

They watched for it together at last; but when seven years had passed since it was written she began to despair of its ever appearing. When eight or nine years had gone their way she put the matter out of her mind altogether, and she regarded herself as fortunate that she had not adopted literature as a calling. The manuscript had doubtless been forgotten and destroyed. She would forget, too.

Not so with the children. The tradition of a story that their mother had written and sold to their favorite publication was very precious to them and every number of the Juvenile was searched carefully and with a fresh pang of disappointment as each month passed and added itself to the years that brought them to manhood and womanhood, with lives and homes and cares of their own.

She was all done at last-she had Tom. The house was much too big for them now, and the table had been narrowed down leaf by leaf until it was just where it was when they began more than twenty-five years before. She was still in the prime of life and they were not rich enough to travel. Tom, who had been hurt in a runaway ten years before had never quite recovered, and the burden of the family had been very heavy on his shoulders. Once she even thought vaguely of writing as a help; she had plenty of time now. But she put it out of her mind quickly, and went across the way to visit her "little girl" who had married the month before.

. Even Joe Matthewson, who had himself been writing for ten years or . more, and been connected editorially with the big newspapers, even Joe did not realize that a magazine may carry unpublished manuscripts in its safe for a period of a quarter of a century. He had read jokes about such things, but these he had considered as exaggerations. Probably some of the things he had read were exaggerated but during his first day as assistant editor of the Juvenile he realized that, aner all, the comic papers had enlarged less than he supposed.

In a great safe he found bundles of dusty MMS., some of them very old. When he ventured to mention the matter to his chief the latter laughed.

"Accumulations of the Ages," he said. "Most of them good enough once, but held up for some reason or other until they were now out of date or didn't suit some new policy of the magazine, or maybe we got something better in the same line. There might be some among the old ones that we could use now, though—old things are good every seven years you know. When you want a little recreation look them over."

The managing editor had intended the last remark half in jest, but Joe, being the "new broom" in the office, was determined to "sweep clean" and look them over he did.

It took a long while for there were more of them than he had calculated upon. The oldest one had been there since the first month of the magazine's publication—a misfit from the start, and bought probably in the fear

that not enough good fits would be obtained. These things made Joe sad, for he had a tender heart, and being a writer himself, he knew that the mere money return is only a small part of the writer's reward. He could close his eyes and imagine the ambitious young authors waiting month after month for the appearance of their work, finally giving up in despair and perhaps undertaking some trade or profession in which the rewards were either purely material or at least not so long deferred.

But the managing editor, who had grown hardened with time, feigned indifference. "So much the better," he laughed. "The fellows who wrote some of those things, and quit, are mostly likely presidents of railroads or life insurance companies by this time, with salaries of fifty thousand a year. If they'd kept on writing they'd been poorer now than when they started."

Joe came to the end of the great pile one afternoon. The last MSS. bore a date of twenty-six years before, and was written in a queer school-girl sort of a hand. The paper was yellow and the ink faded, but the little story of country life it told was as fresh and tender and life-breathing to-day as when the imaginative, warm-blooded girl had been made glad by its acceptance, and, lying in the tall grass, had looked up at the blue sky and called herself an author, and found the world was good, because she believed that somewhere in it was a high prize which she might one day hope to win.

Perhaps psychologically something of all this came to Joe as he sat staring out on the crowded square, that was no longer a crowded square, but the green fields and sunlit river of the little forgotten tale.

"What's the matter, Mathewson?" asked the managing editor when Joe came in and laid the yellow MSS. on his desk' "You don't look well."

"I'm not. I'm heartsick at the thought of the girl who could write that story, waiting and growing old without seeing it printed. We haven't a better thing in the safe and never will have."

The managing editor saddened a little, too. "Oh, well, we are all growing old together," and then he picked up the story and ran his eye down the first page. "Why, yes, I remember this," he continued. "I thought this a charming piece of work at the time and wrote to the author for more. She never sent anything else and for that reason I hesitated about using this. I feared it might not be original. The handwriting is rather girlish, you see, and I was rather young then and I couldn't afford to get caught. Then, by and by I forgot it. No doubt it was all right. And I wish we could get stories like this to-day. I suppose the author died, or married, or something

"Perhaps," said Joe, "but I'd stake my life on its being her own work. Suppose we try to find what became of her. We might try the old address."

Half way across the street she met the postmaster. She recognized the envelope of the Juvenile, a notice probably of their expiring subscription. She would let it expire, she thought. They had continued it only for the "little girl" who had married only the month before. They didn't need it any longer.

Then some one called, and looking up she saw the "little girl" running down the path to meet her. The "little girl" was waving something in her hand—something which the woman recognized as a copy of the Juvenile.

"Oh, mamma, mamma!" she panted breathlessly, as she came near. "Your story—your beautiful story! They've printed it at last.

The woman took the bright new copy of the publication and opened at the place indicated. Her hands trembled a little, and something came into her eyes that blotted out the fair printed page and beautiful illustrations.

She glanced at the unopened letter

acts on dough perfectly, bringing out the wheaty flavor and nutriment of the flour, and changing it into rich, life-giving bread. Bread raised with Yeast Foam is

Light
Bread

but not too light. It is evenly well raised throughout—fresh, sweet, moist.

The secret is in the yeast.
Yeast Foam is the best of yeast—made of malt, hops, corn, etc.
It is sold by all grocers at 5 cents a package—enough for 40 loaves. "How to Make Bread"—free.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO. CHICAGO.

in her hand; that made it seem even more real. Then, still in a dream, she tore off the cover, and saw a typewritten sheet, with something tinted and folded, something that made her heart bound and quiver as it had done so long ago. It was a check—she could see it was that—but the typewritten letter blurred, and she handed it to the "little girl." The "little girl" gave it one hasty glance, then—

"Listen! Listen!" she cried. "Oh, mamma, listen!" Then she read joyously:

. "Dear Madam: We take great pleasure, after all these years of waiting, in offering to our readers this month your beautiful little story, "Hopes Ahead." It seems even better to-day than when we took it so long ago. Perhaps, like good wine, it has improved for the keeping. Indeed, we must offer this as our only excuse for the delay; but you must allow us to add to our original payment another check for an equal amount in order to make the price something near what we would pay for such a story to-day, and we trust that, undismayed by the long waiting, you will let us have many such from your pen. We are, my dear madam.

"The Juvenile Company."

"As the woman listened, and saw the "little girl" with the letter and check in her hand, all her youth and joy and ambition came surging back. "Oh, little girl, she cried, "I must—I must go out into the tall grass once more and look up at the sky!—A. B. Paine, in the Pathfinder.

A Book.

We see so many books we do not understand what a book is. Stand it on end, measure the height of it, the depth of it, the length of it, the breadth of it. You can not do it. Examine the paper and estimate the progress made from the time of the impressions on clay, and then on the bark of trees, and from the bark of trees to papyrus, and from papyrus to the hide of wild beasts, and from the hide of wild beasts on down until the miracle of our modern paper manufactures, and then see the paper, white and pure as an infant's soul, waiting for God's inscription. A book! Examine the type of it, examine the printing of it, and see the progress from the time when Solon's laws were written on oak planks, and Hesiod's poems were written on tablets of lead, and the Sinaitic commands were written on tables of stone, on down to Hoe's perfecting printing-press.' A book! It took all the universities of the past, all the martyr fires, all the civilizations, all the battles, all the victories, all the defeats, all the glooms, all the brightness, all the centuries to make it possible. A book! It is the

chorus of ages, it is the drawing-room in which kings and queens and orators and poets and historians and philosophers come out to greet you. If I worshipped anything on earth I would worship that. If I burned incense to any idol I would build an altar to that, Thank God for good books, healthful books, inspiring books, Christian books, books of men, books of women, Book of God.—T. De Witt Talmage.

For the Little Ones

LITTLE DAME DOWDY.

Little Dame Dowdy lived alone, In a little old house that she called her

own; Mouse-traps and marmalade, Candle-ends too, Gaiters and garters, And gander and glue,

Howdy, howdy, little Dame Dowdy?
Look in the glass and you'll never be proudy.
Howdy, howdy, little Dame Dowdy?
Howdy, dowdy do!

Little Dame Dowdy used to dress Out of fashion I confess. Pantalet, crinoline, turban, and cap, Ruffle and puffle and flippety-flap.

Chorus: Howdy, howdy, little Dame Dowdy? etc.

Little Dame Dowdy had a cat,
Spotted and mottled and fickle and fat;
And and a dog and a turkey-cock too;
Fed them on sausage and stickle-back
stew.

Chorus: Howdy, howdy, little Dame Dowdy? etc. -Laura E. Richards, in Exchange.

How Mouse and Sneezer Helped.

Once there was a lady whose name was Aunt Lucy, and a very litle girl whom everybody called Dot, and a wide-awake little cat named Mouse.

These three lived in the country in a large white house with green blinds and wide piazzas. Across the road from the house was the pasture, and near the pasture-bars was a great spreading tree which ought to have borne red apples, but never did because it was not trained properly when it was little, and so grew more bushy and useless the longer it lived.

Right beside the apple-tree was a wild grape-vine, and this had reached its long arms all around and over the tree until it made a shady arbor where Aunt Lucy used to come to work, and Dot used to come to keep Aunt Lucy company, and Mouse used to come because Dot did. Beyond the arbor the ground sloped down to a noisy, shallow brook where the cows drank, and Dot often played.

One day they were all in the arbor together. Aunt Lucy was knitting a pair of white bed-socks to keep Grandma Cary's toes warm in the cold nights next winter. She had finished one sock and laid it away in her bureau drawer, and now she was beginning the other. Dot was swinging her doll to sleep in the hammock, and Mouse was sitting with his sharp little eyes fixed on a hole in the wall, watching for a real mouse. A drove of turkeys was wandering around not far off, looking for grasshoppers, and the tame peacock made them a call and spread out his beautiful tail for them to admire. The air was warm and still.

By and by Dot had swung her doll and herself to sleep together. Mouse grew tired of watching a hole that nothing came out of, and he curled down in the grass and went to sleep, too. And before Aunt Lucy knew it she was nodding over her knitting, and the ball of white yarn rolled out of her lap and right down in front of Mouse's nose. But he did not know it, and there they were, all three fast

Suddenly the dinner-bell rang. Aunt Lucy jumped up in a hurry, but Dot did not wake, and Mouse did not care anyway, because he knew they never rang the bell for his dinner. So Aunt Lucy picked up her work, took Dot and the doll out of the hammock together, and carried them to the house. But she did not notice that she left the white ball behind, the yarn was trailing after her across the road, growing gray with dust, and catching seeds and burrs. Det was such a solid little

girl that Aunt Lucy did not feel the pull of the yarn. She dropped her knitting into a chair on the porch and hurried sleepy Dot off to be washed and combed.

