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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

Published every Thursday by the
KANSAS FARMER CO., - - TOPEKA, KANSAS

E. B. COWGILL..... President
J. B. MCAYRE..... Vice President
D. C. NELLIS..... Secretary and Treasurer

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116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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The man who can wear his linen collar all week without soiling it is not good for much else. Hustling wins but you must hustle wisely. Glance at that "Blocks of Two" offer again.

Reports of dairy meetings in various parts of Kansas indicate a growing interest in the most regular of all sources of income. A meeting last Friday at Logan, Phillips County, on the initiative of E. I. King & Co., of that place, crowded the opera house both morning and evening. This meeting was addressed by Mr. W. W. Marple, of St Joseph, Mo., president of the Missouri State Dairy Association, and by W. H. Phipps, of Junction City. Kansas can, with profit, greatly increase her dairy output.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price for 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 secure the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar a year every old subscriber is authorized to send his own 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.

WHO OWNS THE GRASS IN ROAD?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask if the public have a right to pasture the road, that is, making it a pasture by holding the stock there the whole season after the owner had requested them to leave the grass on his side. ARTHUR M. WHITE, Franklin County.

There are two possible views of the rights of the public and of the land-owner to the road: First, that when the road is legally established and as long as used for a highway the public has exclusive right to its use, and the owner of the land from which it was taken has no more rights than any other of the people constituting the public. Second, that the public has acquired only an easement in the land, that the public's privileges are confined to the road's use and maintenance as a highway, that is, a line of travel, over which the public may freely pass, and that for all other purposes consistent with this use as a highway the land belongs to the original owner.

Under the first view, the owner of the adjacent farm would have no more right than any other person to the grass growing along his side of the road. As a matter of neighborly courtesy, however, even under this view, it would be proper for neighbors to concede to the owner of the adjacent land the privilege of using the grass so long as he should use it in a way to avoid interference with the road as a highway.

Under the second view the grass or other products that grow along the roadside except as they are destroyed by passing animals or vehicles would belong to the owner of the adjacent land, and no one might "hold" stock upon it for the purpose of pasturing any more than upon another part of the adjacent farm.

The Kansas Supreme Court long ago decided in the case of Shawnee County vs. Beckwith (Tenth Kansas Reports, page 603), that "by laying out and establishing a road or highway the public acquire only an easement in the land. The fee in the land never passes to the public, but remains in the original owner."

This decision does not say anything about the ownership of the grass. It

will be well, however, to refer to what the great law writers, whose books are taken as guides by the courts, have to say about the question. We have not room for extended quotations, but a few sentences from Kent's Commentaries, Part VI, pages 548 and 549, will be sufficient: "The presumption is, that the owners of the land on each side go to the center of the road, and they have the exclusive right to the soil, subject to the right of passage in the public. Being owners of the soil, they have a right to all ordinary remedies for the freehold. They may maintain an action of ejectment for encroachment upon the road, or an assize if disseized of it, or trespass against any person who digs up the soil of it, or cuts down any trees growing on the side of the road, and left for shade or ornament. The freehold profits belong to the owners of the adjoining lands."

HOW SHALL THE FARMER'S WIFE EARN MONEY?

A lady reader of the KANSAS FARMER sends the following inquiry:

"Can you tell me a way that a farmer's wife could earn a little money at home without canvassing, besides raising chickens? Are any of the advertisements for 'women to do sewing at home,' at so much per week, reliable?"

The question of earning money at home depends somewhat upon the location of the home. This lady's home is distant from any of the great city markets so that she can not expect to produce, profitably, any of the perishable fruits and vegetables which are a ready source of revenue to those who can place them on the market fresh from the soil. But why despise the "helpful hen?" The editor knows a farmer's daughter who married a man of moderate means. They resolved that this new family should be self-supporting although the wife's father was a wealthy man. She knew all about chickens, how to make a sitting hen satisfied and how to have the little chicks live, and, for several years, she made the chickens pay the grocery bills and buy the farm implements besides supplying most of the meat for the table. One advantage about chickens and eggs is that they can be shipped, so that there is a market for them at any railroad station. Or if there is no buyer at the station, one can easily get into communication with responsible dealers in the big markets and then do one's own shipping.

The editor does not know about all of the advertisements for "women to do sewing at home." If they require any advance payment to secure the employment, they are good ones to let alone. All such ought to be barred from the use of the mails. If they are not swindlers, their methods are so much like those of swindlers that they should be condemned, as was old dog Tray, for being found in bad company. If a concern that wants to employ women to do sewing at home can not be satisfied by references to the postmaster, the local merchant, and a few substantial farmers, but must have a cash deposit, that concern is wrong somewhere.

The writer of the foregoing inquiry expresses her meaning clearly in good English which could be printed exactly as written, capitals and punctuation not excepted. The editor knows nothing about her except what her brief letter reveals, and that without saying anything of herself. But the editor ventures to suggest to her that he knows a farmer's wife who has received \$25 per article, of about 1,500

words, from some of the great home papers of the East. What a farmer's wife, or anybody else, can earn depends on what that person can do—largely on the effort that person is willing to make. The world is very anxious to pay for what it wants, for what it values. The world is full of writers and writings to the point of running over; but the world is seeking diligently for the writer who can do it service in the literary field. In an adjoining county to that from which this lady writes, a man is supporting his family on his earnings as a writer for the eastern press.

But the editor does not wish to imply that chickens and writing for the press afford the only, or even the chief, opportunities for people on farms to earn money. These were used for illustration. Again, the earning of money is not the all of life. There are people who even condemn money as the root of all evil, although the original specifies the love of money as this pernicious root. There are some very smart people of the socialistic order who advocate the abolition of money as we know it and are anxious to have everybody work and enjoy the fruits of labor in common. In "the good old days" of our grandfathers the family was a socialist commune. When two young people joined hands in marriage, they joined hearts and fortunes. True, in those days the "bulk" of the fortunes consisted of strength, good health, good principles, and a disposition to work. It was believed in those days that the results of their joint labors and sacrifices were greater than would be the sum of their efforts if made independently.

Now, if the two arch enemies of the home, selfishness and death, kept away, this community of interests resulted well, and as one after another the little strangers came into the family, happiness increased.

This kind of commune was especially well adapted to the farm. It produced the leading lights in American history and millions of others capable of carrying heavy responsibilities had occasion presented.

While not setting himself against new movements, or against any member of the family using his or her talents in any of the many lines of useful endeavor presented by our increasingly complex civilization, the editor desires to say to the farmer's wife who sometimes feels that she is buried in her cares and labors, that her cooperation makes it possible to feed and clothe the world, to educate and to elevate the young, to Christianize mankind; and the children whom she trains to honest endeavor, whom she loves into lives of nobility and honor, for whom she is offering up her time, her labor, and the opportunities that might be hers but for the great work she is doing in and for the home, and in cooperation with the partner of her life, are more to be desired than gold, yea than much fine gold.

But there is many a woman on the farm who feels that she would like to "help along" with the bringing in of the money to provide the many, many things useful and desirable in the family. The editor does not like to think of the occasional cases where the husband of this farmer's wife is stingy or selfish and makes her feel that if she ever gets the few little things needed to keep her looking dainty and attractive, she will have to earn the money in some way that will not pass it through his pocketbook. Cases of this kind are as dangerous to consider in women's clubs as they are disagreeable

(Continued on page 438.)

Agricultural Matters.

REPLIES FROM THE AGRICULTURIST OF THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Forage Crops for Alkali Land.

We wish to inquire about the Australian salt-bush. We have a ranch south of Wallace, Kans., and we want to sow this on it if we know that it is all right for that country. Also, wish to know about sand-vetch, if that has to be sown every year and if it is all right in that country. We thought of sowing this with sorghum or Kafir-corn. J. BAKER.

Wyandotte County.

Australian salt-bush is valuable for planting on alkali soils. It feeds on alkali and by removing the crop from the ground the alkali may be gradually removed from the soil. The plant is not especially valuable as a forage crop where other crops can be grown. If your soil is inclined to be alkaline try planting salt-bush but not on a large scale at first. Plant an acre or two the first year. You will thus learn whether it is adapted to your soil and how you can use the crop.

Sand-vetch is a good crop to grow in drouthy climates, and I believe if your soil is not alkaline you will find sand-vetch a more profitable crop to grow than salt-bush. Sand-vetch thrives on poor soils. It belongs to the nitrogen-gathering group, namely, plants which are able to get their nitrogen from the air by means of bacteria which grows on their roots. There are some varieties of a so-called winter vetch which stand the winter of the Southern States. The ordinary vetch, however, is an annual and must be sown each season. Growing vetch will tend to make the soil more fertile and more productive for other crops. I believe that your plan of sowing it with sorghum or Kafir-corn is practicable. The stalks of cane or corn will keep the vetch up off the ground and make it easier to cut and harvest the crop. Sown in this way the crops might be used for pasture and not cut at all. As a forage crop for your locality you are not likely to find anything which will produce so well as Kafir-corn and sorghum.

A. M. TEN EYCK.

Rape and Brome-Grass for Greeley County.

Where can I get a few pounds of rape seed? Also brome-grass seed? Would you advise the sowing of either in Greeley County, Kansas? Please let me hear from you. We must do something here to improve our grass and feed crops. GEO. C. KINCAID.

Marshall County.

Professor Willard has referred you to F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans., for rape seed.

I believe you can successfully grow rape as a forage crop. Plant it in rows two to two and one-half feet apart, by stopping part of the seed cups in the drill, and practice cultivation. If you sow the rape broadcast, as is sometimes done for pasture purposes, I fear you will not get profitable returns in the dry climate of Greeley County. Rape makes excellent pasture for sheep and hogs. For further information I refer you to "Forage Crops," by Professor Shaw. This book is published by the Orange Judd Co., New York City.

Bromus inermis has not been tried very extensively in this State but in Nebraska and North and South Dakota this grass has been found to be well adapted to the drier portions of these States. It is rather hard to get started, but when a stand has been secured it has proven to be very hardy, making excellent pasture, and also good hay crops for the first three or four seasons after seeding. Bromus inermis is not injured by frost, beginning growth early in spring and remaining green late in the fall. Its root extends deep into the soil which makes it a good drouth-resister. It tends to thicken from year to year and produces a very firm sod. I certainly recommend that you try Bromus inermis on your farm. Perhaps it is not best to sow too much the first season. Plant a few acres this spring, and if you get a successful catch, you will be able to secure a good crop of seed in 1904 with which you can plant a larger area.

I think it worth while for you to try growing soy-beans and cow-peas in your locality. Cow-peas sown with sor-

ghum makes an excellent fall pasture, or the crop may be cut for fodder. A. M. TEN EYCK.

Pencilaria.

Have you had any experience with "Pencilaria?" The Berry Seed Company, of Clarinda, Iowa, recommend it highly. If its statements are reliable I would like to try a little. I shall be grateful for an opinion if you have one. A. H. HARSEAW.

Davis County.

We have not grown Pencilaria at this station, except in a very small way, and are not able to state as to how it will compare as a fodder plant with sorghum or Kafir-corn. I do not find reports regarding it from any of the other stations. I notice that it is mentioned in one or two reports, but no account is made of its productiveness or of its feeding value. It is my opinion that Pencilaria is advertised more highly than it ought to be, and probably largely for the purpose of selling the seed. I do not think it will be found to be equal to sorghum or Kafir-corn as a forage crop. I would recommend, however, that you plant a small area for trial. We expect to give this new fodder a trial on the station grounds during the coming season. A. M. TEN EYCK.

Wheat on Cow-Pea Stubble.

I have had no experience in farming in Kansas, and would like to ask you a few questions in regard to cow-peas in Sumner County, knowing that you can give me reliable advice. First, are they liable to succeed in this section, and can you give me definite directions about when and how to harvest them? I have conceived the idea of plowing and putting in cow-peas as soon as wheat is off, then harvesting them and drilling wheat in cow-pea stubble. Do you think that, as a rule, it would be too dry for them, and could I get them off in time to plant the wheat? Also, do you not think it would be a benefit to the soil and so increase the yield of wheat? I will be grateful for this and any other information concerning the growing of cow-peas. I intended to use the Whippoorwill variety. Do you consider them the best for this locality? G. H. MARQUARDT.

Sumner County.

I think there is no doubt but that cow-peas will do well in your locality. You can plant them immediately after taking off the wheat crop as you suggest. They may be drilled or listed in the stubble or the ground may be plowed as you think necessary. You would not be able, however, to get the peas off in time to plant winter wheat. In case you practice planting after wheat, you will have the use of the ground for some spring crop the following year. Yes, it is apt to be too dry immediately after harvest to start the peas well in the stubble ground. Cow-peas will make an excellent rotation for wheat, but when sowed in the manner mentioned above it will be necessary to grow an intervening crop after the cow-peas before the land can be again sown to wheat.

The Whippoorwill variety is considered to be one of the best for this State, and will doubtless do well in your locality.

When planted in rows and harvested for seed the general method has been to use a bean-harvester. We have a Miller Bean-Harvester, manufactured by the LeRoy Plow Company, LeRoy, N. Y. Where the crop is used for fodder, which would be the case when you seed after wheat, the crop may be cut with a mower.

For more information on this subject I refer you to "A Treatise on Cow-Peas," published by the Experiment Farm, Southern Pines, N. C. I think you can get a copy of this publication free by writing for it. I also recommend that you get a copy of "Forage Crops," by Professor Shaw, published by Orange Judd Company, New York City. A. M. TEN EYCK.

Alfalfa Bacteria.

Will you kindly advise me as to where I can purchase alfalfa bacteria? How many pounds will I need for eighty acres? How should it be sown? What will it cost me?

Greeley County. COLIN CAMERON.

The best way to secure alfalfa bacteria is to procure soil from an old alfalfa-field in which the bacteria are known to be present. This will doubtless always be the case in any alfalfa-field which has stood for more than three or four years and yielded profitable crops. The presence of the nodules or little warts on the alfalfa roots will be proof that the bacteria are present. You may be able to secure soil which is inoculated with these bacteria near home. If not, we

will be willing to supply you with two or three hundred pounds at the rate of 50 cents per hundred f. b. b. Manhattan.

Spread this soil over the ground at the rate of about 100 pounds per one-fourth acre and follow with the harrow or disc if the alfalfa is not newly seeded. After two or three years use the soil from your inoculated field to spread over a larger field.

Another way to use the soil is to sow it more thinly over a larger area, and after one or two years plow up this alfalfa, harrowing thoroughly and reseed again to alfalfa. The first scattering of bacteria will infect some of the plants throughout the field and re-plowing and harrowing will distribute them more widely so that when the field is seeded again a large number of plants will become infected.

A. M. TEN EYCK.

Barley as a Kansas Crop.

Does barley do well in Kansas? If so, why is not more of it grown in Kansas? Where can one sell it after it is raised? J. A. NILES.

Shawnee County.

It seems that barley is not generally grown in this State. We have very little record of crops grown at this station, and from what I can learn it seems that the crop is generally very light, the average yield being about 15 to 20 bushels per acre.

Barley is successfully grown in the middle western counties of the State. In Barton, Rush, Ness, Trego, Ellis, and Russell counties, barley is grown as one of the staple crops and yields of 40 bushels per acre are reported. Throughout the middle and eastern portion of the State, the crop does not seem to be profitable. We are making trials of barley at this station this season, and will be able to give some information on this subject a year from this date.

In localities where barley is little grown there will doubtless not be a local market for the grain. In car-load lots, however, it has a ready sale in Kansas City and other general markets. Barley is used largely in the brewing of beer. It is also used in the manufacture of breakfast foods, and when ground it makes a valuable feed for growing and fattening stock. A. M. TEN EYCK.

Hessian Fly.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just reread the article on the Hessian fly, which appeared in the KANSAS FARMER December 4, 1902. It must now be admitted that the Hessian is here; and the important question is how to avoid its ravages. I offer the following suggestions in addition to those given in your article. First, sow no wheat till October 1. Second, get rid of volunteer wheat; it must either be cut out or plowed under. When a man has a considerable number of acres to harvest, the last cutting is likely to shatter to the amount of one to three bushels per acre. If our friends at the Experiment Station can give us a new variety of wheat that will not easily shatter, they will more than pay for the whole outlay.

After a farmer has plowed his land and got ready to begin seeding, he hates to stop to plow forty or eighty acres of volunteer wheat, the ground having been previously plowed. I have been looking around to see if some implement could not be made that would cut up the volunteer wheat better than a plow. A disk harrow will not do it. I wrote Mr. Nash, manufacturer of the Acme Harrow, to see if he thought his harrow would cut up



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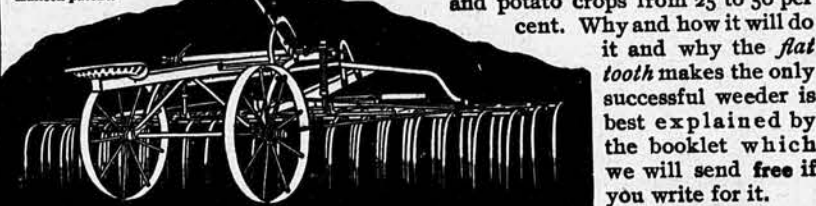
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advertises the strong points of the *Hallock* machine. This weeder will increase grain and potato crops from 25 to 50 per cent. Why and how it will do it and why the *flat tooth* makes the only successful weeder is best explained by the booklet which we will send free if you write for it.



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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

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safe and sound; won-
der if I got what I
ordered."

Who pays the freight?



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volunteer wheat. He answered by saying he did not know what volunteer wheat was; and when I explained what it was he was uncertain. I do not think the cutters of the Acme Harrow are sharp enough to make a clean cut. The harrow is intended to pulverize and level the ground.

I wrote the Sattley Manufacturing Company, at Springfield, Ill., asking if that company could not make an implement to cut twelve feet wide, with four sharp, three-foot shears, to run on wheels, and cut say one or two inches deep, thereby making a clean cut. It replied that it could; but said it was so rushed with work it could not attend to getting out a new implement at present.

Something of that kind will have to be done. The volunteer wheat must be got rid of, or all the effort to head off this pest will be unavailing.

Sedgwick County. A. E. HARMON

Remedies for the Chinch-Bug.

Professor Burtis, Agriculturist of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, is generally to be found in the fight when the enemies of his crops attack them. He also gets ready for the battle when one is expected. His method of fighting chinch-bugs would require modification for use in Kansas because cotton is not one of our crops, but his vigilance is worthy of emulation and his methods are very suggestive. He says:

"It is generally recognized that the most effective remedies against the chinch-bug are trap crops and barriers, combined with mechanical means of destruction.

"A good plan is that which places a field of alfalfa, or some other crops which is not attacked by the chinch-bug, between wheat and other crops which are attacked by the bugs when the wheat is cut. When this is impossible or impracticable, rows of cotton may be planted for barriers, and rows of sorghum for traps, between wheat and corn or Kafir. The following diagram shows how these barriers and traps have been successfully used at the Oklahoma Experiment Station for the destruction of the bugs:

1	Wheat
2	Drive
3	Castor Beans, 8 rows
4	Cotton, 8 rows
5	Sorghum, 4 rows
6	Cotton, 8 rows
7	Sorghum, 4 rows
8	Cotton, 8 rows
9	Kafir

"Immediately after the wheat was cut the ground was plowed. The bugs that escaped crossed 2, 3, and 4, and collected in 5. This was then plowed deeply and rolled hard. The bugs not caught here gathered in 7, which, a few days later, was treated the same as 5. The sorghum was replanted in 5 and 7 four or five days after being plowed under. In this way the crop of Kafir was saved from the bugs.

"A dust furrow may be added between 8 and 9 by any one using this method who finds that the bugs are crossing 8.

Be systematic in the training of young horses.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Care and fertilizing make the farm. Breed, feed and care make the stock. Even low-grade stock may be made to look well by keeping in good condition.

With all stock, working for early maturity is the most profitable plan.

No animal on the farm should suffer from hunger, thirst, or cold.

Take time to prepare the ground in good tilth before planting.

Sheep fatten fully as well on sound shelled corn as on ground feed.

To a greater or less extent the food animals consume modifies the character of the flesh.

In selecting out the garden always avoid wet and heavy soils.

In planning out the other crops do not overlook the fodder crops.

Young animals make the most rapid growth but heavy animals bring the most per pound.

Plants from seed grown in the North come to maturity earlier than those from the South.

One of the best plans of managing the orchard after it comes into bearing is to make a hog-pasture of it.

A crop of clover will increase the nitrogenous elements in any soil whether used for pasturage or made into hay.

In a majority of cases first-class cows can be raised on the farm cheaper than they can be purchased.

In growing small fruits for market select choice varieties which ripen unseasonably, or when no one else has any.

Get all the manure from the stables, sheds and feedlots hauled out before the planting of the crops is finished up.

Especially when applied at this time all manures for the garden should be thoroughly rotted and fined.

By having all animals in good flesh at this time they will be in a good condition to make a rapid growth as soon as the grass will admit opportunity.

The land for potatoes should be deep, rich and mellow. If not rich, either use well-rotted manure and fine stable manure or commercial fertilizers.

While earliness is important with quite a number of vegetables, as a rule the main crop should not be planted until the soil is well warmed up.

The importance of breeding from none but first-class animals can not be too well understood. Defective points are more easy of reproduction than more desirable properties.

In purchasing a cow for butter and milk do not be carried away by the breeding of the animal, but see that in addition she has individual merit.

One advantage with sheep over cattle is that they can pick a good living off of land which is too thin to grow good grazing for cattle, and at the same time steadily improve the land.

In buying a horse look out for brains as well as fat, limbs, and body. An animal that is sound in every member but has not a level head is not a pleasant horse and seldom a valuable one.

No matter how you economize time you must spend all of it. Why not spend a part of it profitably in reading a good agricultural and live-stock paper like the KANSAS FARMER?

Horticulture.

Varieties and Modes of Planting Small Fruits.

B. F. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANS., BEFORE THE SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A book of many pages might be written about varieties of berry fruits to say nothing about modes of planting.

In the vicinity of Boston about sixty-five years ago, there was a beginning made in growing berries of different kinds. The interest in this branch of horticulture is still spreading; in fact, it embraces almost the entire country. The attention given to the production of new varieties was never greater than it is now. There is no locality where berries are extensively grown, where some enthusiast has not originated a new seedling that he expects will become a leader in the strawberry kingdom.

There will never be an end of new fruit products in this country. The Anglo-Saxon blood is too rich to be idle. It is seeking higher ideals in every line of business carried on in this new world, but we shall never reach ideals in fruits. As we have better fruits than our forefathers had, so our successors will seek for and have better fruits than we have.

The ideal strawberry sought for now is a large, firm, well-colored, well-flavored berry, grown on a strong, healthy plant. There are several large sorts among commercial berry-growers, but they are not satisfactory in production, and the very productive varieties are not satisfactory in size.

In an old catalogue from a Boston berryman are described over seven hundred varieties of strawberries. Only one of that vast collection is quoted in the catalogues of our time, and that in only a few, those of the Northern and Eastern berry-growers. I discarded it several years ago. It was described as being only third rate in flavor, while in productiveness and firmness it ranked the highest. It is the "Wilson's Albany." When the writer began berry culture in 1866, this was the leading strawberry for all the country. In fact, that old sort made commercial berry-growing possible. Before its advent, there were scarcely any berries shipped by express to the large city markets. The cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia were poorly supplied by market gardeners. But owing to the firmness of this old Wilson and its keeping qualities under careless handling, it drove out from the gardens the old pistillate sorts, like the Longworths, Brooklyn, Scarlet, Russell's Prolific, the Agriculturist, Boston Beauty, Boston Pine, and many others. In glancing over the 1885 catalogue, of the forty-one varieties mentioned, only four are now grown for market. These four are Crescent, Captain Jack, Miner and Windsor Chief. Few berryman now have these in their list of plants, but I carry them on account of old acquaintance, and because a few patrons prefer them above the newer varieties.

Passing, now, to the new varieties, first let me say to those who grow berries for market, they should not

burden themselves with many varieties; six or seven kinds are more profitable than a dozen. There are, however, about fifteen or twenty of the newer varieties that are profitable for Kansas growing.

A commercial berry-grower should have two of the early, two or three midseason, and two varieties of the later ones. For early growing, Johnson Early and Bederwood make a good pair. They are somewhat alike in size, but in productiveness the Bederwood is the leader, and is three or four days later. For midseason ripening, Splendid, Bissel, and Parker Earl, are the most prolific. These fruits are all highly flavored, and of large size when plants have been well cared for. For a late selection, the Gandy and Aroma are our choice. They are not so productive as the some other sorts that are equally as late, but we are discussing the better points, mainly the size of the berries. Windsor Chief, Sample and Vories are about as late as Gandy and Aroma, and, excepting the Sample, are more prolific. Dunlap, Warfield, and Haverland are also a good midseason trio. The Dunlap, a new sort brought out in the spring of 1900, is recommended by Illinois and Ohio berryman, as the coming great commercial strawberry. In plant growth and fruitage it is very much like the Warfield, except that it has a perfect blossom. It will doubtless place the Warfield on the retired list.

In our experimental department there will ripen this year some of the newest productions. These are the McKinley, Parsons' Beauty, Southerland Hero, Texas, Miller, Cumberland, Gardner, and two seedlings of our own on trial. Some of these new candidates are highly esteemed in Eastern localities, so possibly after having fruited them one or two years, a different selection for midseason, for early or later ripening might be considered by the writer. In concluding the strawberry department of this paper, the writer would reiterate a fact, that a berryman should be on the alert for the higher ideal all along the line of

VARIETIES OF RASPBERRIES AND BLACK-BERRIES.

The writer's experience with raspberries dates back to 1866. His first planting was the old Miami blackcap, a variety that was found in the early fifties growing in the Miami river valley, Ohio. This old sort was nearly as large as the Kansas, and very prolific. It had a life season of about twenty-five years, and its culture was the beginning of black raspberry growing in the West, first at Cincinnati, then a few years later at St. Louis by an Ohio man.

Ten or fifteen years after the Miami was introduced, the Doolittle Improved Black, an early sort, was introduced to accompany the Miami, for an early combination. It was about a week earlier than the Miami.

When the writer came to Kansas, Smith's Iron Clad was the leading black sort here. When the Gregg came out in 1883, the Iron Clad was consigned to the brush heap. A year after the introduction of the Gregg came the Souhegan, a very early sort, closing the gap or interval between the ripening of the later early strawber-

ries and the raspberries. Before the introduction of the Souhegan there had been an interval of over a week between the marketing season of strawberries and the raspberries. A disease called anthracnose, was introduced with the Souhegan, and that variety was discarded as soon as the Kansas, Egyptian and Progress became known to commercial berrymen. These three varieties are the writer's favorites for market. But we have others in the experimental stage that may place them on the retired list. The Cumberland, a large prolific variety, has fruited two seasons on our soil, yet we do not consider it beyond the experimental stage. Another season's trial will doubtless place it among the standard commercial berry fruits. The Munger is not perfectly hardy. It has been seriously injured by the severe cold weather this year.

RED RASPBERRIES.

The Turner has been in our collection twenty-three years. It is the best flavored red of any we ever grew, but it is too tender for commercial traffic. Brandywine and Thwack are the firmest of the red varieties, but not sufficiently prolific. The Miller and London are now the leaders for commercial traffic. Their fruits are bright scarlet, attractive, and of large size. The Cardinal is the longest in bush growth and enormously productive. The berries are a dark red, when permitted to remain on bushes twelve hours after ripening. They should be picked soon as fairly red, and not kept on the market, but sold at once. The New King, a handsome red productive variety is on trial in experimental department.