Meanwhile, the white ball bumped softly against Mouse's nose, and then went jerking and bouncing away so invitingly that Mouse stopped in the middle of a great yawn and bounced after it. Then there was famous fun for a few minutes, and by the time Aunt Lucy had reached the house, Mouse and the ball had frolicked themselves down the little hill, and Mouse had wound the yarn twice round a clump of goldenrod and then bitten it in two and rolled the ball into the brook.

It did not sink at once, it was so light and woolly, but it bobbed about on the water and at last floated gayly away down stream and was never heard of again. Mouse followed on the bank until he saw a red squirrel race along a stone wall, and then he ran after that and troubled himself no more about the white ball.

When Aunt Lucy discovered what had happened to her knitting she was sorry. At first she thought Dot had lost the ball, but then she recollected that Dot had been asleep and that she never did any mischief when she was asleep. Papa thought Jack's billy goat might have eaten it, for mamma had always said that Billy once ate up her rubbers. Anyway, she never could find them, and if Billy didn't eat them, who did? Jack said the birds might have taken the yarn to build their nests, but mamma asked Jack if birds built nests in September. Then Dot said perhaps Mouse did it, but Mouse looked so sweet and innocent that they all declared it was not possible.

At last they concluded that Sneezer was the thief. Sneezer was a spoiled puppy who could do more mischief in an hour than could be undone in a week, and he was so used to being punished when things were lost or chewed up that he did not mind it in the least. He wagged his tail hard when he heard his name spoken and rushed about in search of something to chew by way of expressing his feelings, but they could not whip him because they were not really sure that he had done wrong.

The worst of it was that Aunt Lucy could not match the soft, creamy worsted at any store in town, and in the end she had to give up, and begin a pair of red socks. Grandma Cary, who was one of the sweetest grandmas in the world, said she would just as soon have red socks as white ones -in fact, she thought they might be warmer. What do you think about that?

Well, Aunt Lucy finished one red sock and laid it away with the white one-and what do you supposed happened next? Before she could even begin the other, that naughty Sneezer stole the red ball out of her basket, and carried it under the piazza and shewed it all to strings! Jack caught him at it. Poor Aunt Lucy was so vexed that she almost cried, and Sneezer had a smart switching that made him sorry for about five minutes. And then dear old grandma, who would have worn yellow socks, or green ones, or none at all, rather than have anybody feel bad, said that she was going to wear those socks just as they were. Aunt Lucy declared it was ridiculous, and she should begin another pair that very day, but grandma said "no," and people always let grandma have her way.

So that is how it happened that grandma Cary wore one white bedsock and one red one all that winter. She said, too, that one was just as warm as the other. I wonder if she was mistaken. Papa, who loved a joke, called the socks "Grandma's Sneezers," but if he had only known he might have named the white one "Mouse," and the red one "Sneezer." -Belle & Cragin, in Congregational-

Pride and vanity are often confounded, but there is mutch difference in them. Pride may be pure and honest; vanity never kan be.-Billings.

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weep walls and timbers often; should ere be a suspicion of mold, give a in coat of lime slaked with copperas ater. A receptacle containing lime, inged once or twice during the seawill absorb moisture and otherpurify the atmosphere of a damp

e housewise should inspect all and out-of-the-way niches and s, and be sure that they are t and garnished;" that drains ten flushed out with a hot solusal-soda or other disinfectant; re is no debris above or below specially at the back door, to scteria. The practice of shakablecloth from the doorsteps b largely a thing of the past, Fare kept set and not cleared as formerly; but we occaee a woman firting a tablescattering crumbs about the tract flies and ants.

ise a double cloth for washor milk utensils; take a sinless of soft cloth, which can cleansed, and then dry it in ine. Borax or sal-soda is a soapy water, unless there

lusting cloths, after using, king in the open air, and a ill purify them. Cloth is almost any use than a riges become sour and foul –Ex.

ecipes, New and Old.

Peaches.—Choose e, or nearly so, put them hen dish, sprinkle on suuntil done, keeping them

er.—Take 1 gallon of id boil it down one-half; oft peaches, pared and and boil, with frequent hey are reduced to a e taking from the fire is not sweet enough, aste. Keep in tightly

Use 1 part very sour parts juice, then make

ade.—Choose fine ripe tone, and cut them up; water and cook until : pass through a col-% pound of sugar to o; put it on the stove lrops from the spoon m the bottom with a

oun all the time it is cook-

mg, else it will burn.

Peach Preserve.—Pare and halve fine ripe peaches; allow 1 pound of sugar to 1 pound of fruit, and put a layer of sugar in the kettle; then a layer of peaches, and so on alternately until all is used. Cover and let stand over night; then bring to a boil quickly, and let it merely simmer, until the fruit is clear and tender. Blanch peach kernels and add four for every pound of fruit, for flavor, when it begins to boil. Then lift out the fruit carefully, and put into glasses; boil the syrup until thick (about 15 minutes) and pour over it.

Spiced Peaches.—Wipe 21/2 pounds peaches and boil them until tender in 2 cups vinegar and 1 pound brown sugar; then take them out and put in 1/2 ounce each of cinnamon, mace and cloves. Boil them all well, and pour over the peaches.

Peach Sundae.-Make a common vanilla ice-cream; pare peaches and cut them into small pieces, and stir slowly until they are a rich sauce. When serving the ice-cream put a large spoonful of the peach over each dish.

Peaches and Rice .- Spread a layer of plain boiled rice on a platter and sprinkle with sugar. On this put a layer of peaches, peared and sliced and sugared; then add a thin layer of rice and serve with cream.

Peach Flummery.—Line a dish with stale sponge-cake. Pour into the dish a plain boiled custard, rather thick, and spread on a layer of sugared and halved peaches, cover with a frosting made of the whites of the eggs beaten stiff with sugar. This should be served at once.

Peach Cake.-Make a batter of 2 beaten eggs, 2 cups sweet milk, 2 ta-

blespoons melted butter, 21/2 cups sifted flour, 1 heaping teaspoon baking powder, and a pinch of salt. Pour over a hot peach sauce and bake until thoroughly done. Serve with sugar and cream.

Club Department Club Department

OFFICERS OF STATE FEDERATION OF

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

Woman's Literary Club, Oscorne, Oscorne (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 (1889).
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 (1891). County (1897). Chalitso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County

Chairso Ciub, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Cultus Ciub, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Litertae Ciub, Ford, Ford County (1908).
Sabean Ciub, Mission Center, Shawnee County, R.
R. No. 2 (1899).
Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County Star Valley Wolfing Color Star Valley Wolfing Color Star Valley West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, R. R. No. 8, (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas

Pleasant Hour Club, Warkardsa Township, Douglas County.
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.
[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

Greeting.

It is with pleasure that I open the Club Department again, after the three months' vacation. All the clubs who have found this department helpful in the past, and have helped to make it so, I greet gladly. I hope our intercourse may be as pleasant, and even more helpful, as heretofore.

Below I give outlines of three courses of study for the year. I hope one or another of them will be interesting to different clubs, whose difficulty has been to find suitable programs. Beginning with next week, I will give in detail, one afternoon's program, together with hints for the conducting of that meeting.

In each issue of the Kansas Farmer there will be found, also, in either the Club, Home Circle, or Young Folks' Department, an article bearing on the topic given for that week's club work. It will be a good plan to cut out whichever one of the outlines you intend to adopt, in order that the club may be somewhat prepared for what is coming. The weekly programs will be given two weeks before the date for which they are intended.

I hope that the friendship which has existed between the editor of this department and the country clubs will continue throughout this year, with as much profit to the editor, at least, as heretofore. I shall be glad to receive letters from club-members, whether to tell of your work and progress, or to suggest improvements in this department. Whatever is helpful or inspiring, I shall publish, with the writer's permission. My endeavor shall be by every means to make the department more and more useful.

The first outline is designed for literary work, being a brief study of some of our American writers. For this work, a traveling library containing the works of the authors mentioned; a good handbook of American literature (Pancoast's Introduction to American Literature is the best), and a biographical encyclopedia should be ordered.

The second outline is for the study of Kansas history, which was a very popular subject among the clubs last year. For this the traveling library should contain a good History of the

United States, Mrs. Sarah T. D. Robinson's "Kansas: Its Interior and Exterior Life," Prentis' "History of Kan-888."

Sept. 15 and 29—Henry W. Longfel-

Oct. 6 and 20-John G. Whittier. Nov. 3 and 17-Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Dec. 1 and 15-Washington Irving. Dec. 29 and Jan. 12-Louisa May Alcott.

Jan. 26 and Feb. 9-Nathanial Hawthorne.

Feb. 23 and Mar 9-Ruskin. March 23 and April 6-Emerson. April 20 and May 4-Francis Park-

May 18-Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Sept. 15-National events which led up to the Kansas Troubles.

Sept. 29—Early Settlements in Kansas. Oct. 6—Elements in Kansas pioneer

life. Oct. 20-Some Famous Border Ruf-

flans. Nov. 3-Some Famous Kansans.

Nov. 17-The Indian in Kansas.

Dec. 1-Tragedies in Kansas His-

Dec. 15-Debate-Were there two sides to the Kansas Question?

Dec. 29-Early Politics. Jan. 12-Territorial Governors and

their troubles. Jan. 20-Woman's Part in the Making of Kansas, 1856-1905.

Feb. 9-Guerilla Warfare, '58-'61. Feb. 23-The War, and Kansas'

Share in It. March 9-Famous Kansans Past and Present.

March 23-Prohibition in Kansas. April 6-What has made Kansas the most maligned State in the Union? April 20—Symposium—The Kansas

Product. May 4-Hurrah for Kansas!

The third is a Domestic Science Program. The only text-book necessary for its study is the book of experience.

Sept. 15-The Ideal Housewife. Sept. 29-Can drudgery be eliminated from housework?

Oct. 6-The little children.

Oct. 20-Our growing sons and daughters.

Nov. 3-The Social Side of Country Life.

Nov. 17-Baking and General Cook-

Dec. 1—With Needle and Thimble. Dec. 15—The Christmastide.

Dec. 29-Seeking the Best.

12-Conveniences and Lux-

Jan. 26.—Washing and Ironing Day. Feb. 9.—Sweeping and Dusting and Scrubbing.

Feb. 23-The Sabbath.

Mar. 9-Reading and Self-Culture. March 23-Little Things About the Home.