BLACKBERRIES.

The Snyder and Taylor blackberries that have had a long productive life season will soon be retired, and in fact a few berrymen in the State have already discarded them. The Rathbun is claimed to be the largest blackberry ever produced in the country; but our Eastern friends have held the price up so high that but few of the Western berrymen quote it in their catalogues. A new blackberry of southern Kansas origin is being introduced this year, from which we expect some of the better qualities desired in a blackberry. It is claimed to be very early, large, and of superior quality. These three points of excellence will doubtless make it a favorite. The variety referred to is the Kenoyer, and is introduced this spring by the originator.

If we, as commercial berrymen, desire any advantage in the better profits that may follow the growing of the newer fruits, we should take some risk in buying stock before all the gardeners in the country have a supply of the plants.

GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS.

There are fewer varieties of these than any other small fruits, and it is doubtless owing to the fact that they are not so generally used for dessert and canning as the other berry fruits. In the East there are more currants consumed than in the middle or western States. We can not make a success of commercial currant growing in Kansas, our climatic conditions are against profitable culture. The Fay's Prolific and Red Dutch are the most productive. Several others have been on trial, but they were generally retired after a few efforts to get a crop of fruit.

While several varieties of gooseberries have been tested in our experimental work, we have succeeded with only one variety, the Houghton. This sort is almost as sure as bluegrass; when it has a half a chance to grow it will reward the planter with a crop of fruit.

MODE OF PLANTING.

Unless a plant is well set, its start and after growth will not give satisfaction. Because of our often dry seasons, great care in setting is an actual necessity. The preparation of the soil is a feature that must not be overlooked. Break the soil in November or December previous to spring planting. The width of rows and space between the plants in the row, depends largely on the variety that one is going to plant. Varieties like the Crescent, Splendid, Bederwood, Vories, Dunlap, Warfield, and some others, are very prolific in plant growth. These sorts should be set in rows four feet apart with a space of twenty inches between each plant. Varieties of less vigor in plant production, like Parker Earl, Bubach, Miner, Sanders, Aroma, Windsor Chief or Sample, may be set in rows three feet apart, with a space of fifteen inches between each plant. For the setting of plants, scarcely any

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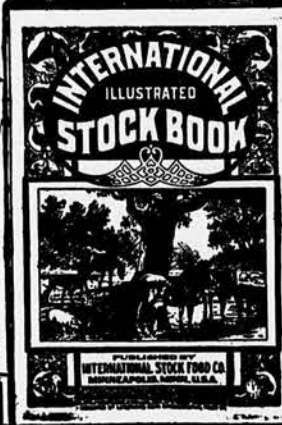
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two men use the same method of the same kind of tools. If the soil is in the proper condition a small plow or corn-marker may be used to mark out the rows, so that greater speed can be made in setting plants. An active man with a plant dropper should set from 2,500 to 3,000 plants a day. When the soil is dry, the plow can not be used with any degree of satisfaction. For greater certainty in keeping plants alive in dry time, the garden trowel is the best implement to open the soil for the place to set the plant. The soil should always be very firmly packed around the roots of all kinds of berry plants, also trees as well. For setting raspberries or blackberries the spade or spading fork are the best implements.

In conclusion will only add that if the small fruit grower would succeed, he must be alert, wide-awake, many-sided, industrious, and a reader along lines of berry cultural industry.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

April 21, 1903—F. P. Healy, Bedford, Iowa, Scotch Shorthorns, at Seneca, Kans.
April 22, 1903—Shorthorn Breeders' Combination Sale, Bunceton, Mo. C. P. Tutt, Secretary.
April 22, 1903—Breeders' Combination Sale at Kansas City. W. C. McGavock, Manager.
May 5-6, 1903—Collin Cameron, at Kansas City, Herefords.

KANSAS SWINE-BREEDERS.

The 1903 meeting of the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association, held at Manhattan, was characterized by the presentation of excellent papers. Three of these are presented below:

Fads and Fools.

H. W. CHENEY, TOPEKA, SECRETARY OF ASSOCIATION.

If you will watch the columns of the agricultural papers for the next two weeks you will probably find a notice reading in some respects similar to the following: "At the recent meeting of the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association held at the Kansas Agricultural College, located in the suburbs of the beautiful city of Manhattan, the very tall and awkward secretary of the association read a paper upon the subject of 'Fools'—and there were a great many present."

Or perhaps some hydra-headed Faber pusher, who has drunk so much water that it washed the coloring matter out of his hair, will have the audacity to publish the deplorable fact that an essay upon the subject of "Fools" was read by one of the expert breeders of swine in the commonwealth known as the great and glorious State

of Kansas. If he does he may as well hire his attorneys right now and prepare to defend a suit for libel. A preacher was once solicited by his friends to become a candidate for office. At first he refused but finally consented, saying they surely could not publish any such scandalous stories about him as were being printed about the other candidates. But very soon a local paper published that he was guilty of forgery, grand larceny, and had two more wives than the law allowed. The paper was promptly sued for libel and the queer part of it was that they proved the charges. The moral of this ancient story is that you can prove anything you please in our modern courts, which may properly be called courts of injustice rather than courts of justice.

Now I presume that you are all expecting to be called fools in the next paragraph. Whatever may have been my intentions, I am now convinced, after seeing you, that it would not only be contrary to the law of the land and to the law of the Bible, but very impolite and probably positively dangerous. I think I have illustrated the imbecility of our courts for protection, and while nature has been very generous in endowing me with perambulators and they have considerable local reputation for speed, I still feel that they would not be equal to the necessary requirements.

And then I am trying to be one of you, related to you by bonds of brotherhood. Let us try to cultivate this quality more than we do. It should be one of the prime objects of this association. We are all brothers in the sense of being descendants of one father, the first man Adam, but in a more modern and stronger sense we are brothers in one business. A noble business, in one State, a noble State, under one flag, a noble flag, the glorious old red, white and blue that floats over land and sea, the respected of all, the emblem of the brotherhood and equality of man and hence the emblem of the most powerful nation upon the face of the earth. I wish I could illustrate this thought, so that we would all carry it home with us. That we are not fools but brothers, and in our dealings with fellow man we would henceforth deal with him as a brother and not a grand rascal.

A dude was riding down town in a modern street-car, in a modern city in the model State of Kansas, accompanied by his favorite pet dog. He was entertaining the passengers by an exhibition of the tricks he had taught the canine to perform, when an Irishman "budded in" to the show by asking the dude what breed of dog it was that was capable of such wonderful performances. The dude replied that he was a cross between an Irishman and an ape. "Ah! sure then he must be

closely related to both of us," quickly replied the Son of Erin.

So I am going to claim relationship to all of you and will henceforth be found in the ranks, ever proclaiming the brotherhood of man. The business of breeding pedigreed live stock is based upon honor and honesty and the breeders who have not these qualities are not "fools" but poor foolish fellows. They are not worth killing if you could kill them with bird shot and then could get your shot back. They are not ready to die nor fit to live but will commit commercial suicide in very short order and perhaps the sooner the better.

The good book which some of us could read more than we do with profit, says, the last shall be first and the first last, so I have tried to dispose of the last part of my subject first, but the fact is that the man who is everlastingly running after the hundreds of foolish fads that are continually coming up is so closely allied to a foolish fellow that it will be hard to eliminate him. A story is told of an election that was held in a State where the percentage of illiteracy was much greater than in Kansas. There was the usual crowd of men around the polls when a man came up and distributed a lot of rat labels advertising some new kind of rat poison and it is said these poor deluded mortals voted these rat labels by the hundreds thinking that they were ratifying the constitution.

Some of us may think that we are ratifying the constitution of our swine by catering to the now popular fad which demands "big bone"—bone is an excellent thing, sometimes. We have to put up with it in our beef-steak but I have never heard the housewives demanding a bigger piece of bone when buying steak. To have bone sufficient to carry the carcass of a hog is very important, but the shape of the bone and the quality of it is far more important than its size. Very many years of hard work and study have been devoted to the improvement of our breeds of swine, and much of this improvement is liable to be lost if this popular fad is not checked. Extra large bone implies, first a soft spongy bone, second a coarse animal which is always a hard feeder.

Last fall at one of our large State fairs (it was not in Kansas, as Kansas has no such thing as a State fair, and it is no credit to her that she has not) a boy was selling lemonade. A very thirsty farmer pushed his way up to the stand and inquired of the boy how he sold his lemonade. "I have two kinds, sir," replied the boy. "One of them at 5 cents a glass and the other two big glasses for 5 cents." "Well, I am very thirsty and I will try two for five." They were quickly swallowed and paid for, and then the farmer inquired, "What is the difference in

the lemonade? It all looks alike." "My pup fell into that jar, sir, and I have to sell it at half price," replied the boy. Let us see to it that no pup falls into our swine-breeding business and compels us to sell a part of our product at half price, and I will give it as my personal opinion that this "big bone" pup is more likely to do that very thing and perhaps worse. Let us not be "fools" enough to follow this "fad" too far. Better study how to properly mate our animals so as to produce bones of proper shape and then study how to feed to produce quality in the bones. The bone of a thoroughbred horse is much smaller than that of a Clydesdale or a Shire and is much harder, requiring much more power to break it. There may be a lesson in this fact for swine-breeders.

There are many other fads in the swine-breeding business and fools I presume there will always be to follow them. You all know what they are. The most of us are capable of knowing a new one should we meet him in the road. Let us try to be capable of saying: "How do you do" and good-bye in the same breath as we quickly pass them by.

It seems to me that this is a good

ever heard of any great good coming out of it? The North American Indians have a fad for red blankets, and red swaddling clothes to wrap their papposes in, and a dude may have a fad for a red neck-tie with the same degree of propriety, but that the breeders of cattle in this country, where brains and brawn are so happily blended as to make us the envy of the world, should follow such a foolish fad is past the understanding of an unprejudiced mind. Some years ago enterprising men imported from Holland at an immense expense a breed of heavy milking cows, improperly called Holsteins. They were all the "fad for awhile." So popular were they that at a so-called State fair at the capital city of Kansas about a dozen years ago, over 125 head were on exhibition which was more than all the other breeds combined could muster, and the demand for them was more than importers and breeders could supply. They were cattle of great quality for milk, butter, cheese, veal, and beef. Their equal has never been produced. But, lo, the scene changes. We must have beef, and it must be grown under a red coat. We don't like milk. When we want a drink we will send to Kansas City for

as good a milker and a fortune awaits the young man who will import them into this country. But what, you ask, has all this to do with the swine industry? Simply this: a dairy is the very best adjunct to a swine herd, and a swine herd is the very best adjunct to a dairy. There is no more honorable business than that of producing healthful food products for the consumption of the nations. As long as people live and move and have a being and eat and drink and marry and are given in marriage, the demand for healthful American pork will continue. There is no more fascinating business than that of breeding improved varieties of live stock, including poultry, with their \$1,000 appropriation. Let it be a part of our business to keep our business upon that high plane to which it naturally belongs by reason of its importance. In doing so we will avoid both "Fads and Fools."

The Poland-China.

BY C. M. IRWIN, WICHITA, KANS.

The discussions as to the exact crosses and the manner in which this breed was started no doubt is interesting to only a few. What is of much more



IAMS' EMPEROR (46996).
One of Frank Iams' Sensational Black 4-year-old Percherons, Weight 2,140 Pounds.

place to stop but I feel that I would not be doing justice to either branch of my subject if I neglected to say something about that company of grown-up fellows with men's clothes on that meet at the State house biennially—ostensibly to pass laws for the common good of all the people of the State, but in fact to quibble over some political fad at a cost of hundreds of dollars per day—to fool the dear people who pay the taxes into the belief that they are not chasing fads. They pass a law forbidding the people from eating snakes in public. They pass a law giving \$1,000 to the chicken show, thus rendering it possible for a bantam rooster that never cost 15 cents and was never worth one-half what it cost, to win a \$10 prize, while the great cattle industry, the swine industry, in fact, all the other vast resources of this great State are told to go on to market without a chance to show their faces to the world. God forbid that I should speak lightly of the great poultry industry. Any industry that furnishes the housewives with pin money, their tables with delicacies, their daughters with clothes, and the men with tobacco and an occasional lift on current expenses, should be fostered. But if there is any one present who thinks the Legislature did right in turning down the State fair bill, with the endorsement of representatives of all the great industries behind it, I hope he will stand right up on his hind legs now, and be counted.

Perhaps some of you have heard of the red color fad in cattle? Have you

it. When we want butter we will order oleomargarine. And under the edict sent forth from the stock yards the steer-buyer boycotted our steers; the cow-buyer boycotted our cows; the calf-buyer boycotted our calves; all because of their color. If a pure-bred Holstein cow produced a red calf, which some of them did occasionally, he was eagerly bought and frequently praised as being far the best steer in a car-load lot. And thus the war went merrily on. We had red-haired beef on our tables. The hotels served us with red-haired oleo. When we demanded butter, our fancy Holsteins were shipped to Mexico where they appreciate milk. Our inferior ones went to the cannery and the calves for veal and the breeders and importers went into oblivion. And the scene changes again. We now have the largest creamery in the world located in Kansas. Oleo is taxed to death by law of the nation. Creameries are begging for milk. Kansas City bottled goods don't satisfy. What shall we do? Swine breeders are begging for milk. It is even better than Castoria, for only babies cry for that. "Can you tell me when I can buy ten good Holstein cows?" said a dairyman to me recently. "Yes," I replied, "you can get them in Mexico or perhaps Missouri or Holland." The red-color fad sent them all out of Kansas. But the fools remain with us, trying to get a profitable amount of milk out of a beef machine, all because the popular fad says the machine must be painted red. There is in Holland a red cow exactly like our black and white Holsteins. She is just

interest to those who are now occupied and those who intend starting into said breed of swine is that many practical and intelligent men consider them the best pork-making machines known, being nearer what the farmers of the great West demand than any other breed of swine.

The different writers on the history of the Poland-China are at such variance with one another that one becomes mixed when trying to look into the subject and when men who have made a life study of this breed are unable to solve the matter it seems presumptuous in me trying to give you its history.

Prof. Brewer of New Haven, in speaking of the principles of breeding, said: "A breed of animals is never made by crossing two and only two distinct breeds and preserving the better qualities of both. I am not aware that there is any such case on record among all the countless breeds of our domestic animals. But new breeds are often made of several original breeds by a selection from the mongrel progeny." The early promoters did not have such help in preserving their neighbors' success in any animal as the world-renowned and old stand-by "THE KANSAS FARMER," and the "Western Breeders Journal," and other stock papers, as no agricultural paper was printed in the West till fall of 1839 when the "Western Farmer" was started in Cincinnati, since which time it is not so difficult to trace the history of the Poland-China.

About the first date we find in his (Continued on page 448.)

Horse Owners! Use

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Sheep Dips, Tanks, Worm Cures, Ear Marks, Punches, Tattoo Markers, Shearing Machines, Shears, Sheep Marking Paint, Lamb Feeders, Lice Paint, Poultry Supplies, Veterinary Remedies, etc. Write for Catalogue AR.
F. S. BURCH & CO., 144 Illinois St., CHICAGO.

LUMP JAW

A positive and thorough cure easily accomplished. Latest scientific treatment, inexpensive and harmless. NO CURE, NO PAY. Our method fully explained on receipt of postal.
Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.



Dana's Ear Labels
White Metal Ear Labels stamped with any name or address with consecutive numbers. I supply forty recording associations and thousands of practical farmers, breeders and veterinarians. Samples free. A great saving.
C. H. DANA, 623 Main St., West Lebanon, N. H.

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175 pages of high grade reliable Furniture at prices that cannot be duplicated. Rugs, Carpets and Curtains in immense variety at lowest prices. We pay freight. Write today for Catalogue C. Robert Keith Furniture & Carpet Co. Dept. C. Kansas City, Mo.

NO HUMBUG—Three in One.
Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine from rooting. Makes 40 different ear marks. Extensive Horse. Price \$1.50. Send \$1 for trial. If it suits, send balance. Paid May 4, 1903. Hog and Calf Holder only 75c.
FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

Blood and Skin Disease Positively Cured.

No Cure, No Pay.

Cases guaranteed. Pay your money when benefited. I have hundreds of testimonials who testify of the healing power of my treatment. If you are ailing, Don't give up hope, but write me at once for full free advice, enclosing stamp for reply.

A. A. BROWER, M. D.
Box 199 B, Topeka, Kansas.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

HOW SHALL FARMERS' WIVES EARN MONEY?

(Continued from page 433.)

in print. The less said and thought about them the better. There ought to be an asylum for the treatment of this kind of men.

But in the vast majority of families unselfishness is met with unselfishness, love finds its way around difficult places, and the home in which there is division of labor and complete union of effort presents the greatest opportunities for the accomplishment of desirable purposes.

About Road Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to say a few words in regard to your answer to L. A. Heacock, of Harper County, regarding a public road. While I am not a lawyer in any sense of the word, yet I have had some experience in such matters and I believe that there are some points that the editor has failed to notice; for instance, if the party who owned the land at the time that the road was laid out did not consent in writing to have the road laid through his property without viewers, this could be urged against opening the road. And second, our road law says that if a county road or any part of it shall remain unopened for seven years at any one time, or any State road for ten years, the same shall be vacated and the authority for opening it repealed for nonuse. However, if the former owner recovered damages from the county it could probably be opened regardless of this law. But if, as Mr. Heacock states, the road has been allowed to remain closed for sixteen or eighteen years and the land has changed hands in the mean time, it would seem to me that he should be entitled to some consideration at the hands of the county commissioners of his county even though the former owner may have received damage from the county. My advice to him would be to get the county clerk to show him the records in the matter and go before the county commissioners of his county and lay the matter clearly and frankly before them, and they will, beyond a doubt, give it careful consideration and deal fairly and justly with him.

Elk County.

ANOTHER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I read your article in reply to Mr. Heacock, of Harper County, on road questions. I venture to suggest that you immediately write him to consult a lawyer. If a road is not opened in five years after commissioners order it, it lapses, and if it is desired to open it and the owner objects, then a new petition and all subsequent steps must be had before it can be opened.

The owner of the land is entitled to recover, first, the value of land taken; second, value of the fruit-trees; and third, cost of building fences on each side of the new road.

I have just had such a case decided in the district court on appeal from county commissioners' decision. I got \$401 for a 40-foot road across a quarter section.

A. G. HARMON.

Sedgwick County.

The editor is ont anxious to pose as an interpreter of the law. Those who are entrusted with this work—our judges of the highest courts—often differ in their opinions. In this Harper County road case the editor stated the presumption that the road had been allowed to pass around the correspondent's land as a favor to the former owner. It was also presumed that in originally locating the road the county commissioners had proceeded according to law, had done justly in the matter, and had caused a proper record of the proceedings to be made. If these presumptions were correct the present owner would have only a technicality to stand on, namely, the fact that the road had not been opened and used within the statutory time. Surely the first owner, who eighteen years ago received the concession from the public, i. e., the temporary use of the land, could not in equity, if he still owned the land, now claim damages because the public had indulged him beyond the statutory time for opening the road. The present owner got no rights not possessed by the former owner.

Possibly Mr. Heacock has it in his power to put the county to a good deal of expense and trouble. He might be

able to recover damages. But the editor presumed that he was seeking advice as to his equities in the case. If he had been wanting to get into a lawsuit, likely to cost him more than all the damages he will suffer, he would probably have gone to a lawyer and not to the KANSAS FARMER for advice. The suggestion that he examine the records, and if by the records he appears to be entitled to damages he lay the facts before the county commissioners, is a good one.

Beet Factory Pollution of Irrigation Canals.

A new phase of injurious pollution which has developed in connection with some of the irrigating canals near Greeley, Weld County, Colorado, and which threatens to become somewhat serious unless soon controlled, has been forced upon the attention of the hydrographers of the United States Geological Survey.

In the Greeley district there are several large beet sugar factories which discharge the refuse of thousands of tons of beets daily into the streams and ditches of the neighborhood. This refuse, in the form of a light gray pasty substance, renders the water entirely unfit for household and farm uses, and covers the land flooded by it with a malodorous deposit. It is likely that the matter will soon be made the subject of investigation in the hope of disposing of this refuse in a manner equally satisfactory to the manufacturer of the beet sugar and to the farmer.

It may prove to be a fact that the waste material from the beets can be utilized as a fertilizer and so become a valuable asset to the factories and a benefit instead of a nuisance to the farmers.

The Greeley Irrigation district, founded largely through the influence of Horace Greeley, is one of the first irrigation enterprises developed by our people in the West. The district has been very successful, and is now a large and growing community.

KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

The KANSAS FARMER has arranged with the leading publisher of maps and atlases to prepare especially for us a New Wall Atlas, showing colored reference maps of Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, the United States, and the world, with the census of 1900. The size of the New Wall Atlas is 22 by 28 inches and it is decorated on the outer cover with a handsome design composed of the flags of all nations.

Tables showing products of the United States and the world, with their values, the growth of our country for the last three decades, and a complete map of the greater United States are given. This is an excellent educational work and should be in every home. The retail price of this New Wall Atlas is \$1.

Every one of our old subscribers who will send us \$1 for two new trial subscriptions for one year will receive as a present a copy of this splendid New Wall Atlas postpaid, free.

Any one not now a subscriber who will send us 50 cents at once will receive the KANSAS FARMER for five months and will be given a copy of our New Wall Atlas free and postpaid.

Cameron Herefords.

On page 444 will be found the advertisement of the Hereford cattle that will be sold in Kansas City May 5 and 6, 1903. This is the fourth annual sale that Colin Cameron has made of Herefords from his Arizona herd. These cattle are well known to all admirers of the breed. The present offering will be equal, or better, in all respects to any heretofore sold.

The Kansas Farmer has advertised these Herefords for every sale and has commended them to its patrons; first, because from their splendid and uniform breed type and pronounced rich quality we believed that they would do well in this and adjoining States. To say to our readers now that they can make no mistake in buying the Cameron Herefords, we state only our belief in the impossibility of cattle so bred and individually so developed, doing otherwise than well, but we have the positive testimony of all purchasers at previous sales that these Arizona Herefords are equal to any, even the highest priced, in their capacity to yield to their new owners, satisfactory returns in numbers, and what is as important, in quality and scale.

In Arizona, these cattle never see a stable or barn. Their food is grass—grass alone. They live in an altitude of 5,100 feet, consequently they are all largely developed in chest, heart, and lung. This fact is proof to the eye of their great constitution. They never fail to breed. They are great milkers. In the corn-growing States where they can have that food and the cultivated grasses, even the mature cow grows in a year or two to the ordinary size, while the calf is never behind its fellow whose dam was never off a Kansas or Missouri farm.

The illustration on page 445 is a portrait from life, made in February, this year, by Cecil Palmer, of the Sir Richard 2d stock bull, Little Giant. He was sired

by Lars and is out of Mr. Tom Clark's prize-winning 1,900-pound cow, Jesse 3d 10908. She is said by many good judges to have been the best cow Mr. Clark ever owned.

The calves of Little Giant are remarkably alike in color marking, but especially alike in that low-down, deep, blocky meat form, indicative of early maturity and even, flesh-forming quality.

No Herefords sold in Kansas City year after year surpass these Cameron cattle in giving unqualified satisfaction to their purchasers.

For full information as to breeding, etc., send for catalogue. Colin Cameron, Greeley, Kans.

Gossip About Stock.

C. J. Huggins, the veteran swine-breeder of Wamego, Kans., in sending his order for his advertisement writes that he never was in better shape to do business in Poland-Chinas than at present. He has thirty-two head of spring pigs and four fine gilts to farrow soon. He is prepared to furnish M. B. turkeys and B. P. Rock chickens and eggs whenever ordered.

"I am so well pleased with the result so far obtained with Zenoleum as an anti-septic that I wish to procure some more Zenoleum. I have tried it on dogs for fleas and lice, cattle for lice, hogs for lice, cattle for mange or mange itch caused by an itch mite (psorotes communis vor boxia)." N. S. Mayo, M. S. D., V. S. Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

Henry Avery & Son, Wakefield, Kans., report a very active demand for their "Pure Percherons." Within the past two weeks they have sold fourteen head of horses, all of which were pure-bred or high-grade Percherons. Coffman Bros., of Madison, Kans., were among the liberal purchasers of pure-bred stuff, securing the foundation for a herd of pure-bred Percherons in Greenwood County. Among their purchases are the successful brood mares, Fanny 22942, and stallion colt, Carlotta 17348, Astra 17355, and the filly Althea 30513; also the fine young stallion, First 32516, sired by Dublin 24680 (44533). The same parties also bought some extra fine high-grade Percheron mares. Another purchaser who got something good was Mr. V. C. McChesney, of Osborne, Kans., who is an old customer at the Avery farm; he bought the young stallion, Prosperity 26038, that attracted so much attention at the judging school at Manhattan a couple of weeks ago. This young stallion is not 3 years old yet, weighs 1,750 pounds, and has quality enough to fill the score-card full, even to overflowing. They have an extraordinary collection of young stallions coming 2 and 3 years of age that are good enough to go a long ways to see.

Business Opportunities For All.

Locations in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri on the Chicago Great Western Railway; the very best agricultural section of the United States where farmers are prosperous and business men successful. We have a demand for competent men with the necessary capital for all branches of business. Some special opportunities for creamerymen and millers. Good locations for general merchandise, hardware, harness, hotels, banks, and stock-buyers. Correspondence solicited. Write for maps and sample leaflets. W. J. Reed, Industrial Agent, 604 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

MAMMITIS OR GARGET.

Symptoms and Treatment of the case.



HIS disease is inflammation of udder or mammary gland. Inflammation of the udder results from injury or lym cold ground; only partially to the milk; from posture to cold; den change of

overfeeding of milk producing mated allowing animal to go for too long a time without milking.

Symptoms.—In severe cases the disease comes on with a chill and swelling of udder, which is hot and painful and hard to the touch. The breathing is increased and the temperature of the body is raised and the animal evinces great pain.

Treatment.—In severe cases a physic should be given at once unless the bowels are already quite active. A pound of Epsom salts in a half gallon of warm water should be given as a drench. The drench should be administered slowly.

If there is much pain and the temperature runs high, ounce doses of sweet spirits of nitre with fifteen drops of tincture of aconite root should be given every four hours until the temperature is reduced. The udder should be bathed frequently with warm water and all the milk possible drawn at least three times a day. The udder should also be gently hand rubbed.

Support to the udder by a wide bandage passing under the udder and fastened up over the back will also be of great advantage. Holes should be made in the bandage for the protrusion of the teats. An ointment made of a dram of solid extract of belladonna and a dram of gum camphor rubbed up in two ounces of vaseline gives excellent results in allaying pain and inflammation.

Throughout the treatment of garget or mammitis tonic doses of Dr. Hess' Stock Food should be given. The amount given is small—one to two tablespoonfuls—it tones the vital organs and establishes good health.

In every package of Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a little yellow card entitling the purchaser to free consultation with prescriptions from the eminent veterinarian, Dr. Hess.

Dr. Hess is a graduate of famous medical and veterinary colleges; therefore no unprofessional manufacturer can equal Dr. Hess' Stock Food. In 100 lb. sacks \$5.00, smaller packages at a slight advance; fed in small dose; sold on written guarantee.