April 6-Spring Sewing. April 20-Making a Home-Meth-

ods. May 4—Canning, Pickling, and Pre-

serving. May 18—A Summer Vacation.

Next week, I will give the details of the American Literature and of the Domestic Science programs for September 15. In the following issue, will appear the detailed program on Kansas History; and throughout they will appear alternately in the same order.

Young men desiring permanent and lucrative business positions should note the advertisement of Skelton's Telegraph School in "Special Want Column." This is the oldest and the only practical telegraph school in Kansas. Its graduates find ready employment, in fact, the school has many more calls each year than it can fill. Write for circulars and catalogue.

The Kelley & Tannehill Company, of Waterloo, Iowa, have been making extensive repairs to their buildings, and are better fixed for taking care of a large trade than ever before. The readers of the Kansas Farmer have often seen the advertisement of this firm in this paper, and we have information from the factory that if anyone interested in the well drilling business will write for one of their illustrated catalogues, same will be sent free of charge.

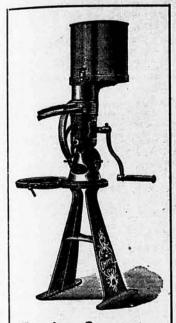
us a pica nome, and if he has not he to have. If you will send us the Stograph of a Kansas country home with the privilege of publishing it, we will have an engraving made of it, and see that you receive the photograph again unhurt. Please point out the points of convenience or beauty which are the most worthy of imitation. To the one sending the best picture (by which is meant the picture of the most truly homelike home) we will send a copy of Longfellow's poems, in the best of bindings, and a good edition. For the second-best picture we will send a copy of Mrs. Margaret Hill Mc-Carter's latest book, "The Cottonwood's Story." This offer is open only until September 30. Send your picture at once.

In August and September.

Nearly if not all disease is traceable to germs in the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. Deadly diseases often lurk in the atmosphere in and around dwellings where sinks and drains are neglected, where the ground adjacent has become saturated with dishwater and other house slops. The hot sunshine causes exhalations to arise from the ground, which pollute the atmosphere, and the house drain may breed typhoid or diphtheria.

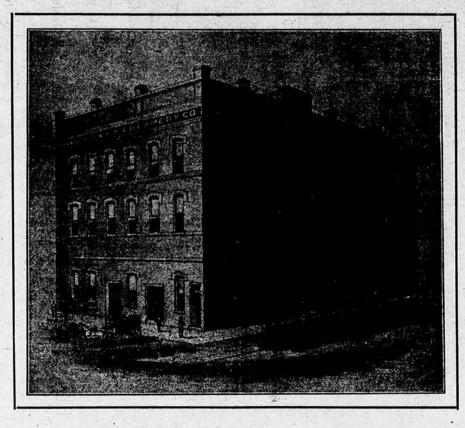
A damp, unclean cellar is a special menace in August and September. The atmosphere of the cellar pervades the whole house. All underground rooms should be opened only at night, and closed in the early morning. Barrels, tubs and movable boards should occasionally be given an air and sun-bath.

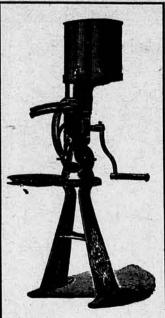
Third Anniversary Announcement



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Third Anniversary Announcement of the Creamery With the Best System in the World

Monday, August 22, 1904, will mark another epoch in the history of Western dairying because of the most attractive feature introduced by us through the payment of spot cash for every shipment of cream. During the eventful three years in which we have been engaged in the creamery business on a system that has given universal satisfaction we have never lost sight of the very important place occupied by the man who produced the raw material, and in his interest we have constantly worked trying to increase his profit and reduce his labor. Every cent we have been able to save has been a cent made for him. Having had this constantly in mind it gives us extreme pleasure and is a matter of no small amount of pride that we are able, on our third anniversary, to announce to the Dairymen of the West that after August 22 your interest will be further subserved and your profit increased by our paying SPOT CASH for every shipment of cream. A wonderful transformation in the dairy business generally and a phenomenal growth in our business has taken place in three years because of the system on which we operate. ago this month we were the smallest creamery in the West. Today we are the largest exclusive pure creamery butter factory in the world. Three years ago we had fourteen patrons. Today we have over 5,000 individual shippers and are increasing at the rate of 100 per month. Three years ago we paid for cream bought in July, \$179.34. Today we have a monthly payroll of \$75,000.00. Three years ago under the old system butter fat was selling for 13 cents while New York quotation for butter was 21 cents. Today we are paying 16 cents for butter fat and butter in New York is worth only 17½ cents. Three years ago under the old system your skim milk was sour, dirty, dangerous to feed, and almost worthless. Today the most valuable feed on the farm is the pure, fresh, sweet skim milk. And finally, three years was sour, dirty, dangerous to feed, and almost wortness. Today the most valuable to gratify our most intense desire (ever since we commenced), and pay SPOT CASH for your cream, and this without extra expense, but an actual saving of office force. With another pledge that we will continue to study your interests and if possible increase your results, hoping that we may continue to merit the hearty cooperation and loyal support we have always received, we are, Very respectfully,

Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

When Visiting the World's Fair Ride on the Ferris Wheel.

on the Ferris Wheel.

The great expositions held during the last fifteen years have produced two marvelous examples of engineering and constructive ability. One of these, the Eiffel Tower, was designed and built by a Frenchman, at Paris for the Exposition of 1889; the other, the Ferris Wheel, was designed and built by the late Geo. W. G. Ferris for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893.

Paris again held a great exposition in 1890, but falled to produce any feature to take the place of the Eiffel Tower. In America, St. Louis, in 1994, planned and produced the greatest exposition the world has ever seen. Scores of attempts were made to invent something more wonderful and more attractive than the ferris Wheel, but as Paris failed to outdo her own Eiffel Tower, so did St. Louis fall to equal the far-famed Ferris Wheel of the World's Columbian Exposition of made to bring the Ferris Wheel to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and it was given a location near the geographical center of the grounds.

The problem of moving the Ferris Wheel to the Chicago to St. Louis was stupendous

The problem of moving the Ferris Wheol from Chicago to St. Louis was stupendous 4.200 tons of material, including the 70-ricks and falsework, had to be transfreight cars were required to move this A better

A brief resume of the dimensions and description of the Ferris Wheel may be interesting. The wheel is built upon the bleycle principle, with immense tension spokes, 2 15-16 in. diameter. The wheel

is 250 feet in diameter and stands 264 feet high. In reality it is two wheels securely braced together. Between the outer rims of these wheels the eleven-ton cars are suspended on 6½ inch pins, 26 feet long. These cars are 13 feet wide, 26 feet long, 9 feet high and will carry 60 persons each. There are 36 of them, so the total capacity of the wheel is 2,160 persons. At several times in its history the wheel has been filled to its capacity. The axle of the wheel is a solid steel forging, 32 inches in diameter and 45 feet long.

The solid bronze bearings upon which

The solid bronze bearings upon which it rests are each 6 feet long and contain nearly two tons of metal. The weight of the wheel is carried upon two four-post owers, 6 feet square on top and 40x50 feet at the base. These in turn rest upon solld concrete and steel beam pillars, which are carried down to solid rock, 26 feet below the surface of the ground. The towers are anchored to the bottom of this mass of concrete by 2x6 inch eyebars, so that the wheel is perfectly safe, even in the most violent storms.

The side vibration of the wheel in an

even in the most violent storms.

The side vibration of the wheel in an 80-mile an hour wind is less than ½ inch. The wheel is run by a double reversing engine with cylinders 30x48 inches, capable of developing 2,000 horse power. The power is applied through a series of cogs to a sprocket chain which engages wide cogs on the outside of each rim.

Two revolutions are given each passenger, and the time required is from 20 to 30 minutes. The view during this half-hour ride is most interesting and instructive. Gradually, as the majestic and mighty wheel rolls one up higher and higher, a grand panorama unfolds itself to view. A fifty million dollar exposition

in all its grandeur is before you. The location of the wheel in the center of the fair grounds gives one an opportunity to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the lay of the grounds and get a better general idea of the fair than they could by days of tramping.

The Cascades, the Plauteau of States, all the big buildings, the Pike, Festival Hall, the Art Building, Foreign Buildings, Philippine Reservation, the Air Ship Enclosure, in fact, every point of interest in the grounds can be seen from the big wheel. In addition, one gets a view of St. Louis, the Mississippi River, and the beautiful forests, hills and dales for fifty miles around. At night, the view of the illumination of the buildings and grounds is simply magnificent. Eye has not seen nor ear heard of a more striking spectacle than the night view of the great exposition from the top of the Ferris Wheel.

Hundreds of thousands of incandescent lights bring the outlines of all the buildings in bold relief. The Festival Hall and the Plateau of States are flooded in turn with white, red and green lights, making a startling and very beautiful effect. The hest point to view this grand illumination is from the Ferris Wheel.

When you come to the feir do not fell

When you come to the fair, do not fail to ride upon it.

There are some goldfish in Washington which have belonged to the same family for the last fifty years, and they seem no bigger and no less vivacious to-day than they did when they first came into the owner's possession. A few of the fish in the Royal aquarium at St. Petersburg are known to be 150 years old, and the age of the sacred fish in some of the ponds attached to the Buddhist temples in China is to be counted by centuries, if we are to believe the priests.

An invasion of ants of an office at Everley, England, was lately resisted by spreading about pieces of paper soaked in peppermint oil. The ants disappeared within half an hour, and have not returned.

One strongly written book will afford refleckshun for a lifetime.—Bill-

NO MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

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Can't find gold without digging. Can't make dairying pay big profits without getting all the cream.

to the paying level
— squeeze the last
of milk—
make dairying pay,
are the only modern separators.
The picture shows them. Write for
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In the Dairy

වීරුදාගය යන යන කරන කරන කරන කරන කරන විදුල් The Dairy Cow's Ration. Investigations made in Europe some

years ago resulted in the publication

of directions for making standard rations for various domestic animals. These are generally designated as the of average weight 1,000 pounds. The position is based on determinations of

the needs of animals and has little

reference to cost of supplying these

needs. They may be called ideal rations. A good deal of work has been done in this country for the purpose

of verifying the Wolff Standard or de-

termining other rations. These have resulted in little change of the Wolff

Standard for theoretical purposes. In some parts of the country, however, the cost of foods containing large per-

centage of protein is so great that efforts have been made to determine what variations may possibly be made

from the Wolff Standard. The Wis-

consin Experiment Station has under-

taken a large part of these investigations and has published permissible

rations containing considerably smalled percentages of protein than the Wolff Standard. It is to be remem-

bered, however, that these Wisconsin

rations are not recommended for use

where foods rich in protein, such as

alfalfa, oil-meal, and cottonseed-meal can be obtained at reasonable prices.