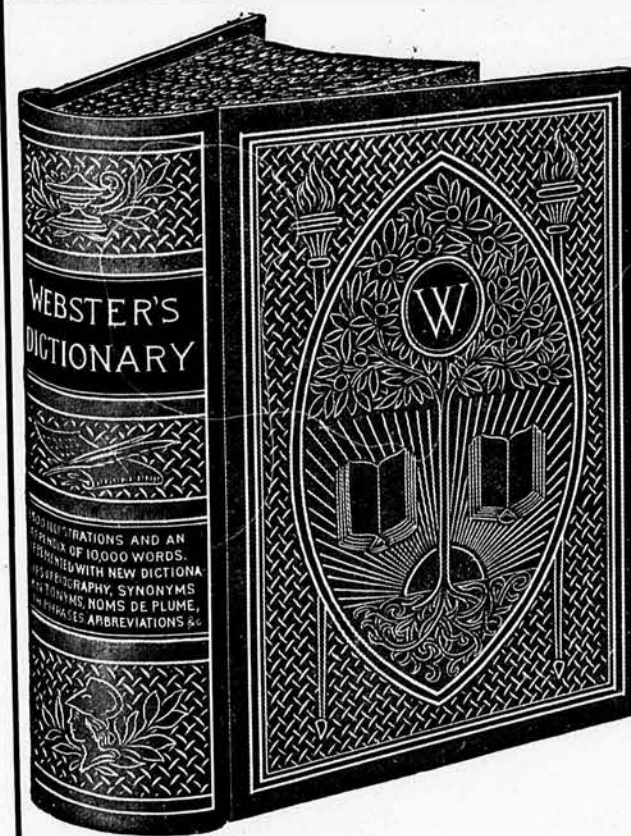
Dr. Hess has written a book on the diseases of stock and poultry—the only complete treatise for farmers and stockmen. Consulted and commended by leading veterinarians.

Write and state what stock you have, what stock food you have fed also mention this paper, address Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, and you will receive one of these valuable books free, postage paid.

\$2.50 Value for Only \$1.00.

The Western Swine Breeders' Journal, of Lincoln, Neb., is a very valuable publication for Western swine-raisers. The price is 50 cents a year. The Kansas Farmer is \$1.00 a year. For a limited time we make this great offer: To any of our subscribers who will send us two new subscribers for one year and enclose a dollar bill, we will make them a present of the Western Swine Breeders' Journal for one year free thus giving \$2.50 in value for only \$1.00. Address Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

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Sheep
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We are now enabled to offer our readers This Great Work and the Kansas Farmer for one year for only

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are everywhere noted for shedding strong, clear, white light. Hand lanterns, street and driving lamps, etc., many sizes and styles for all purposes. Send for free illustrated catalogue.
R. E. DIETZ COMPANY, 25 Laight St., NEW YORK.
Established 1844.

WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

have weekly weather-crop bulletin for the the Weather Service, for the week ending April 14, 1903, prepared by T. and C. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The week has been warm and though very little rain fell up to Saturday night, the ground is in good condition. The 7th and 8th were cool but the 10th and 11th were very warm.

RESULTS.

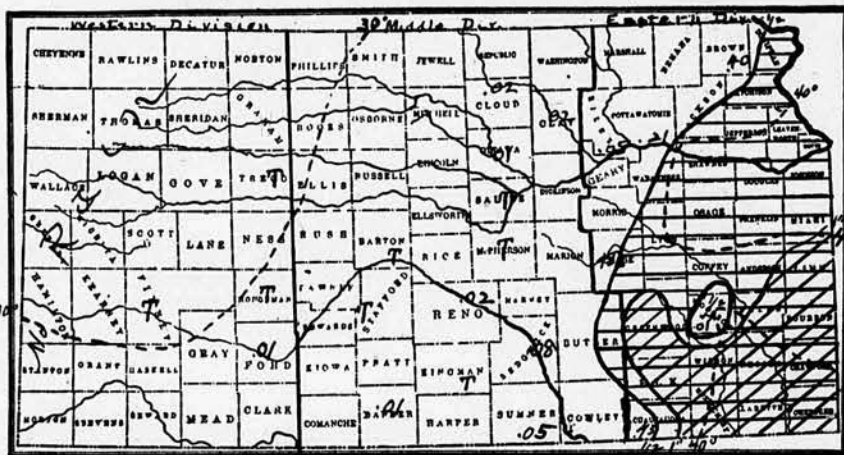
EASTERN DIVISION.

The wheat has passed through the wintering and is now in good condition that is growing. Oat-sowing is finished in many counties but in others has been retarded by wet weather; oats are up in Chautauqua, Wilson, and Crawford and coming up in Jefferson. Some corn has been planted but it is generally being delayed by the rains. Tame grasses are growing finely, and prairie-grass is starting well. Peach-trees have blossomed well in the south and a few blooms have appeared in the central counties. Early apple-trees, cherries, pears, and plums are in full bloom in the central and southern counties. Strawberries are blooming in Coffey and Greenwood. Some cattle are being put on pasture in Greenwood and Jefferson.

Allen County.—Wheat and rye are looking well; much flax, kafir, and sorghum not yet thrashed; farm work retarded by wet weather.

Bourbon.—Ground still very wet, farm-

Rainfall for Week Ending April 12, 1903.



Minimum temperature shown by broken lines.

SCALE IN INCHES.

Less than 1/2. 1/2 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T, trace.

ing operations much retarded; but few oats sown, acreage will be less than last year; tame grasses lived well through the winter and are making rapid growth.

Brown.—Ground in good condition; winter wheat doing well; oat-sowing completed; grass growing nicely.

Chase.—Rains beneficial to spring pasture but retarded preparations for planting corn.

Chautauqua.—Crops are doing finely; gardens are in good condition; small fruits are growing rapidly; much corn already planted; oats are up and promise a large crop.

Coffey.—But little farm work done yet; ground too wet; grass making a good start; ground so wet, some corn yet to gather and some flax to thrash; a few potatoes planted; a very little corn planted; plum-trees and a few peach-trees in bloom; strawberries beginning to blossom.

Crawford.—A good growing week; woods are green; oats and wheat look well; many potatoes being planted; gardens have come up well; apples in bloom.

Douglas.—Ground in very good condition for seeding; wheat-fields are very promising.

Elk.—Farm work very backward; some corn planted; peach-, apple-, and all fruit-trees in bloom, good prospects for fruits; grass starting.

Franklin.—Generally too wet to plow.

Greenwood.—Ground too wet for farm work and very little corn planted yet; grass coming rapidly, some stock turned out; cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, and strawberries in bloom.

Jackson.—Very good weather for all growing crops; oats all sown; wheat in good condition; grasses growing rapidly; plowing for corn.

Jefferson.—Crops are in good condition; oats coming up well; some cattle being put on pasture; plum-trees in full bloom; a very few peach blossoms.

Labette.—Wheat in fine condition; oats all sown; some corn planted, three-fourths of the corn ground yet to be plowed; all fruit-trees covered with blossoms.

Linn.—Rains have kept farm work back; but little ground plowed for corn; wheat is fine; pastures soon ready for cattle; but little corn coming to market; old wheat about gone.

Marshall.—Oat-sowing nearly finished; wheat fine; grass growing rapidly; all crop conditions good.

Montgomery.—Oat-sowing nearly finished; some corn planted, but soil generally too wet for plowing; peaches and plums in bloom; a good half crop of peaches indicated, a light crop of plums; apples and cherries blooming; grass growing; wheat in good condition and growing rapidly.

Pottawatomie.—Wheat looks fine, all doing well, even the latest sown; plums, a few peaches, early apples, and cherries in bloom; very few peaches.

Riley.—Fine week for farm work; wheat looks fine; apples and plums full of blossoms.

Shawnee.—Good growing weather; ground in fine condition; plowing for corn; some peach blossoms; apricots and plums in blossom; pears, apples, and cherries beginning to bloom; cattle have wintered well; grass growing nicely.

Willson.—Farming very backward; little corn planted; oats look fine; wheat normal.

Woodson.—Wet ground retards field work; a little corn and oats have been planted; apple-, cherry-, and plum-trees are loaded with buds; plums have bloomed; a few peach and apricot blooms on trees.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat is in good condition, being in very good condition in most of the counties, and in the south is growing rapidly. Oat-sowing is about finished and the early sown is coming up. Corn-planting is progressing in many counties, but has been delayed in Cowley and Sumner by wet ground. Grass is starting nicely in the northern counties and growing well in the others. Barley is coming up in Barton and being sown in Rush. Gardens are doing well in Barber and Osborne. Potatoes are about planted in Barber and the early potatoes are mostly planted in Ottawa. Peaches, apricots, and plums are blooming well in the central and southern counties, and early apples and cherries in the south. Pears are in bloom in Barber, Ottawa, and Saline. Cattle are in good condition.

Barber.—Soil in good condition and weather fine for work; farmers busy listing corn; wheat and rye are fine; alfalfa growing rapidly; pastures greening up; cattle generally came through the winter in good condition; pie-plant and some garden truck on market; early apples, cherries, peaches, plums, red currants, gooseberries, and strawberries in full bloom; potato-planting about finished.

Barton.—Ground in fine condition; oats and barley sown and coming up; wheat fine; pastures green; alfalfa good—fall

A Train Load of Separators!

Twenty car loads. Two thousand two hundred and fifty De Laval Hand Separators at a value of \$225,000.00, all sold during the first ten weeks of 1903. This is the record of The Continental Creamery Company of Kansas. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars invested by Kansas dairymen in improved machinery.

Why Do They Buy The De Laval?

Simply because the dairy business has come to stay in Kansas and they want the separator which LASTS. The farmers buying these separators are selling their cream to The Continental Creamery Company. Why? Because they are better treated, are paid better prices and have the advantage of seeing their cream weighed, sampled and tested by a home man at a home station.

What Are Our Prices?

We pay three and one-half cents under New York market, NET, for butter-fat in Hand Separator cream delivered at our stations. In January we paid 24 cents, NET. In February we paid about 23 1-5 cents, NET. These prices were not beaten and our prices the year round cannot be beaten by any concern in the country. If you are not near one of our stations, twenty or more hand separator patrons in a given radius can get one. Write us or see our agents.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

DODD, DOOLEY & CO.

A. C. DOOLEY, Manager, Topeka, Kansas.
Manufacturers of PURE SOFT COPPER CABLE

Lightning Rods

Endorsed by the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas. Prices the very lowest. Send for free booklet on the Laws and Nature of Lightning and how to control it. A good man wanted in every county to handle our goods. References—100,000 farmers in Iowa and adjoining states, and the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans., Iowa.



Lightning Got There First.



Dodd, Dooley & Co. Got There First.

Homestead, Live Stock Indicator, Wallace Farmer, of Des Moines, Ia., Cashier of Bank of Topeka, Kan., and The Mail and Breeze.

oat-sowing finished; wheat in fine condition; apricots, plums, and pears in bloom, and a few peaches on uplands.

Smith.—Good growing week; wheat and rye doing well; grass starting nicely; stock doing well; apricots in bloom, good prospects; peaches alive and indications for large crop; oats all sown; alfalfa growing finely.

Stafford.—Corn-planting begun; wheat looking fine; ground in good condition for plowing.

Sumner.—Wheat growing rapidly; oats sown; but little corn planted yet; peaches and plums in bloom; apples nearly out; stock going on pasture.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is in very good condition. Oats and barley are being sown, and in Finney are coming up. Corn-planting has begun in Decatur and Trego. Alfalfa is growing well. Grass is starting nicely in the north and growing well in the south. Plum-, cherry-, and apricot-trees are beginning to bloom in Ford and shade-trees are leafing out.

Decatur.—Wheat condition A 1; grass starting nicely; alfalfa well started; barley and oats all in; corn-planting begun; ground in prime condition.

Finney.—Much more moisture in ground than usual; alfalfa has made a good start, fields are green; wheat in fine condition; much oats and barley sown and coming up nicely; range-grass well advanced.

Ford.—Subsoil in fine condition; spring work well advanced; wheat doing finely; alfalfa starting nicely, good stand; grass in low lands good pasture, upland grass growing well; plum-, cherry-, and apricot-trees beginning to bloom and shade-trees leafing rapidly; early garden truck up well.

Grant.—Ground in fine condition for cultivation; grass growing finely.

Hodgeman.—Grass beginning to look green; ground is in good working condition in most localities; rye about covers the ground; busy sowing.

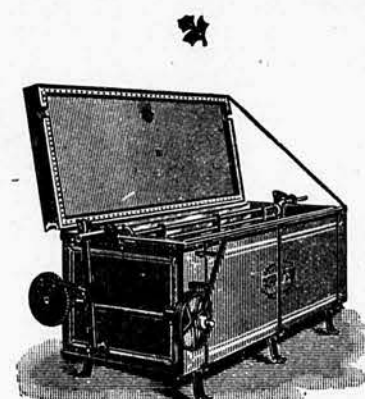
Norton.—Wheat in fine condition; much alfalfa thrashing being done, yield small; farm work begun.

Thomas.—Winter wheat and rye are in good condition; ground is fine for cultivation; spring work has been delayed.

Trego.—Wheat came through the winter in good condition; oats are about one-half sown; some corn is being listed; cattle thin and weak.

STURGES & BURN MFG. CO.,

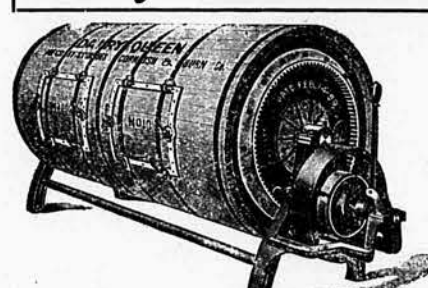
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BOYD'S CREAM RIPENER.—The Standard of America and the most successful device ever built for buttermakers. The prize-winners appreciate its merits. See No. 12.



MILK CANS.—We make them complete in every detail in our own factory. Careful, skilled mechanics and high-grade material insures constantly the quality that has made our cans famous from ocean to ocean and beyond.

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THE DAIRY QUEEN.—Combined Churn and Butterworker.—Is gaining new friends every day. It is the best. Send for No. 18. Tells all about it.

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Cheese Factory
Machinery. . .
Boilers, Engines
Etc.

The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

GONE WITH A HANDSOMER MAN.

(By request, for recitation.)

John.

I've worked in the field all day, a plowin' the "stony streak," I've scolded my team till I'm hoarse; I've tramped till my legs are weak; I've choked a dozen swears, (so's not to tell Jane fibs.) When the plow pint struck a stone and the handles punched my ribs.

I've put my team in the barn, and rubbed their sweaty coats; I've fed 'em a heap of hay and half a bushel of oats; And to see the way they eat makes me like eatin' feel, And Jane won't say to-night that I don't make out a meal.

Well said! the door is locked! but here she's left the key. Under the step, in a place known only to her and me; I wonder who's who's dyin' or dead, that she's hustled off pell-mell; But here on the table's a note, and probably this will tell.

Good God! my wife is gone! my wife is gone astray; The letter it says, "Good-bye, for I'm a going away; "I've lived with you six months, John, and so far I've been true; But I'm going away to-day with a handsomer man than you."

A han'somer man than me! Why that ain't much to say; There's han'somer men than me go past here every day. There's han'somer men than me—I ain't of the han'some kind; But a loven'er man than I was, I guess she'll never find.

Curse her! curse her! I say, and give my curses wings! May the words of love I've spoken be changed to scorpion stings! Oh, she filled my heart with joy, she emptied my heart of doubt, And now with a scratch of a pen, she lets my heart's blood out!

Curse her! curse her! say I, she'll some time rue this day; She'll some time learn that hate is a game that two can play; And long before she dies she'll grive she ever was born, And I'll plow her grave with hate, and seed it down to scorn.

As sure as the world goes on, there'll come a time when she will read the devilish heart of that han'somer man than me; And there'll be a time when he will find, as others do, That she who is false to one, can be the same with two.

And when her face grows pale, and when her eyes grow dim, And when he is tired of her and she is tired of him, She'll do what she ought to have done, and coolly count the cost; And then she'll see things clear, and know what she has lost.

And thoughts that are now asleep will wake up in her mind, And she will mourn and cry for what she has left behind; And maybe she'll sometimes long for me—for me—but not I've blotted her out of my heart, and I will not have it so.

And yet in her girlish heart there was somethin' or other she had That fastened a man to her, and wasn't entirely bad;

And she loved me a little, I think, although it didn't last; But I mustn't think of these things—I've buried 'em in the past.

I'll take my hard words back, nor make a bad matter worse; She'll have trouble enough; she shall not have my curse; But I'll live a life so square—and I will know that I can— That she always will be sorry that she went with that han'somer man.

Ah, here is her kitchen dress! it makes my poor eyes blur; It seems when I look at that, as if 'twas holdin' her. And here are her week-day shoes, and there is her week-day hat, And yonder's her weddin' gown; I wonder she didn't take that.

'Twas only this mornin' she came and called me her "dearest dear," And said I was makin' for her a regular paradise here; O God! if you want a man to sense the pains of hell, Before you pitch him in just keep him in Heaven a spell!

Good-bye! I wish that death had severed us two apart. You've lost a worshipper here, you've crushed a lovin' heart. I'll worship no woman again; but I guess I'll learn to pray, And kneel as you used to kneel, before you run away.

And if I thought I could bring my words on Heaven to bear, And if I thought I had some little influence there, I would pray that I might be, if it only could be so, As happy and gay as I was a half an hour ago.

Jane (entering).

Why, John, what a litter here! you've thrown things all around! Come, what's the matter now? and what have you lost or found? And here's my father here, a waiting for supper, too!

I've been a riding with him—he's that handsomer man than you." Ha! ha! Pa, take a seat, while I put the kettle on, And get things ready for tea, and kiss my dear old John. Why, John, you look so strange! come, what has crossed your track? I was only joking you know, I'm willing to take it back.

John (aside).

Well, now, if that ain't a joke, with rather a bitter cream! It seems as if I'd woke from a mighty tisklish dream; And I think she "smells a rat," for she smiles at me so queer, I hope she don't; good gracious! I hope they didn't hear!

'Twas one of her practical drives, she thought I'd understand! But I'll never break sod again till I get the lay of the land. But one thing's settled with me—to appreciate Heaven well. 'Tis good for a man to have some fifteen minutes of hell.

—Will M. Carleton.

How to Treat a Peddler, Being an Exposition of the Circumlocution Theory, Better Described as How Not to Do It.

It is one of my principles of conduct never to admit a peddler on any pretext whatever. But, like most people, I suppose, I do not always live up to my principles. In fact, if any piece of humanity, no matter how disreputable in appearance, comes to my door, I invariably admit him. It is impossible for me to shut the door in any one's face. This does not imply any noble or charitable impulse, but just simply easiness to be "worked." Realizing my weakness in this regard, I usually send some one else to the door when there is a person with a satchel or any suspicious-looking bundle there.

This morning, however, I was the only one in the house, and behold, a peddler! I had been drumming at the piano, so that I could not decently pretend no one was at home—a device which I sometimes resort to—so there was nothing to do but to go to the door. "But," I said to myself, "I am going to be very firm. If possible, I will freeze him with my glance"—though I have found peddlers generally very hard to freeze.

"Good morning," said I coldly, standing squarely in the stingily half-opened door.

"Good morning. Are you interested in water colors?" timidly asked the young man evidently somewhat disconcerted by the severe-looking maiden lady before him, yet determined to stick it out, if possible.

"No"—then realizing that this was a lie, I added, "That is, I do not do it."

"Well, may I show you some—please?" He was a nice little fellow, and a gentleman, so I began to weaken at once, though not visibly.

Well, he came in, of course; though I was so ungracious I know he wished he had struck the warmer atmosphere of the north pole. He was a sensitive-looking boy with face prematurely worn, and as he talked I pieced together his story from the few things he said, and the many things I guessed.

His sister, seventeen years old, is the artist, though he himself does a little of it, he modestly admitted. His business is an agency for a tea company, and he is attempting to dispose of his sister's pictures incidentally. They are an artist family, I should judge for he said he has an artist aunt in New York who is very well known as an artist. I imagined the plucky fight he is making to earn his bread at an uncongenial business—for surely an artist would not feel at home in the tea business! Perhaps he is trying to make enough to obtain further instruction for his sister. He can not be more than twenty-one or two, for there is a certain boyishness about him, yet there are heavy lines of care in his face, and the look in his eyes was not put there by happy-hearted youth. Every life has its story yet how seldom we realize it! We treat our fellows with the indifference an old sign-board inspires, and waste our tears upon the sorrows of fictitious people, or, worse yet, upon our own imaginary wrongs.

When my artist peddler left, I wanted to apologize for having been so rude—think of it! To what low estate had my resolutions fallen! I did not apologize, but directed him to a neighbor, who I knew would cheer him up after my chilly treatment, for she is always telling me some interesting story she has heard from some way-farer. Whether tramp of book agent, it makes no difference to her. She is good to them all. I tried to atone for my misbehavior on this occasion by being good to the next caller, who chanced to be a piano tuner and the most atrociously talkative fellow I ever met. I repented as much of my kindness to him as I had of my coldness to the other. What is one to do?



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For the Little Ones

ROBINS COME.

From the elm-tree's topmost bough,
Hark! the robin's early song,
Telling one and all that now
Merry spring-time hastes along;
Welcome tidings thou dost bring,
Little harbinger of spring:
Robin's come! Robin's come!

Of the winter we are weary,
Weary of its frost and snow,
Longing for the sunshine cheery
And the brooklet's gurgling flow;
Gladly then we hear thee sing
The reveller of spring:
Robin's come! Robin's come!

Ring it out o'er hill and plain,
Through the garden's lonely bowers,
Till the green leaves dance again,
Till the air is sweet with flowers;
Wake the cowslip by the rill,
Wake the yellow daffodill,
Robin's come! Robin's come!

—W. W. Caldwell.

Resurrection.

LAURA I. BARTLETT.

See him! Don't touch him! He'll bite!"

"Oh, step on him and smash him," said 10-year-old Ned.

"Ned, I'm surprised!" said mama, who had come out unobserved.

"Oh, its nothing but a worm."

"Yes, but a worm that will turn to something beautiful and live another life, if it has an opportunity. Where did it come from?"

"The kids found some milk-weed cradles and it was on one of those; Robbie brushed it off onto the walk." Picking up a piece of milk-weed plant that had been thrown away by one of the boys, mama placed a leaf in front of it and the caterpillar crawled upon it and soon began eating voraciously. Mama then found a large, cracked glass fruit jar, useless for canning, put the caterpillar and plant into it and covered the top with netting. Perfectly satisfied with plenty to eat, plenty of air, warmth and light, it did not try once to escape, and now that it was shut up the children watched it without fear.

"See its horns," said one. "Two on each end, and his coat is yellow, black and white striped, with the stripes going round like rings." "Yes, and the different colored stripes are very narrow and even," said another. "When will it turn to something beautiful, mama? It does nothing but eat, eat all the time; I should think he would be sick instead of beautiful," said Ned, who had had a little experience in that line.

"Oh, no," said mama, "he will never eat more than he needs."

The next morning at mama's suggestion he was given fresh leaves and soon one of the children called, "Oh, oh! He's cracking open! He's eaten so much, he's dying, isn't he?"

"Watch, wait and see," said mama. Little by little he pushed or worked off his old skin and when it dropped, with the head covering fastened to it, there was much amazement, for the caterpillar was alive, with a new, bigger and brighter coat than before.

"Was he sick?" asked one? "Oh, no!" was mama's reply. "He grew too large for his old coat and had to have a new one."

"He did not have to buy it, did he? It grew; will he do that again?"

"I do not know," answered mama. "He changes his coat three or four times while a caterpillar; perhaps this is the last time."

After six or seven days more of hot August weather the caterpillar stopped eating and began crawling around as though dissatisfied; mama knew what

it meant, but only said, "Let's put this stick in and see if he will crawl on to it."

This seemed to satisfy him and the next time the children looked there was a cry "Oh, he's hung himself and can't get away! See, mama, his head is glued to the stick! and he is curled up and can't get away. Let me help him loose!"

"No, indeed. All he wants now is to be let alone; stay here and watch him."

Soon another cry was heard from the children, "He's cracking open again! He's cracking open on the back of his head! Soon he'll push that coat off."

In a short time his contortions were over; the skin dropped and there hung a beautiful emerald green chrysalis with gold spots and bands; one child called it a grave; another a cradle; and one said, "He knew he was going to die and buried himself."

"But he is not buried," replied mama, "he's hung up."

"Isn't he dead? He does not move, and he has no mouth, nor eyes, nor feet."

"You will not need to bring him any more food, will you! and surely he can not crawl away," said mama, as she saw wonder and amazement expressed on all their faces—even Ned's, who replied to the rebuke that had been given him on the first morning for wanting it smashed by saying, "Oh, it's nothing but a worm!"

"Suppose we take the stick out now and hang it in the sunshine in the window," was the next suggestion of the one who was directing their observations.

"It will spoil, won't it?" "Yes, if it is dead," replied she. "If it is alive, it will not; we can tell in that way," and so it was decided to hang it in the window.

When papa came to lunch he was as much surprised at what had taken place as the children had been and exclaimed, "What a mystery! I've read of such things, but always thought it was an old woman's story; is there another chapter?"

"Mama, you must not tell him if you will not us; you keep telling us to wait and see."

"All right," replied papa. "I suppose I'll have to wait too, but if it takes so long a time for a little thing like a caterpillar to turn to something beautiful, I think we had all better stop and think which way we are turning, hadn't we?" and he was gone.

One, two, three, yes nine days passed and still the chrysalis remained apparently unchanged, but on the morning of the eleventh day the children noticed that it was turning dark.

"Watch it carefully," remarked mama, and she did not hasten breakfast as papa was in no hurry and she knew the important moment was near at hand.

"Oh, it's turning black and orange!" Speaking to her husband who followed her, mama and papa reached the window just in time to see the thin transparent covering break and an orange and black butterfly, with limp folded wings, crawl out of, and then upon the broken covering. A second only it rested, then began inflating its wings with a liquid, which came from no one could tell where, but several crops fell on Ned's hand and was slightly colored. When the wings were sufficiently full, it waved them up and down several times, walked around on the old shell a few times, then all at once raised its wings and flew away, lighting on a vine in another part of the room.

"The Resurrection!" exclaimed papa. "It turned to something beautiful

and came out of its grave, didn't it?" said Robbie, and there was silence.—
Pets and Animals.

The Home Circle.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

THE GOOD OLD HYMNS.

There's lots o' music in 'em, the hymns of long ago;
An' when some gray-haired brother sings the ones I used to know,
I sorter want to take a hand—I think o' days gone by.
"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand, and cast a wistful eye."

There's lots o' music in 'em—those dear, sweet hymns of old,
With visions bright of lands of light and shining streets of gold;
And I hear 'em ringing—singing, where memory dreaming stands,
"From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands."

They seem to sing forever of holler, sweeter days,
When the lilies of the love of God bloomed white in all the ways;
And I want to hear their music from the old-time meetin's rise,
Till "I can read my title clear to mansions in the skies."

We hardly needed singin' books in them old days; we knew
The words, the tunes of every one, the dear old hymn-book through!
We had no blaring trumpets then, no organs built for show;
We only sang to praise the Lord "from whom all blessings flow."

An' so I love the dear old hymns, and when my time shall come—
Before the light has left me and my singin' lips are dumb—
If I can only hear 'em then, I'll pass, without a sigh,
To "Canaan's fair and happy land, where my possessions lie."
—F. L. Stanton, in Atlantic Constitution.