The Wisconsin report continues as

follows: "A certain minimum of di-

gestible protein is, however, essential

for the exercise of the vital functions

or the animals, and for furnishing the

raw material for the casein in the

milk; this minimum according to the

teachings of the investigation may be placed at about two pounds for a cow

Wolff Standard Rations. Their com-

results obtained in regard to the av-

erage composition of rations for dairy

cows led to the formulation of the

so-called American practical feeding ration suggested by the writer.

AMERICAN PRACTICAL FEEDING RATION FOR DAIRY COWS.

P. M. Sharples

West Chester, Pa.

TUBULARS

Dig Right Down

The Sharples Co.

Chicago, III.

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WORLD'S FAIR DAIRY TEST.

Summary statement for the second thirty days of the dairy cow demonstration. July 16 to August 14, Inclusive, 1904.

BROWN SWISS COWS.

med by the Five Cows in This Herd. Pounds:

Alfalfa hay 25 379 410 1126 Clover hay 2,780 2530 2570 7880 Hominy 457 556 545 1558
Alfalfa hay
Green cornstalks 2,780 2530 2570 7880
ALUMINIST TO THE STATE OF STAT
Well enrouse 242 2335 284 2861
Rran 128.5 64 34 226.5
Oil-meal

PRODUCED BY THE FIVE COWS.

Milk, pounds	2390	2302.7	6685.8
	2.58	8.68	10.69
	2.79	8.99	26.14
	80.87	84.279	238.809
	45.82	46.05	133.77
	199.77	205.401	583.879
Solkis not fat per cow per day, pounds	3.995	4.108	11.677
	1.617	1.686	4.770

SHORTHORN COWS.

Feed Consumed by	the	Twentyfive Cows of This	Herd,	Pounds:	
Alfalfa hay Hominy Gluten feed Bran Oil-meal Cottonseed-meal Silage Distiller's grains Corn hearts Ground oats	2552 708 750 813 302 323 3144 300 394	3293 799 804 1091.5 310 340 4438 577 566 511	2362 755 801 1096 366. 370 5039 674 569 478	+	8207 2262 2355 3000.5 978.5 1033 12621 1551 1529 1675

PRODUCED BY THE TWENTY-NINE COWS.

2200000		The second secon		
Solids not fat	3.56 3.2 309.951 715.942	10253.1 3.5 8.7 263.99 878.69 35.66 1.255	10451.2 3.1 3.70 377.288 909.254 36.03 1.301	24395.4 10.15 15.60 951.329 2503.886 101.79 3.625
Solids not fat per cow per day	2.469	3.029	3.135	8.633
	JERS	EY COWS.		

Feed Consumed by the Twenty-five Cows in This Herd, Pounds:

Alfalfa hay. 4185 Cut alfalfa 1432 Gluten feed. 919 Bran. 671.5 Oil-meal. 356 Cottonseed-meal 276 Silage. 2424 Corn-meal 1040 Distiller's grains 378 Corn hearts. 410.5 PRODUCED BY TH	4258	3335	11778
	1467.7	1079.5	3978.2
	911	951	2781
	688.5	580.5	1940.5
	368	487.5	1211.5
	239.5	113	628.5
	2283	2320	7027
	879.5	977.7	2897.2
	381.5	502.2	1061.7
	473	483.5	1787
Milk, pounds	10977.5	10599.1	\$2442.8
	4.51	4.68	13.73
	3.80	90.7	108.09
	495.085	500.718	1489.106
	966.020	790.404	2687.618
	43.91	42.80	130.21
	1.980	2.004	5.957
Solids not fat per cow per	2.864	8.883	10.471

3.864

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS. Feed Consumed by the Fifteen Cows in This Herd, Pounds.

Alfalfa 471	808	790	2069
Clover hay	9665 689 547	8030 1142 321	26802 2211 1238.5 440.5
Fluten feed 90 501-meal 112.5 Cottonseed-meal 6 Corn hearts 546.5	87 34.5 187	34.5 74.5	234 115 733.5
Union grain	1759	1890	5357 35 228
Bran	54 185	174 262	228 447
Fround oats	•••	2	2

CED BY	THE FIFTEEN C	ows.	
7069.4 3.6 7.8 254.497 552.120 47.1 1.697	8293 3.41 8.16 282.79 676.71 55.29 1.885	8264.9 3.32 8.16 274.395 674.418 56.61 1.879	23627.3 10.33 24.12 821.682 1903.238 159 5.451
3.681	4.511	4.619	12.811
	7069.4 3.6 7.8 254.497 552.120 47.1 1.697	7069.4 8293 3.6 3.41 7.8 8.16 254.497 282.79 552.120 676.71 . 47.1 55.29 1.697 1.885	3.6 3.41 3.32 7.8 8.16 8.16 254.497 282.79 274.395 552.120 676.71 674.418 .47.1 55.29 56.61 1.697 1.885 1.879

conditions, except perhaps for those of the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific States, has been further strengthened by evidence brought forward in recent investigations in many States of the Union and in Canada. These have shown the best practice among dairymen in different parts of the country is in accord with the teaching of the investigation referred to in the proceeding. While a maximum production of the cows will in all probability be secured by the feeding of a rather narrow nutritive ratio, the most economical results are not, as a rule, obtained from such ratios under our conditions. In a majority of cases only heavy milkers will give economical returns for rations containing more than, say, about two pounds of digestible protein per day, and a nutritive ratio of 1:6 to 7 will on the whole, in the light of investigations made, prove more economical than the one called for by the German standard ratio, 1:5.4."

Flamarrion, at Juvisy, has subjected germs will not live in blue light.

WORLD

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THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF Horticulture

The Development of Fruit-Buds.

Prof. E. S. Goff, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has investigated the formation of flower- or fruit-buds on fruit-trees. The main object of the investigation was to be able to tell at what time flower-buds are formed and what kind of special treatment will effect such formation.

The first flower-buds were taken June 1, from the apple, pear, cherry, and plum, and thereafter every ten days to make complete series. These buds were prepared in the usual method employed by botanists for making microscopic sections. Many excellent drawings were made from sections taken from the buds at different stages of development, showing the complete morphology of bud formation.

In the year 1899 the first evidences of flower formation in cherry was from buds cut on July 11. In plums the first evidences of flower-bud formation was July 8; in apple from buds cut June 30 and in pears from buds cut July 21. This seems to show that the beginning of the development of flower-buds follow the season of most rapid growth and continues until interrupted by low temperature in the autumn at which time the buds are well developed and ready to be unfolded with the warmth of spring. It was found that the development of the flower-bud of the previously named fruits ceased to develop some time during October.

Among all flower-buds of apple, cherry, plum and pear, taken up to October 30, there was no positive evidence that the ovules were formed though indications of slight swelling could be noticed of flower-buds from the plum. In one or two cases there were indications of pollen formation, possibly the formation of the pollen-mother-

Flower buds of raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, apricots and grapes were also prepared and examined during the latter half of October for comparison. Among these, the currant and strawberry flowers were well developed, showing both stamens and pistil but no ovules, while in the gooseberry the ovules were plainly visible.

It should be stated that the fall of 1900 was a very favorable one, and that the development of the floral parts in the buds probably reached an unusually high stage of development which would not happen if the season had been less favorable. The investigation was continued during the winter and spring of 1901, in order to discover what changes, if any, took place during the winter, and at what time the development in the spring started. There was no activity apparent in the buds from the freezing weather in the fall until after the middle of March. About this time there was evidence of swelling, which proceeded as the temperature increased. A sudden change in temperature does not immediately arrest the development of flower-buds though the effect tends to check it for a relatively longer period.

The summary of this investigation is best given in Professor Goff's own words and follows herewith:

"The anthers of cherry or apple did not begin to swell perceptibly until after the maximum temperature had reached 70° F. The pollen-mothercells in the plum and cherry under-Went some changes before the temperature had exceded 50°.

The embryo flowers appeared in the cherry and plum the past season very slightly earlier than they appeared in 1899. In the apple and pear the date of the first appearance of the embryo flowers the past season was not surely

determined.

"Embryo flowers sometimes form in the apple and pear in September as well as in July. The summer and autumn periods of flower-formation may be distinct. The late-formed flowers in the apple and pear may produce, alone, a good fruit-crop the following

"The 'side-buds' that developed the past summer on fruit-spurs of the apple that flowered last spring, formed embryo flowers in several varieties before the middle of October.

"The embryo flowers began to form in a tree of the Bokara peach in our station orchard about September 14 the past season.

"In the Clyde strawberry, the first indications of embryo flowers appeared September 20. In the rooted runner plants the flowers appeared at about the same time as in the parent

"Partial defoliation of the buds in the pear on July 5 hastened rather than retarded the formation of the embryo flowers. In the plum and cherry partial defoliation of the fruit spurs just as the embryo flowers were commencing to form did not prevent their forming but slightly reduced their

"The embryo flowers commenced to form in the peach and strawberry with the advent of cool nights in September.

"Flower-buds probably do not often, if ever, revert to flower-buds.

"Flower-buds are apparently not structurally different from leaf-buds.

"In the apple, a bud may form flowers the first, second, and third season or even after that. If unduly shaded, it may never form flowers. In favorable seasons for flower-formation, many of the buds formed that season, and nearly all of those formed the preceding two seasons, that have not already flowered, will become flowerbuds. An excessive apple-crop results, which is necessarily followed by a light one, because the supply of reserve buds is exhausted."

Cutting Trees for Fuel In August.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-It is not known to every one that trees cut down in August, the sooner now the better, and left to lie with the branches and foliage on, will season out better in three to five weeks, than if let lie a whole year when cut in winter. Common water elm, when thus cut, makes excellent fuel for heating stoves for the coming winter. I have seen a single block hold fire all night when the draft was shut off. And the durability or keeping-quality of the perishable woods will have their endurance enhanced many times. In fact a white elm pole will last for years and can scarcely be broken. Willow and jack oak or beech all become very durable when thus cut. The simple reason seems to be: The tree stores up its food—sap—toward autumn, for its next year's early growth. If the tree is cut in winter or early spring the sap turns to an acid and destroys the fiber of the outer or sap-wood, and makes the wood doty and rots it. But if cut in August the leaves extract all this sap in a few weeks, and the whole of the wood is seasoned or preserved. By cutting down any of these seemingly worthless timbers, like elms, one can have excellent firewood in a few weeks. Or if one wishes good posts, binding or boom poles, or anything of the kind, it pays to cut them now. You will be surprised to see how soon they dry out and how light they become.

I have two oak gate-posts cut in the summer of 1862—eight inches square and round at the bottom. One of them is doing duty yet after forty-two years. Another fact. Stumps of trees cut at this season will not sprout, for the same reason I suppose, that they have no substance in store for the next year's early start. I have stumps now four years old and not one of them is sprouted.

I might mention further facts, but this is enough to suggest thought and experiment. I have gotten many good things from the agricultural papers and this is one of my contributions in return. Jos. Romig.

Franklin County.

World's Fair Visitors.

The pavilion erected by the Frisco-Rock Island Systems at Main Entrance of the World's Fair is surely a place of no little interest, in fact, it is one of the many attractions.

Visitors to the World's Fair are cordially invited to inspect the Frisco-Rock Island System building. Here will be



do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"DEAR MRS. PINEHAM:—I can conscientiously recommend Lydia El-Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. fered for months with general weakness, and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains, and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did."—Miss Guila Gannon, 859 Jones St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary Amateur Art Association.

It is clearly shown in this young lady's letter that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will certainly cure the sufferings of women; and when one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all; and for the absolute cure of all kinds of female ills no substitute can possibly take its place. Women should bear this important fact in mind when they go into a drug store, and be sure not to accept anything that is claimed to be "just as good" as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for no other medicine for female ills has made so many actual cures.

How Another Sufferer Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise your wonderful remedies enough, for they have done me more good than all the doctors I have had. For the last eight years and more I suffered with female troubles, was very weak, could not do my housework, also had nervous prostration. Some days I would remain unconscious for a whole day and night. My neighbors thought I could never recover, but, thanks to your medicine, I now feel like a different woman.

"I feel very grateful to you and will recommend Lydia E. Pink-

ham's Vegetable Compound to all. It has now been four years since I had the last spell of nervous prostration. I only weighed ninetyeight pounds at that time; now I weigh one hundred and twenty-three. "I consider your Vegetable Compound the finest remedy made. Thanking you many times for the benefit I received from your medicine, I remain, Yours truly, Mrs. J. H. FARMER, 2809 Elliott Ave., St. Louis, Mo."

Remember Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free and all sick women are foolish if they do not ask for it. She speaks from the widest experience, and has helped multitudes of women.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

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found a place of rest, courteous attention, besides, there will be distributed, free of cost, souvenirs and descriptive literature of the Great Southwest. The reader will, undoubtedly, overlook a very important attraction in case of a failure to visit the Frisco-Rock Island System pavilion.

Remember, Main Entrance World's Fair.

The World's Fair.

In making your arrangements for the World's Fair at St. Louis, this summer, if you consider convenience and saving of time, you will take the Wabash Railroad, as it runs by and stops at its station at the entrance of the fair grounds, thus saving several miles' run and the return, and the inevitable jam at the big Union Station. By all means censider the advantages of the Wabash.

The St. Louis Line Is Open.

The new Rock Island line to St. Louis, the best new railroad ever built in the West, is operating service daily Kansas City to St. Louis, commencing Sunday, June 5, at 7.50 p. m. This is the only line offering passengers a view of the en-tire World's Fair grounds before stopping at the main entrance.

Tourist Rates.

The Frisco System will issue, during the summer months, Tourist round-trip tick-ets to various resorts and locations—the Mountains, Lakes and Seashore, at greatly reduced rates, with ample return limit.
Call on nearest agent, or address;
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Agriculture

Bromus Inermis.

I want to know something about the nature of the grass, Bromus inermis. It is a new grass to us down here. All we know of it is by reading or hearsay. When should it be sown? How much seed to the acre? Where can the seed be had and at what price per bushel? Does the land have to be seeded each season? Is it better for pasture than English blue-grass?

Cowley County. L. WOMER.

There are several species of bromegrass which have been recommended for general culture in the Western States, but the one which far excels all the others, and which has indeed proved to be a wonderful grass, is the Bromus inermis, the smooth, awnless, Russian or Hungarian brome-grass. This grass is a hardy perennial, growing on the average from eighteen inches to three and one-half feet in height but often reaching the height of five and one-half feet or more. It has a very heavy system of roots and underground root stocks, which after it is well established, makes a very dense sod with roots penetrating to the depth of five feet or more, and gives the grass an extreme hardiness and marked drouth-resisting qualities.

It is a native of Europe and Asia and has been known for over a hundred years, but was not introduced into this country to any extent until within recent years. This grass is well known as a drouth-resister and, is especially adapted to the Western States, in many localities of which the grasses of the Eastern States do not thrive at their best. It will produce most abundantly on rich soils containing plenty of moisture, but will do much better than most of our grasses on poor, thin soil or in soils lacking in moisture. Because of these hardy qualities I consider it a really wonderful grass, and do not hesitate to recommend it alike for the lowlands of Eastern Kansas and uplands of West-

central Kansas. Bromus inermis starts in the spring (about the same time as Kentucky blue-grass or two weeks earlier than any of our other tame grasses) and makes a vigorous growth at once, providing the weather is at all favorable. At the experimental grass plots at Manhattan, May 18, 1904, it was observed that the Bromus inermis was about twenty inches high when timothy, redtop, orchard-grass and meadow fescue were ten inches high. It was estimated that the brome-grass produced more than twice the amount of forage at this date than any of the above mentioned grasses. This matter of a long growing period is a very important one, as it means the shortening, by at least a month, of the period of feeding dry feed in the winter, or in other words, it means the more economical production of beef, and the growing of a smaller acreage of the exhaustive forage and grain crops. Brome-grass stands tramping of stock exceedingly well, and it is so vigorous in its growth that it will soon "run out" all the common weeds and other

Bromus inermis also makes a good hay crop, usually being cut twice in a season and yielding from one and a half to four tons to the season, the richness of the soil, and the age and thickness of the "stand." It should be cut for hay just after the bloom has fallen. The hay is relished by all kinds of stock, and its feeding value is fully equal to that of prairie or timothy hay.

Grass-seeds are generally of low vitality and require the most favorable conditions for satisfactory growth. If it is desired to seed on ground that requires plowing, the plowing should be done some time before it is desired to seed, and allowed to be thoroughly settled by the rains and by frequent harrowing; or, if it is necessary to seed directly after plowing, the subsurface packer should be used to firm the soil and reestablish capillary action be-

tween the soil and subsoil. The soil should be thoroughly pulversized at the surface. It is simply throwing money away to purchase expensive grass-seed and sow it on cloddy or poorly prepared ground. The seed is very light and chaffy (weighing only fourteen pounds to the bushel), and is more difficult to distribute evenly than the seeds of most of the grasses.

It may, however, be successfully sown in several ways, viz., with wheelbarrow seeder,, broadcast by hand, with an ordinary grain-drill, if a small strip of board with nails passing into each feed cup, is operated back and forth in the hopper. The first method is probably the most satisfactory, if a special brome-grass hopper may be had; but good results may be secured with any of these methods. After the seed is distributed, a light harrow should be used to cover it. Bromus inermis may be seeded either in the spring or in the fall, but I believe that the weather conditions are a little more apt to be favorable in the spring. If sown in the fall, sow from the first to the middle of September, and if in the spring, sow as early as a suitable seed-bed can be prepared. It has been recommended to sow eighteen to twenty pounds per acre, but a much smaller amount will probably answer as well if the conditions are favorable. The seed may be secured from any of the reliable seed houses of the West. The price varies from \$10 to \$15 per hundred pounds, depending largely on the grade of seed. A few complaints have been received by the Experiment Station, stating that Bromus inermis was unproductive and not hardy, and ascribed to it many inferior qualities; but upon investigation it has in most instances been found that the grass in question was not the Bromus inermis. but the common chess or some other inferior grass which was sold to the farmer as the true Bromus inermis. It always pays well to buy a good quality of seed, and if you are not able to identify it send a small sample to your State Experiment Station or to some recognized botanist for identification. If you can not afford to buy sufficient seed for a large area, purchase a small amount of seed of a good quality, sow on a well-prepared seed-bed, and grow your own seed with which to seed a larger area. Notwithstanding the hardy qualities of this grass, it can not be considered a pest as it may be eradicated without serious difficulty by breaking and frequent cultivation.

After about the third year the productiveness is materially decreased, because of the excessive root growth which is developed. This is so dense that it fully occupies the soil, there being a large amount of vegetable matter stored up in living tissue which is of no further use to plant growth until some of the plants are destroyed and their roots decomposed and changed into an available form of plant food. Experiments at Manhattan this season indicate that the best method of doing this is by using the breaking plow to turn the sod over, then to follow this with the packer or roller to press the furrow slice down and put it in contact with the soil below. If this treatment is given in the spring, it is probable that the production will be decreased the coming season, but a sufficiently thick and vigorous stand will be secured to produce a good crop the next season. It has not yet been determined what would be the results of such treatment in the fall. The present season at Manhattan has been wet and it may be that the above treatment may be too vigorous for a dry season. Where reseeding is not too difficult and where the land can be profitably used for the growing of other crops, the most practical method of renewing is by reseeding.

In order to avoid this unproductive, sod-bound condition as long as possible, it is well to sow Bromus inermis with some other grass or legume. For

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this purpose a legume is to be preferred, because of its beneficial effect in increasing the nitrogen content of the soil. If alfalfa or clover is sown with Bromus inermis the production is not decreased, the soil is enriched, a better quality of hay or pasture is produced, and the sod-bound condition will not occur until after the alfalfa or clover has been crowded out by the brome-grass. On a well-prepared seedbed ten pounds Bromus inermis, with ten pounds alfalfa or eight pounds of clover should be a sufficient amount of seed. Many farmers object to pasturing their cattle on alfalfa, but I believe the danger is largely eliminated, at least early in the season, if bromegrass is sown with it in about the same proportions. Later in the season the alfalfa grows faster than the brome-grass and the danger of bloating is considerably increased. If it is not thought best to sow Bromus inermis with a legume, I would sow it

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with meadow fescue, orchard-grass, timothy or some of the other grasses. This is a question, however, which every farmer must settle for himself, according to his own conditions.

I believe that Kansas farmers should grow this valuable grass much more extensively than they do at present. It has done well for others, perhaps it will do well for you. Try it on a small area if you will, but try it. If you do not secure a stand the first year, make a better seed-bed and try it again. I trust that you will not be disappointed. V. M. SHOESMITH.

Best Winter Wheat.

Will you please tell me what variety of winter wheat the experiments at the Experiment Station at your college have proven to be the best allround wheat for this climate and soil? Also tell me where I can get seed of CHAS. GORVIN.

Harvey County.