Mental Development in the Home.

MRS. N. L. TEVIS. READ BEFORE BERRYTON FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Man is an animal. He is endowed with one thing that lifts him above the swine and cattle, and makes him king of all creatures. That one thing is a mind capable of development. This mind is three-fold, being made up of three distinct parts: the conscience, the intellect, and the will. These parts must be symmetrically developed; for if any one is neglected the individual is dwarfed.

For example: Educate the intellect and the will, neglecting the conscience, and the product is a rascal. Again, develop the conscience and will, neglecting the intellect, and you have a fanatic. Farther, educate the conscience and the intellect without the will and you have an engine without a governor; an individual who is of no more use than a weather-cock. He simply indicates the direction the wind is blowing.

But let all three parts be proportionately educated and the higher the degree of development, the more nearly does the individual approach the divine Master, in whose image he was created.

When should this development begin? White, the great mathematician and educator, tells us that for an individual to attain the highest development his education must begin five hundred years before he is born. This is a thought to be seriously considered. How many men are there who are striving in every way to improve the grade of their hogs, horses, and cattle, and yet seem perfectly contented that their children be scrubs!

However, our subject deals with development in the home, so we must pass on, yet we certainly must grant it a fact that every child has the right to be well born.

The development of a child's mind is like the fruition of a tree. It can not be accomplished by one day's sunshine. But first appears the tiny bud, then the delicate blossom, next the little green germ, which through many days of sunshine and rain gradually grows until at gathering time we have the perfect fruit. So with the child. The development of the mind can not be crowded into the few years of its school life. But it begins in the cradle and continues to the grave.

When given to the parents, the tiny embryo mind is enveloped in such a bed of tender coverings that its existence is scarcely discernable. How soon it begins its unfolding! With what care, patience, and continual vigilance this unfolding must be watched! No evil germ must be allowed to take root; while all the innumerable virtues that make a noble character must be unfolded to the light.

Evil habits have been compared to a banyan tree, that sends roots downward from its branches; each of which

becomes as large as the parent trunk, till from a single fault one has a forest of them. But if the parent trunk be wholly good each new trunk will be a virtue.

Let the first branch to take root from that embryo mind be obedience. Do not allow a child, though a mere babe, to develop a trait—though it appear ever so cunning at first and cause you to laugh at the little show of willfulness—that if persisted in will grow till it brings the blush to your cheeks and the ache to your heart. In striving for the development of the child mind we are too apt to overlook the beauty of the commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother." Yet it is the basis of good citizenship. Let obedience be properly developed in the home and from it will develop the roots of respect to parents, respect to the aged, respect to instructors, a due regard for the feelings and opinions of others, respect for law and reverence for God.

A second branch is carefulness. Carefulness is an index to success. Carelessness is an index to failure. Companions of carefulness are order and neatness. Companions of carelessness are disorder and slovenliness. Carefulness is a preserver of property, carelessness a destroyer.

The time to begin to teach a child carefulness is when he comes into possession of his first toy. Never allow him to destroy his playthings. When he begins to grow careless with them, put them away for a time; when he gets them again he will prize them as when new. As the child grows older make his responsible for the care of his own things. At no time allow one child to destroy the possessions of another. If he should do so, let him make just amends by surrendering something of his.

There is another thing of which we should teach our children to be careful. Of all the possessions of mankind, I believe it to be the most abused and wasted; yet it is our most valuable possession. That is time. Some people are always in a hurry. They go about everything with a bustle and a rush. Watch them for a time. What do they accomplish? Very little. They undertake an innumerable number of things but complete nothing. Again there are persons who make no commotion about their work. They are seldom in a hurry, yet their work is done in the proper season. If you have an appointment with such a person, he is at the place at the appointed time; not half an hour before time; neither does he come bustling in an hour late, explaining that he was "so rushed he couldn't get around earlier." What is the difference between these people? Simply one does not know how to utilize his time; the other does.

Have the child learn when he has anything to do it must be done at the proper time and completed before it is left. When he goes on an errand he must return in due season. When he starts to school see that he is there on time always, neither must he loiter on his return home.

Equal in importance to the value of time is industry. Let us teach our children to work. There is dignity in labor, an honor gained from a task well done. It is honest endeavor, persistent effort to do the best possible under any and all circumstances, scattering seeds of love and kindness along life's pathway, aspiring to be of use in the world that make life a success. No one can live a true life who measures its worth by what others do or say. One of the greatest triumphs for an ambitious youth is to learn to be content with doing good, honest work. Contentment after doing one's best brings poise and sweetness into life.

As a companion of other virtues do not neglect truth. Children are imaginative. They revel in fables, fairy tales and make believes. This is all right. It is child nature to deal with images rather than realities. But there is a vast difference between imagination and falsehood. If a child seeks to wilfully deceive you he is not drawing on his imagination and he knows it. Develop a frank truthfulness in the child and honesty will mark the man.

Another embryo branch is love. Love should be the ruling hand in all discipline. There is no greater refiner of character; no surer destroyer of evil. The roots of love are: cheerfulness, generosity, forgiveness, justice, hope, patriotism.

The mind that lies sunny to the world, that radiates light and scatters darkness, is of more value to civilization than a dozen selfish, sordid millionaires. Of what advantage is love in the home? It means opening wider the doors of opportunity to those about

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you; it means encouragement, inspiration, and helpfulness to those who are struggling to get up in the world; it means a wider outlook upon life, a truer measure of real values. If you do not possess it you have missed the higher meaning of life; you have failed to catch the keynote of the great harmony of the universe.

For centuries nations struggled and fought for liberty. Its principles are now established. They are recognized by every civilized nation. What is the coming principle to be implanted among all people? It is love. The keynote was sounded and the chord was struck by our own beloved land, when to Spain she said: "Stay your hand. You have trampled on mankind long enough." The world looked and asked, "Why was this done?" The answer went abroad, "For love—for love of humanity."

And when a tragic death struck down the man who was then standing at the helm of our Nation, the whole world joined hands with us and dropped a tear over a beloved memory. The love which William McKinley bore to humanity will shine far down history's pages.

While in our homes we are sowing the seeds of virtue in the hearts of our children, let the intellect be cultivated by good reading. Even before the little ones are able to read for themselves, take a little time and read to them. Give them fables, fairy tales, and Bible stories. It gives them something to think about. When they are old enough to read, let them subscribe for a good child's paper. Give them history, biography, books of travel, adventure, and fiction; selecting for them the good, that which will give them higher ideals and nobler views of life. Encourage the child in reading aloud and help him to read understandingly. Many a child does not enjoy reading simply because he is a poor reader. This difficulty can be overcome by some patient work.

Hand in hand with education comes the need for culture. The country boy or girl often feels awkward in the company of the cultured. This need

not be. Our boys and girls need refinement. It is their need and privilege to have beauty in their homes, and a cultivated sense of the beautiful to enjoy it. I have heard people encourage the putting up of advertisements, pictures of renowned actors, and such things to brighten the walls. Such decorations might have been admissible in the early period of civilization, but the day for such crude decorations are past. They give the young mind a taste for the gaudy and showy, not for the artistic and beautiful. Good books, beautiful pictures and fragrant flowers are not beyond your reach. Their cost is but little. Encourage the child to save his nickels and dimes and dimes and get for his own room a beautiful plant or picture, rather than spend it for candy and gum. Have him feel there is something more required to satisfy the higher life of mankind than that which goes into the stomach.

The child who has learned to love the glory of the sunset, the beauty of the landscape, the delicate loveliness of the rose, has acquired that which adds much to the highest things of life and fills its barren spots with beauty.

If in our homes we strive diligently to cultivate in our children a noble character, to soften their hearts with love, to broaden their minds by reading the best thoughts, to lift them above the gross by an atmosphere of refinement and culture; then from the rising generation we may expect

"Men, tall men, broad men
Men with noble hearts and true
Who know the right and dare to do."

A Self-supporting Agricultural College.

There has come to our desk a picture which bears this explanatory inscription, "Faculty of the Only Self-supporting Agricultural College in the World," and it would be hard to find a finer-looking faculty. They range in age from five or six years to fifty, one would say, and each member is the head of some particular branch of agricultural science. For instance, one small "professor" is a specialist in pet stock; a diminutive member, who looks as if he might pull the cat's tail, or

drive the plow, according as he felt moved, bears the high-sounding title of "general utility." There is the dean, and his wife, the treasurer; the professor of agronomy of swineology, and of dairy husbandry. The important subject of domestic science with an assistant, is represented, as also are the creamery and poultry departments. Altogether, there are twelve members of the faculty.

It is, in fact, one large family, whose pupils are each other, whose college and campus are their own farm home and fertile acres.

As we look at the picture we are filled with pride, not that there is one fine family who value their profession and rejoice in its breadth and variety of practice but that this is but one of the many "self-supporting agricultural colleges" in Kansas, all of which are filling their posts of usefulness faithfully and understandingly.

Club Department.

Clubs for Conversation.

We are glad to introduce to you this week "The Woman's Club," of Logan. It has evidently thrived since its birth, for it is little more than a year old, yet has a very large membership. It is somewhat different from the other clubs whose history we have given, in that it has no prescribed program for each meeting. Yet its semi-monthly considerations of current events must be excellent discipline for mind and tongue, and the informality of its discussions must be delightful. The disastrous little diversion of gossip would have no place among these thoughtful and purposeful women, we would venture to assert. May success attend them in their noble purpose to endow their town with a public library! We know of a "Conversation Club" whose object is to train its members to the use of their tongues in cultivated conversation. It is composed of both men and women, and meets in the evening. At each meeting one person is chosen to name the subject of the evening's talk. Then there begins an informal discussion, sometimes in groups, as they chance to divide; again all together, or once more with a readjustment groups, as one engages another in debate. This is spoken of as one of the most charming clubs in the town and the members have a poise and a general information that are enviable.

"The Woman's Club."

MRS. MABEL H. POMEROY, LOGAN, PHILLIPS COUNTY, KANSAS.

Our club was organized January 2, 1902, for this purpose, to assist in building up a public library in the city of Logan; also, for mutual benefit and growth in general intelligence and social enjoyment. The club numbers forty-three members, having joined the Sixth District Federation in February. They have no regular course of study and could be fittingly called the "Current Events Club," as they always consider current events at every session. They meet fortnightly at the homes of the members. Each member volunteers to take charge of the public library at some time during the year, keeping it open for exchange of books every Saturday afternoon and evening during the time for which she volunteers her services. The library is at present time in the front room in the bank of Logan; but the club lives in hopes of possessing a home of its own before many years. They have started a "sinking fund" for future possibilities. Each member is an enthusiastic club woman, the very purpose for which they are working keeping the members imbued with ardor for work. They let nothing interfere that would hinder the accomplishment of their aim. They are indeed an enthusiastic young member of the sisterhood of clubs.

The Program and Line of Work.

MRS. IDA M. FERRIS, DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLUB, OSAGE, KANS.

Among the things necessary to be done in the early stages of the forming of a club is to arrange an order of business whereby the president may guide the club hour with systematic arrangement. At the hour appointed the president calls the club to order and asks the secretary to read the minutes of previous meeting and to call the roll of members, who respond to their names with quotations from authors, poets, anecdotes, current events, recipes for cooking, household hints, a song, an original speech, or a poem—whatever the program for the

day may designate. An enjoyable half hour is usually spent in this way. Then follows the program of music, recitations, select reading, and papers, with discussion on some household topic—bread-making, led by the two best bread-makers in the country, followed by a general discussion of the subject (one at a time, however), or housecleaning, gardening, poultry-raising, or some one of the thousand and one topics that are helpful in the home.

After the program is finished the president calls for unfinished business and the election of new members, reports of committees, then new business, applications for membership, and the arrangement for socials, entertainments, or whatever may come up before a club for action.

After a dainty lunch served by the hostess, every woman goes home feeling refreshed in body and mind.

Many men will oppose the club and some women will, too, but never mind; keep on in the even tenor of your way and you will win. I have yet to learn of a country club that has been abandoned after having met for one season. The men will be won over when, after you have been to club you come home and make something new and real good to eat that you have learned how to do at the club; and when you can make more butter and better butter and be more successful in poultry-raising on account of something you learned at the club, he will see that it does pay more than the 25 cents worth.

Then, too, take your young lady daughters along and have them join the club. We have a ruling that a young lady who joins the club pays a fee of only 10 cents where the mother belongs. When the mother does not belong she pays the 25 cents. Put the girls on the program with recitation and music, and papers on United States history or constitution, or any school topic with which they are familiar. When meeting at the home where there are little girls put them on the program. What they all learn and give the club during the summer can be utilized in an entertainment and supper which can be in the fall for the benefit of the Sunday school, or the preacher, for school library, or to paper and decorate the school-house, or build a fence around the cemetery, or something else of a civic nature.

During July and August it is best to have but one meeting in the month. It is haying time and the men will appreciate your sacrifice. There might be two ice cream socials, one each month. If there is nothing of a civic nature to provide for where you can ask admittance fee you can have them just the same for the club members and their families at the home of some member. The men will be sure to enjoy it. A picnic for the club families and a few invited guests will make another social event which will be thoroughly enjoyable.