An extensive experiment in testing varieties of wheat was carried on in 1893 97. As a result of this experiment Professor Georgeson in Bulletin No. 47, names the following varieties as being hardy and the best producers: Andrews No. 4, Turkey, Valley, Tasmanian Red, Ramsey, and Currell. These varieties have been named in the order of their yield. In this bulletin Professor Georgeson names the "Turkey" as being one of the hardiest varieties, and states that it may be classed as one of our most productive wheats. Since 1897 little trial has been made with wheat at this station. We planted some thirty different varieties of wheat last fall and the results of a single trial favor the Turkey or the hard, red varieties, such as the Red Winter, Turkey, Turkish Red, Imported Turkey, Klarkoo, Theiss, etc., although the Zimmerman, a soft or semi hard wheat, also proved to be among the best yielders last season.

Harvey County is located in the hard wheat belt, and the hard red wheat is almost sure to succeed better in your locality than any other type. There are several varieties of this wheat as named above. The wheat was originally imported from Russia or Turkey and goes under the name of the Turkey or Red Russian wheat. It is claimed by many farmers that even in Central Kansas, the hardwheat district, the wheat deteriorates and becomes softer the longer it is grown, and that it is, therefore, necessary to frequently import seed from the original sources. Others maintain that by careful selection of seed, the wheat can be kept from deteriorating and may even be improved. It is possible that both are right. The deterioration or improvement of the wheat depending largely upon the locality or the soil and climate in which it is grown, also upon the farmer who grows it. Riley County is situated at about the eastern edge of the hardwheat district, thus at this station both the hard and the soft wheats do Well and there is a tendency for the hard wheat to soften after it has been grown here for a few years. Also, the true soft wheats tend to become harder the longer they are grown. It is my judgment that there are localities throughout Central Kansas where the hard winter wheat can be grown to perfection. - Just where these locali ties are situated I am not able to state. It is my judgment that the best quar ity of wheat, so far as the type and hardness is concerned, can be grown in the western edge of the wheat district, probably more in the northwestern than in the southwestern portions of the State.

We have a variety which we are increasing, called the "Red Winter." This is a type of Turkey wheat and has proven to be a good producer at this station. We will have a small quantity to distribute to the farmers of the State this fall, in lots not greater than five bushels to any farmer. You can also secure wheat of some of the best Turkey varieties from Supt. J. G. Haney, of the Hays Branch Station, Hays, Kans. This Westerngrown seed is likely to be better adapted for growing in your locality than

0.

wheat grown at this station. All of our Kansas seed companies will be able to supply you with seed wheat of the standard Turkey varieties. I can not refer you to any individual wheatgrowers who may be able to supply A. M. TENEYCK. you with seed.

Banks Washed Away by Floods.

Please send me bulletin giving articles regarding best way to preserve banks of streams, liable to overflow and wash away in case of floods. The land which I wish to hold seems to have washed out underneath and settled about four feet.

Lyon County.

Lyon County. G. H. RANDOLPH. Under separate cover I mail you copy of Bulletin No. 121,, a discussion of the treatment and utilization of flood-damaged lands. I do not know that you will find exactly what you want in this bulletin. It would seem to me that little could be done in the case which you describe, where the bank is being washed away from beneath. Possibly if the results would warrant the expenditure, the bank might be saved by piling stone along its edge, or a break-water of stone might be built out into the water at intervals to turn the current. Such methods are employed by railroads in order to hold their embankments.

The surface soil may be kept from washing by seeding down to grass. In Southern Kansas, for low land, a combination of redtop, English bluegrass and Alsike clover will make an excellent pasture or a good meadow, and the grass will serve to bind the soil and keep it from washing to a large extent. On better drained land Bromus inermis is a good grass to sow. This grass is a better soil-binder than the other grasses named. It would be well to include with the Bromus inermis a little alfalfa or red clover. The rate at which these grasses should be sown is given in the bulletin which has been mailed you.

It may be advisable in the case which you cite to plant trees on the bank of the stream, by sowing seeds of cottonwood, elm, walnut, etc. There is some objection to planting trees too extensively and too close to the banks of a stream, since in time of flood the channel is apt to be obstructed and the damage by flood thus increased.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Kansas Fairs in 1904.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1904, their dates, locations, and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn:

Allen County Agricultural Society, J. T. Tredway, secretary, LaHarpe; September 6-9.

T. Tredway, secretary, Laharpe, september 6-9.
Barton County Fair Association, W. P. Feder, secretary, Great Bend; September 13-16.
Brown County—Hiawatha Fair Association, Elliott Irvin, secretary, Hiawatha, September 6-9.
Butler County Fair Association, H. M. Balch, secretary, Eldorado; September 19-24.
Chautauqua County—Hewins Park and

19-24.
Chautauqua County—Hewins Park and Fair Association, W. M. Jones, secretary, Cedar Vale; September 20-22.
Clay County Fair Association, E. E. Hoopes, secretary, Clay Center; September 6-9.

ber 6-9.
Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association, S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington; September 13-16.
Cowley County Agricultural and Stock Show Association, W. J. Wilson, secretary, Winfield; August 30-September 2.
Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair Association, J. M. Henderson, secretary, Burden; September 7-9.
Crawford County Agricultural Fair Association, Frank McKay, secretary, Pittsburg; September 6-9.
Elik County Agricultural Fair Association, J. F. Deal, secretary, Grenola; September 14-16.
Finney County Agricultural Society, A.

Finney County Agricultural Society, A. Warner, secretary, Garden City; Aug-

H. Warner, secretary, Garden City; August 24-26.
Ford County Agricultural Association,
J. H. Churchill, secretary, Dodge City;
August 30-September 1.
Franklin County Agricultural Society,
Carey M. Porter, secretary, Ottawa; September 6-10.
Greenwood County Fair Association,

Greenwood County Fair Association, C. H. Weiser, secretary, Eureka; September 13-16.

ber 13-16.

Harper County—The Anthony Fair Association, H. E. Whitney, secretary, Anthony; August 23-26.

Harvey County Agricultural Society, John C. Nicholson, secretary, Newton; October 3-7.

Lefferson County Agricultural and Me-

Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Geo. A. Patterson, secretary, Oskaloosa; September 6-9.

Jewell County Agricultural Association,

Henry R. Honey, secretary, Mankato; September 6-9.
Marshall County Fair Association, E. L. Miller, secretary, Marysville; September 13-16. L. Miller, secretary, Marys.....ber 13-16.
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association. H. A. Floyd, secretary, Paola; September 27-30.
Mitchell County Agricultural Association, P. G. Chubbic, secretary, Beloit.

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week. Ini-tials or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—2 choice Hereford bulls, 22 months old; something good. Call on or address A. Johnson, Route 2, Clearwater, Sedgewick Co., Kansas.

RED POLLED—To close out, will sell cow, fine bull calf, and a coming two-year-old helfer, Chang-ing business. Must go. E. L. Hull, Milford, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three choice young Galloway bulls, sired by Staley of Nashua (1997) bred by I. B. and A. M. Thompson. Fine individuals, and bred right. Mulberry herd of Galloways; visitors welcome. Robert Dey, Walton, Kans.

HANDY HERD REGISTER—The improved Handy Herd Book for swine breeders is a record book that every breeder should have. It is perfect, simple, practical and convenient and contains 101 pages or about one cent a litter for keeping the record. The regular price of this handy herd book is \$1, but we furnish & in connection with the Kansas Farmer one year for odly \$1,50.

FOR SALE—8 good Shorthorn bulls, 3 of them straight Cruickshanks; come and see me. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Guernsey bulls from best registered stock. J. W. Perkins, 423 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FERRETS—Ready for service, per pair \$5, single \$3. Address Roy Cope, 134 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED-Work on farm or ranch, with house, etc. Small family. Address with terms. William Kidd, Maplewood, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED-As manager of stock farm. Write to me. B. F. Barnhart, Route 2, Pomona, Kans.

WANTED-Young men to learn Telegraphy and Railway Business. W. J. Skelton, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—One heavy, Fort Scott well-drilling machine complete, spools, 1,200 feet cable, heavy horse power rig, can be rigged to run by steam. In good repair. Price \$300. Grant Ewing, Blue Rapids, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES FOR SALE—Pedigreed stock from trained parents. Especially bred for us- on farm. Prices reasonable. Write for photo and dee ription of our stock. E. M. Wallace, St. Josepn, Mo.

WANTED—Man with family to handle small dary business, breeding and raising mules, hogs, turkeys and chickens on well-equipped ranch. Man must have experience and good character. Geo. P. Comer, Rusnville, Nebr.

HONEY—New crop, water white, 8 cents per pound. Special prices on quantity, A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FOR SALE -Second-hand engines, all kinds and all prices; also separators for farmers own use. Address, The Geiser Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

PALATKA—For reliable information, booklets, and other literature, address Board of Trade, Palatka, Fferida.

Morris County Exposition Company, M. F. Amrine, secretary, Council Grove.
Nemaha County Fair Association, W. H. Fitzwater, secretary, Seneca; August 31-September 2.
Neosho County Fair Association, H. Lodge, secretary, Erie; September 27-30.
Neosho County—Chanute Fair and Improvement Association, A. E. Timpane, secretary, Chanute; August 29-September 2.

provement Association, A. E. Timpane, secretary, Chanute; August 29-September 2.

Ness County Agricultural Association, I. B. Pember, secretary, Ness City; September 28-30.

Norton County Agricultural Association, L. V. Graham, secretary, Norton; August 30-September 2.

Osage County Fair Association, E. T. Price, secretary, Burlingame; September 6-12.

Reno County—Central Kansas Fair Association, A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson, September 19-24.

Rice County Agricultural Fair and Live-Stock Association, W. T. Brown, secretary, Stepling.

Riley County Agricultural Association, R. T. Worboys, secretary, Riley; October 4-6.

Rooks County Fair Association, Olmer Adams, secretary, Stockton; September 22.

Sedgwick County—Southern Kansas

Sedgwick County—Southern Kansas Fair and Carnival Association, H. L. Resing, secretary, Wichita; September 26-October 1.

Shawnee County—Kansas State Exposition Company, C. H. Samson, secretary, Topeka; September 12-17.
Smith County Fair Association, E. S. Rice, secretary, Smith Center; August 23-26.

Stafford County Fair Association, G. E. Moore, secretary, St. John; September 7-9

Wilson County—Fredonia Agricultural ssociation, J. T. Cooper, secretary, Fre-Association, J. T. Codonia; August 23-26.

State Fairs and Live-Stock Shows.

State Fairs and Live-Stock Shows.

Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, August 29-September 3.

Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, August 29-September 2.
Ohio State Fair, Columbus, August 29-September 2.
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, September 5-September 9.
Kentucky State Fair, Lexington, September 5-September 10.
Pennsylvania State Fair, Bethlehem, September 6-September 9.
New York State Fair, Syracuse, September 5-September 10.
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, September 12-September 16.
South Dakota State Fair, Yankton, September 12-September 16.
Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, September 16-September 23.
West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, September 19-September 23.
Interstate Fair, Trenton, N. J., September 26-September 30.

SWINE.

CHOICE young Shorthorn bulls very low prices; also open or bred gitts, Polands or Durces. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

POLAND CHINA PIGS \$5 EACH, at weaning time, eligible for registering; also older ones from \$10 to \$15. P. H. McKittrick, McCracken, Rush Co., Kans.

O. I. C. Swine. Spring pigs, fall boars and gilts at business prices. Good individuals for sale. We bred the American Royal Champion which has been accepted as the typical representative of the breed. Alvey Brothers, Argentine, Kans.

The Home of the Durocs. With Red Cloud No. 28215 at head of herd raised from Nebraska's best dams. Among them are Miss Elsey No. 68606, Starlight 68604, Sunshine K 63144, Miss Jersey 68808, R4 Queen K 63142, and others. One young sow, Goldle B No. 68602, bred to Red Cloud for sale at \$25. Can furnish pedigree with all stock sold. Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauneta, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

WANTED—I will pay 8 per cept, for \$15,000 for one year, in sums of \$10 to \$1,000, security based safely and absolutely on Topeka improved real es-tate getting better every month by partial payments. F. J. Brown, 17 Columbian Bidg., Topeka, Kans.

KANSAS FARMS—80 acres with \$1,500 worth of improvements, \$2,000; 160 acres with fair improvements, \$2,000; 320 acres with poor improvements, \$4,000; 480 acres a limit from town, 40 acres alfalfa, \$6,00. If something like this is not what you want, write us. We have a large list of good farms, and would like to tell you about them. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans,

CHEAP NORTH DAKOTA LANDS, A few choice farms for sale cheap if sold soon, as crop failures in 20 years. C. A. Walter, agent, Inkster, North Dakota.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN-840-acre ranch in Nebraska. 200 acres of alfalfa, \$3.000 worth fine timber, 100 head of horses and cattle. Part cash, balance to suit. Address D. J. Osburn, 0sburn, Neb, or J. J. Osburn, 1236 Hobart Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—Elegant home, fourteen rooms, modern in all details, furnace, city water, acetylene gas, bath, etc; barn will accomodate seven horses in box stalls. This property contains twenty acres, highly cultivated, three-fourths mile from postoffice, overlooking a city of 5,000 inhabitants, possessing sewer system, excellent water, good society, and superior educational advantages. It is also one of the most be autiful and progressive cities in Central Kansas, with an attitude of 1,500 feet. An ideal home, in perfect repair. Will siell furnished or unfuruished, Address W.C. H., Kansas Farmer Office, Topeka, Kansas.

I HAVE 2560 acres in my home ranch, seven miles from Meade, on Crooked Creek, 320 creek bottom hay land, mostly under ditch, 60 acres alfalfa, 230 acres farm land, 3 pastures fenced and cross-fenced, llving water in each; good ouse, stable, granary, toolinouse, sheds, corrais Will lease for three or five years for 60 c-nts per acre, are lifer 84 per acre. Small cash payment, alance any kind of time up to 10 years. Also 1120 acres of wheat land, fenced, good well, windmill, small house granary, five miles from Plains, in Meade County, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., at \$3 per acre; or lease for 50 cents per acre or enefourth wheat and barley delivered at Plains. Would want 1,000 acres farmed if on the snares. E. H. Boyer, Meade, Kans.

FARMS-Corn, tame grass, rain. Small pay ments. Buckeye Ag'cy, Route 2, Williamsburg, Ks.

LAND FOR SALE.

In western part of the great wheat state. H. V
Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

We Can Sell Your Farm

OR OTHER REAL ESTATE.

no matter where it is or what it is worth. Send de scription, state price and learn our wonderfully suc cessful plan. Address

Southern Minnesota Valley Land Co., MADELIA, MINN.

Have Youa Farm?

In eastern or central Kansas that you will exchange for Topeka residence and income property? If so, we offer:

we offer:
room brick residence
room frame residence
4 lots, Situated in the most desirable residence district of the Capital City. Price \$9,500.

PHILIPS & CHANEY, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kansas.

PATENTS.

A. ROSEN, PATENT ATTORNEY 418 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

The Stray List

Week Ending August 11.

Ness County—Lorin Ferrell, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by F. L. Murdock, in Center
tp., (P. O. Ness), July 11, 1904, one steel gray harness
horse; valued at \$5; also one gray mare, valued at \$20 Week Ending August 18.

Miami County—Geo. Osborn, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. S. Dunaway, in Miami
county, July 11, 1904, one 8 or 9-year-old gray mare,
weight 700 pounds, branded "A" on left hip; valued
at \$15.

at \$15.

Hodgeman County—D. Hume, Clerk.

HORSES—Taken up by W. A. Jackson, in North
Marina, June 1, 1904, one 6 or 7-year-old brown
mare, weight 800 pounds, branded (12), bar 8 on left
shoulder; valued at \$35; also one 7 or 8-year-old
brown mare, weight 1,000 pounds, has had male mule
colt since taken up; valued at \$40.

Crawford County—John Viets, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Frank Conway, in Sheridan
tp., June 1, 1904, one brown mare, branded W. K.
or W. R. on right shoulder; valued at \$50.

Week Ending August 25.

Johnson County—J. G. Rudy, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Fred Vanschoelandt, in Shawnee tp, July 15, 1904, one strawberry rean horse, weight 1009 pounds, 5 feet 1 inch high, collar markes on shoulder; valued at \$15.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

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The Poultry Hard Service Control Contro

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Early Molt.

A few weeks ago, in answer to an inquiry, "How to cause early molting," we advised the withholding of feed from the hens for a whole, until they had commenced to shed their feathers, then to feed liberally with nutritious food until their feathers were renewed.

We find that the West Virginia Experiment Station has been experimenting on this same line and give virtually the same advice that we did; but as these actual experiments ought to carry more weight than our say-so, we will give their conclusions:

They found when the molting of hens is much delayed, that the production of the new coat of feathers in cold weather is such a drain on the vitality of the fowls that few if any eggs are produced till spring, while if the molt takes place early in the season the fowls begin the winter in good condition, and with proper housing and feeding can be made to lay during the en-

• The station reports tests on 2-yearold Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns of the Van Dresser method of promoting early molting, which consists in withholding food, either wholly or in part, for a few days, which stops egg-production and reduces the weight of the fowls, and then feeding heavily on a ration suitable for the formation of the feathers and the general building up of the system. Beginning August 5, the chickens received no food for thirteen days, except the very small amount they could pick up in 15 by 100 foot runs. They were then fed liberally on mash, beef scraps, wheat and oats, viz., a ration and nitrogenous matter, which is believed to be especially valuable for promoting the growth of feathers as well as muscle.

The hens stopped laying on the seventh day. Thirty days after the test began the Rhode Island Reds had practically a complete coat of feathers, had begun to lay, and within a week from that time one-half the hens were laying regularly, while another lot of the same kind of fowls which had been fed continuously, were just beginning to molt, and the egg-production declined materially. The White Leg-horns were a trifle slower in molting then the Rhode Island Reds, but otherwise the treatment affected them in a similar way.

The results seem to warrant the conclusion that mature hens which are fed sparingly for about two weeks and then receive a rich nitrogenous ration, molt more rapidly and with more uniformity and enter the cold weather of winter in better condition than other fowls fed continually during the molting period on an egg-producing ration.

If some of your hens have commenced to molt, and others have not shown any signs of it, we would advise the dividing of them into two lots and feed the molting ones all the richest food you have till they begin to lay. Treat those that have not commenced to molt on the above plan and it will bring you in many more dollars this winter for fresh eggs. What is so pitiful a sight as a hen almost naked in the midst of winter, when with a little attention beforehand she could be made into a thing of beauty with bright, new plumage and a source of revenue as a producer of eggs.

Mites in Chickens.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: -Please tell me through your paper of some way to be rid of mites. I have tried several remedies but have found none that MRS. E. DAME. did any good.

Greenwood County. Answer.-The best way to get rid of mites is to thoroughly spray the henhouse with a good disinfectant or licekiller. It is not necessary to use it in its pure form, for it can be mixed

with water. A half-pint of Zenoleum

in a pail of water thoroughly sprinkled on the roosts, nest-boxes, and sides of the building ought to kill them. If not by the first application, keep at it till they are all gone. Mites are very ditficult to get rid of after they once get a foothold. A cheaper method than the above is to use whitewash, in which has been placed some carbolic acid. Thoroughly spray two or three times. If you have no sprayer, a sprinkling-can will do.

Grange Department§

Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Manhattan, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are especially solicited.

Nationa	l Grange.
	T N

Kansas State Grange.

Master	E. W. Westgate, Manhattar
O VATSORT	J. C. Lovett, Bucyru
Lect prer	
Steward	R. C. Post, Spring Hil
Assistant Sta	ward
Chaplain	Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas Cit.
Tre saurer	
Secretary	
Gate-keeper.	
Cares	Mrs. M. J. Allison, Lyndol
Pomons	Mrs. Ida E. Filer, Madison
Winze	Mrs. L. J Lovett, Larner
L. A. B	Mrs. Lola Radeliff, Overbrook
	B-couting Committee

E. W. Westgate. Manhatt Geo. Black Olat J.T. Lincoln Madia A. P. Reardon.

State Organizer.

Kansas Grange Condition.

I have just returned from attending ten field meetings in Kansas. The order in that State is doing splendidly. At Olathe is located the largest Grange store in the United States. It has been in successful operation for twenty-nine years; it has distributed to its patrons more than \$500,000 in dividends. The store is 90 by 146 feet. mostly two stories high, well suited for the purposes for which it is used.

In Olathe, also, is located the Patrons' Cooperative Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, surplus funds of \$33,-000. Both of these institutions are owned and managed by members of the Grange. About nine months ago the store building and all merchandise was burned, causing a loss of about ninety-seven thousand dollars. It was insured for \$60,000, which was promptly paid, and with the surplus fund of \$30,000, the store was rebuilt and restocked. The fire was on Saturday, and on the following Monday new goods were at the depot and new rooms were rented, and the business continued with but one day's loss of business, and that the day of the fire. The successful career of this co-operative enterprise, the energy and courage of its managers and owners, and the strict adherence to good business rules and methods; proves conclusively that farmers can and will and do succeed.

Many other successful Grange cooperative enterprises are in successful operation in Kansas. The one located at Cadmus, seven miles from any railroad or town, is a notable example. This enterprise occupies a stone building 40 by 100 feet in size, and three stories high, with a well-suited and tastily decorated grange hall on the third floor. This cooperative enter-prize invoices \$18,000 of machinery and supplies, in addition to the building and real estate owned. The Cadmus Grange has about three hundred members, all full of Grange enthusiasm and hope. The field meetings held were not so largely attended as in former years, yet the attendance was estimated at 3,000 at Cadmus and 2,500 at Olathe.

At each and every meeting in Kansas the local speakers, while appreciating the financial cooperative feature of the order, recognized the financial feature as but subordinate and incidental to the major advantages of the Grange. In all cooperative enterprises the stock was owned by individual members and not by the organization.

The managers of these cooperative enterprises, in addressing the meet-

ings, all recognized the social, educational and fraternal features of the Grange as of far greater value, leading to better social and educational conditions, and a fraternal spirit among the people, adding so much to better society, better farming, more attractive and happier homes, and contributing materially to the enhanced value of farms in Kansas. Farms in Kansas are naturally rich, and made still more productive and profitable by the advanced and better business methods of conducting the farm and the sale of its products advocated and inculcated by the Grange.

Excessive rains and high water have done much damage to the wheat, oats, and corn crops of Kansas this year; but grass never was better, and the fine stock are in splendid condition, so that Kansans will have an abundance and to spare, and are contented, happy and prosperous; and the Grange has contributed much to this fortunate condition.

Bro. E. W. Westgate met me at and accompanied me Lawrence, through the State, and I am indebted to him for much of the pleasures of the trip through the State. The order is prosperous, growing finely, full of courage and energy, and much of this condition is also due to his conservative counsels and fraternal efforts. Bro. Westgate lives near the Agricultural College at Manhattan, and the management of this agricultural college is in close sympathy and hearty cooperation with the Grange in its work to better agricultural conditions; not only to make agriculture more profitable, but to elevate citizenship. Four of the professors of this famous college went with us to several of the field meetings, and spoke of the very great helpfulness of the Grange in educating the farmer to better understand soils, vegetable and animal growth, and what was of still greater worth, to aid in developing a higher type of manhood and womanhood, and thus establish in country homes the purest and best society and the highest type of citizenship.

I commend the cooperation of Kansas Agricultural College and the Grange, and earnestly hope every Patron will see to it that their sons and daughters, so far as possible, shall have the benefit of a full course at this splendid school; and I trust none will, for a moment, underrate the very great value of such a course for their. daughters in the domestic sciences.

AARON JONES, Master National Grange.

Shall Jones Succeed Brigham?

When Colonel J. H. Brigham was appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture by President McKinley, a good many persons expressed their doubts as to the wisdom of making such an appointment. "Colonel Brigham might be ever so successful as a farmer or as master of the National Grange," they said in substance, "but he lacked the scientific knowledge and the executive ability necessary for the peculiar and exacting duties of the high office which he has been chosen to occupy-never completely to fill."

The doubters did not realize that many another man had grown to greatness on the farm; they did not seem to understand that ten years as master of Ohto State Grange and ten more as master of the National Grange could not fail to give a man of good native capacity and uncommon energy, a most excellent training for the exacting duties which fall to the chief assistant of Secretary Wilson. When Colonel Brigham's first term of service was so satisfactory as to earn him a reappointment by President Mckinley and his continuance in office under President Roosevelt, it came to be understood that a granger right from the farm could make a genuine success of the administrative duties belonging to the office of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

But Colonel Brigham's place is vacant. Who shall be named to fill it, and to fill it worthily?

It is natural enough to inquire why the man who succeeded Colonel Brigham as master of the National Grange

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

8. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Choice young stock for sale cheap if taken early. Write your wants to J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kans.

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, American Yang. Americus, Kans.

TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy 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, 60c; 30 eggs, \$1: 100 eggs, \$3. E. J. Evans, Box 21, Fort Scott, Kans.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Superbin colors. Extra fine layers, mated for best results Eggs \$1.50 per 15. L. F. Clarke, Mound City, Kans

NEOSHO POUL/TRY YARDS, Established 1882. Breeder of Rose Comb R. I. Reds and Buff Arping-tons, scoring from 91% to 94% points, by Atherton, Eggs the balance of the season, 41 per 15. Stock for sale after July 1. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

BLACK MINORCAS—Biggest layers of biggest eggs. Fertile eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Also Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Silver and Golden Wyandottes, S. C. Bhode Island Reds, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. American Dominiques, Houdans, White Crested Black Polish, Buff Laced Polish, Buff Cochin Bantams. Eggs from choice matings of above \$1.50 per 15. James C. Jones Leavenworth, Kans.

WHITE HOLLAND GOBBLERS—From first prize stock, \$4 each. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES for sale. Eggs for sale in season, \$1 for 15. Darby Fruit Co. Amoret, Mo.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—Four more litters of those high-bred Collies, from 1 to 3 weeks old, for sale. Booking orders now. Wainut Grove Farm H. D. Nutting, Prop., Emporia, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES FOR SALE. Finest pedigreed stock. Best dogs for cattle or sheep. John C. Harmon, Topeka, Kans.

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTES White ones, pure bred, and good layers, Eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per sitting.

ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas.

GEM POULTRY FARM

Stock and eggs for sale at all times; Buff Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Quality the very best.

C. W. PECKHAM, Haven, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Three Brand Yards of the Best Strains in the Country

White Plymouth Books hold the record for egg inving over any other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 2859 eggs each in one year. I have some breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs in season, \$2.00 per 15, expressage prepaid anywhere in the United States. Yards at residence, advoicing Washbura College. Address

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is not the man to succeed him as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. It is no disparagement of any one else to say that the Grange has made greater and more substantial growth during the administration of Aaron Jones than during any period of equal length in the last thirty years. Worthy Master Jones is an organizer and a conserver. He occupies new ground, and in the meantime holds what was occupied before. In other words, he has administrative capacity. We may frankly state, without fear of contradiction, that, as master of the National Grange, he has showed great executive ability; he has been wise, careful, and also unusually progressive, showing executive power of a high order.

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The Grange does not demand political offices for its leaders, but it desires that they serve the cause of agriculture where they can serve it most effectively.-Grange Bulletin.

The Apiary

to whom all inquiries concerning this department should be addressed.

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Objects of the association: To promote and protect the interests of its members. To prevent the adulteration of honey.

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Officers: Dr. G. Bohrer, Lyons, Kans., pres-ident; E. W. Dunham, Topeka, Kans., vice-president; O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kans., sec-retary; J. J. Measer, Hutchinson, Kans., Annual membership fee, \$1.00. Send dues to treasurer. Official organ, Kansas Farmer.

Extracting Honey.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Will you, through the Kansas Farmer, kindly answer the following questions:

1. Can we extract honey from frames almost full of honey but having a little sealed brood in center of frame? I have several combs out of deep supers in this shape.

2. How should we fasten foundation in shallow top bars, having but one slot cut in them, and no place for Wedge, as in the Hoffman frames, they having two slots, one for wedge and one for the foundation?

I wish you would publish bee notes Weekly, as they are always of interest to beekeepers. Your writings are so plainly and lucidly stated that we learners (and there are several in our district) like your notes best of any we see on the subject.

Barber County.

MARY BEST.

You can extract your frames of honey, containing more or less brood in them, just as well as any. There is no trouble whatever in extracting combs containing sealed brood, but of course you must not uncap the brood as you do the honey, for that would destroy it. It will not damage the brood even if the extractor is turned fast enough to dislodge all the honey from the comb if the brood is sealed. In extracting combs of unsealed brood, we must be more careful about turning the extractor too fast for if we turn it rapidly, as we ordinarily do, it would throw out the unsealed brood also. We can turn the reel just fast enough to throw out the honey, and yet not damage the brood, but when first attempting to do this, begin turning very slowly, and thus increase the speed until the honey begins coming out, and then hold it to about the same amount of

speed until all or at least most of the honey is thrown out. It is better to let a little honey remain in the comb, than to take chances on destroying the brood. It is not reasonable to expect that we can have all our frames of honey for the extractor free of brood, except that we use queen excluders between the brood chamber and the supers. Some use a queen excluder, which is a sheet of zinc, perforated with holes just of the right size to allow of the worker bees to pass up through and the queen being larger can not get through. These queen excluders are also used to keep the queen from reaching the section boxes in raising comb-honey. But I do not use these myself, as I think them more bother than they are worth, because it makes but little difference if the queen occupies the supers intended for extraction, and it is seldom she goes into the section boxes to lay eggs.

Some queens are so prolific that they need more room for brood than the ordinary brood chamber affords, and in case of extremely strong colonies, we should use an additional upper story, thus making the hive three stories high, giving them room to expand in both brood and honey to their utmost extent.

In regard to fastening foundation in the shallow top bar frame, as this frame is made, I would withdraw the comb guide, push the edge of the foundation in the saw kerf, and tack the comb guide (a strip of wood) fast against it to hold it in place, or lay the foundation down with the edge flat on the top bar and nail the strip of wood on it. Then turn the foundation down and press it in place so it will hang true in the center of frame. We can also put the edge of the foundation in the slot and seal it with melted wax. The wax most not be very hot, but just warm enough to run. The most secure way to fasten foundation in any frame is to have little strips of wood, about one-fourth of an inch square, and nail them down on the edge of the foundation in the center of the under side of the top bar.

It is best to wire all foundation in the brood frames, and nearly all beekeepers do it at present. This makes a substantial frame of comb that will never break down during the heat of summer when the combs are heavy with honey, and they will withstand more rapid handling when extracting or in handling them for any purpose, and especially so when shipping hives of bees. Very fine wire is used for the purpose, and is kept in stock by supply dealers. To wire frames, put three holes in each of the end bars of frames, the one at the top about a half inch below the top bar, the other two equal distance apart; thus having three parallel wires the long way of the frame. Fasten the foundation in the usual manner to the top bar, and after letting it drop down flat and smoothly on the wires, invert the frame, and bend the wire down in the foundation. The wires must not be drawn tight, but left rather slack, scarcely stretched straight. We frequently have much loss of foundation by putting in full sheets, and hiving swarms on them in hot weather without the wire, as the weight of the bees frequently pulls the foundation down in a heap on the bottom board of hive. As a frame of comb built on foundation will last twenty years or more, it certainly pays to wire them all in.

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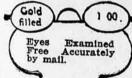
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