One good way by which the board may determine where the club will meet is to take the name of the club members and make an alphabetical list and take them as they come on the list. Take the almanac and find the date of the meetings and write the date of meeting and hostess name, then arrange the programs according to the place. Put some member of the family on program if possible. If they have an organ arrange for music. If possible, put the majority of those on the program who live near, so there will be less failures to respond. Arrange a program for every meeting in the year (club year). If you do not feel like hiring them printed in a year-book, it will be a nice job for the girls to get together and make copies, one

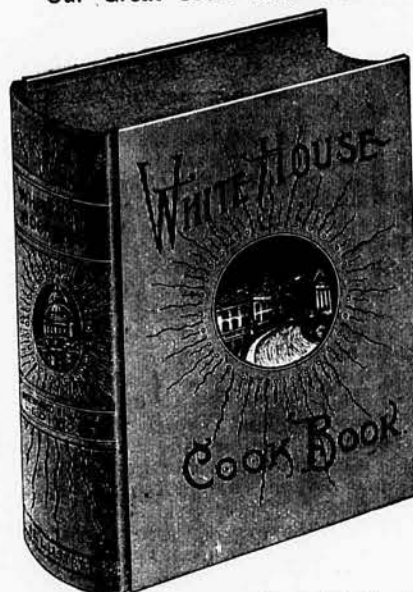
for each family. It can hang up under the clock shelf with the almanac, and every member can always tell when the next meeting is to be and what the program will be, and know when they are to take part long enough ahead to be prepared.

Organize and get to work, anyway, and you will be astonished at the improvement you will make even in one year; and when you become strong enough organize into counties, and the county is of itself a member of the State. Every woman will then be in direct touch with clubs of the State and Nation.

We are not writing these articles for the benefit of city clubs who have had years of experience; yet I can remember when one of the best, gilt-edged clubs in the State hardly knew what to do next. Nor am I writing for the benefit of the few country clubs like our own who have waded through difficult experience, but to the farmers' wives who need and desire information on how to organize a club, and will be glad of any information that will help. Do not have the programs too long. One town club we know of died early of too much program.

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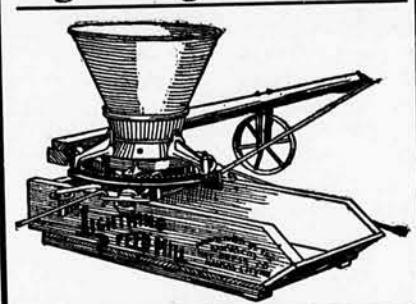
Indications point to an unprecedented rush to the marvelous agricultural regions of the Northwest, and thousands of homeseekers from all parts of the East are already on their way to take up Government lands, or purchase them outright.

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The Poland-China.

(Continued from page 437.)

tory that seems authentic is 1812, in which year Dr. Martin of Kentucky said his father imported from England a boar, and Mr. Cephas Holloway says the colony of Shakers introduced a boar and three sows, called "Big China" in Warren County, Ohio, from Philadelphia, "one of the sows being sandy and the other sows and boar being white." Where no doubt the sandy and white spots that appear now came from.

It also seems authentic and agreed to by all swine historians that Warren County, Ohio, was the place where the present Poland-China originated.

The above-named Big China was the same as the swine called in Maryland Grass Breed. Next we find in 1839 a Mr. Poston living just a little south of Warren County and in Kentucky bought some swine known as Bedfords or Woburns which breed no doubt had a great deal to do in starting the present Poland-China breed for one special reason that the present breeders of the Poland-China are fighting the very defects set out in the description of said breed. Dr. Martin describes them as follows: "The average one has fine head, neck and ear, the latter somewhat rounded and bearing forward and outward; shoulder generally good; generally a sinking behind the shoulder, back otherwise good and slightly arched; very broad ribs, supporting the belly more than is common in any other breed; the loin splendid, but high above the shoulder to a very great degree; the rump drooping rather suddenly; the ham large but not as thick as it ought to be; twist fair; flank, in some good, others sadly tucked; the legs generally so good as to resemble the deer."

Right following this we find where a gentleman imported some large white hogs. One weighed 1,160 pounds.

In 1832 a gentleman from Ohio writes: "Hogs here have been improved by cross of China and Calcutta breeds. We now have Byfield, Swiss and Russian. Of these three the Russian is least profitable, being small and too fat to breed well, when crossed with other stock make good swine, but not equal to the Swiss or Byfield."

The Swiss is described as of a dark brown color, of medium size and large bone.

The above statement is the first I can find where the Swiss is mentioned also the Byfield, which was a beautiful white hog, ears small and pointing to the nose; broad back, deep chest, large jaw, short nose, dished face and thin hair.

Next we find in the Poland-China locality is the Irish Grazer, named from their thrift and rustling proclivities. They were white, with only an occasional sandy spot which appeared about the eyes.

Next we find the old-fashioned spotted Berkshire and what was then the improved China, Spotted China and the crosses of Grazer and Berkshire.

The crossings and recrossings of these different breeds brought forth the starting point of the present-day Poland-China.

In summing up the foregoing, I can only repeat the report made to the National convention by Mr. Milliken, which report was adopted unanimously and is as follows, to-wit:

"The history of the breed of swine known as the Poland-China is as follows:

"In the early history of swine breeding in the Miami valley, in Ohio, it is clear, from the best written authorities available, and from oral testimony, that there were two breeds, which to a great extent had been profitably crossed with the common bristled breed of the country. These were the Russian and Byfield breeds. The Bedford breed is also named in connection with the other two. To what extent it was used, can not now readily be determined.

"In 1816, we have positive proof from an unquestioned source, that the Shakers of Union Village, situated in Warren County, Ohio, and being four miles from Monroe, in Butler County, purchased at Philadelphia one boar and three sows of what was at the time believed to be pure China. They were represented to be either imported or the immediate descendants of imported stock. They were called 'Big China hogs.' These animals were the first China hogs ever brought into southwestern Ohio. Subsequently other China hogs were introduced and extensively used. The Shakers and other judicious breeders in Warren and Butler Counties continued to use the breeds at command, and produced by repeated crosses a hog of exceeding fine quali-

ties, for that period, which was generally known as the 'Warren County hog.' These hogs continually increasing in good qualities, and the very best specimens were carefully and interchangeably used, so as to make the best crosses.

"Such was the progress that had been made in forming the groundwork of a good specimen of a hog. This condition of the breed continued until about the year of 1835 or 1836, when Mr. Munson Beach, of Warren County, first introduced the Berkshire which was obtained from C. N. Bement, of the State of New York; other lots of Berkshires continued to flow into the Miami valley until about 1841.

"The Berkshire blood was liberally introduced into the stock existing in, not only southwestern Ohio, but in Kentucky also. Crossing with the Berkshire was almost exclusively done until about 1838 or 1839, when Mr. Wm. Neff of Cincinnati imported some choice specimens of the Irish Grazer. This breed soon grew into high favor, and as a consequence, was liberally used in making crosses with the best specimens of the crosses previously made. This intermingling of blood, this crossing of breeds, continued for some time. In a few years, however, the use of the purer blooded Berkshire was entirely discontinued, and there were no further importations made of the Irish Grazer. The breeders of swine in the Miami valley settled down to the conviction that the basis of a good breed of hogs had been established, and that in the future judicious and discriminating breeders could use, and if necessary modify, the material used so as to meet the highest demands of the public. For more than three years no new blood has been introduced into our breed, and no effort made to obtain a new supply of the blood of either breed previously used.

"Thus, we have a breed thoroughly established, of fixed characteristics, of fine style, and unquestioned good qualities, which can be relied upon for the production of a progeny of like qualities and character."

Now as to the standard of excellence. I will give as briefly as possible the present accepted description:

"Head—Broad and smooth between and above eyes, slightly dished face, tapering gradually to nose; lower jaw wide; mouth and nose neat and even; head short but not stubby or 'pug' shape.

"Eyes—Bright, lively, clear and free from wrinkled or fat surroundings.

"Ears—Fine and soft, standing up at the base, gracefully bending and dropping two-thirds to tip (that is about one-third of the ear, at tip should drop) inclined outward.

"Neck—Wide, deep, short and nicely arched.

"Jowl—Full, large, firm, carrying fullness well back to shoulder and brisket.

"Shoulders—Broad, deep, full; not extending above line of back.

"Chest—Large, cylindrical and roomy, indicating large cavity for the vital organs which should give large girth back of the shoulders.

"Back—Broad, and slightly arched, even width from shoulders to hams, free from lumps, creases or ridges; smooth, even surface, broad on top with deep layer of flesh; remembering that a great, broad back well rounded with flesh, well sprung rib with hams broad, full, deep and well rounded, are the most important and leading characteristics of this breed.

"Loins—Broad, full, and on even line with back.

"Sides—Full, firm and deep, carrying size well down and back.

"Belly and flank—Belly wide, straight and full and the flank being full and low making about straight line with lower part of the body.

Feet and legs—Legs medium length;

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straight; set well apart and squarely under the body; tapering; well muscled above knee and hock; bone firm, and of fine texture but not small; pasterns short, firm and upright; feet short, firm, tough and free from defects.

"Tail—Well set on, small, tapering and carried in a curl.

"Coat—Fine, smooth, straight, laying close to the body.

"Color—Black, with white tip of tail; little white just above feet and a little in face.

"Size—Good size with large bone but not rough.

"Action—Vigorous, easy, active and graceful.

"Condition—Healthy and mellow to touch and fat evenly laid on.

"Disposition—Quiet and gentle.

"Symmetry—Even and harmonious development of all the foregoing points.

"I described the hams and ribs in connection with the back."

I can not close without saying that for a great deal of the above history I am indebted to that loyal and true advocate of pure-bred stock and one of the stockmen and farmers' best friends, our honorable secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, the Hon. F. D. Coburn.

The Duroc-Jersey.

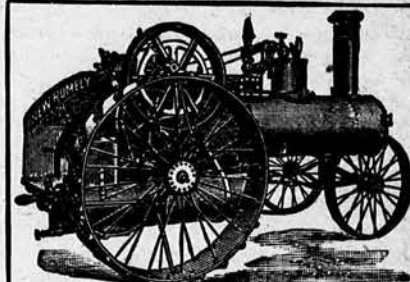
BY D. TROTT, ABILENE, KANS.

It does not seem to be known positively nor have we any way to find out where the Duroc-Jersey hog originated. But we find that the red hog was known in England a great many years ago, and no doubt early importations of the red hog from that country gave to this country the foundation upon which the Duroc-Jersey has been built, and that foundation has proven itself good and solid.

They were known in New York and New Jersey early in the last century. Care was taken to keep the breed pure over a century ago, but the care as to selection of breeders and mating the same in order to improve the quality, was not so much exercised till later. The name of the reds at that time was Jersey Reds in New Jersey. Perhaps they had other names in other localities. The name Duroc was given them by a Mr. Fink of New York, who bought a pair of a party, and named them after the noted horse, Duroc, which he saw when purchasing the reds. From that time on the name Duroc-Jersey has stuck to them.

About twenty years ago, an association was formed to promote the success of the breed. An association was incorporated a little later which, with its ups and downs has proven a success and is now in a prosperous condition. There are now two recording associations, one in this great West and one farther East, and both are prosperous.

One of the principal claims made for the Duroc-Jerseys in the early days was that of hardness and strong constitution. They seemed to have resisted disease and lived while so many of other breeds died around them. In fact, some went so far as to call them "Cholera-Proof Hogs." Another claim was that they would live and grow on hay while others would starve to death.

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THEY ARE LIGHT DRAFT IDEALS

Both claims, perhaps, are a little exaggerated. The writer was induced to give them a trial after reading and hearing of their many good qualities, and that at a time when that dread disease cholera was sweeping so many Eastern herds.

At that time they were strange looking animals in comparison to what we have to-day, both as to color and general make-up. They were laughed at and ridiculed; still they lived through it, and many who seemed to be their enemies at first are now their greatest friends. They have proven themselves friends to many, and very many can point to the Duroc-Jersey as being the cause of their success with hogs. Unless the general farmer succeeds in his undertaking, the failure is felt by others. The farmer's success with the Duroc-Jerseys in growing them for market has made a success of the breed, for many a farmer who failed with other breeds through some cause, has made a grand success with the reds.

We are all after the dollars and cents, and every undertaking that leaves a fair profit after expenses are paid is a profitable undertaking, and we are very apt to drop that which is not profitable and stick to the profitable after proving it such. As said, many made a success with the Duroc-Jerseys who failed with others. This success stimulated breeders who were making every effort possible to improve the quality as well as to keep all the good points possible. Those who were possessed with sticktoitiveness stuck all the closer to their choice.

The Duroc-Jerseys of to-day are handsome animals in comparison to the old timers. Breeders may well feel proud of their success. While improving the quality as feeders, we have tried to retain all of their other good qualities. Instead of taking two years to get them marketable, they are ready now at any age from six months and upward. In the place of a thin, slab-sided, cat-hammed, hollow-backed, droop-shouldered, long-nosed, big-eared animal, we now have them with large hams, deep bodies, wide, nicely arched, strong backs, good shoulders and heart girth, short faces and small fancy ears. Anything that produces pleasure is profitable, and there is certainly more pleasure in viewing our Duroc-Jerseys of to-day than those of years ago when the breed was in its infancy. Color and shape combined is a pleasant thing to view.

A few of the claims we still make for the Duroc-Jerseys after so many years of effort through thick and thin, with its ups and downs, are:

First—Their hardness and strong constitution. A failure here would be a failure altogether. This we have, and this we try to hold. They are a healthy animal.

Second—They are great breeders, as so many can testify to-day. As mothers they excel, as they are very careful of their family. They supply a goodly quantity of nourishment for their young which gives them a good start in this unfriendly world towards the pork barrel, the hog's haven of rest.

Third—Little pigs are strong at birth and soon learn to take care of themselves and keep out of danger. I have known pigs of other breeds to lay around for hours after birth before looking for their teat. Not so with the little reds. They start for the teat the first thing, and soon fill up. They are great rustlers and make lots of growth on weeds and grass in summer and alfalfa hay in winter.

Now, we as breeders have many things to guard against. We must not become careless. Our efforts must be continuously upward and onward. We must be careful of our selection of breeders. Careful in the study of mating to keep up and improve what we have, both as to constitution and feeding qualities. We must be careful in the feeding and care of breeders. Raise them on the kind of food that will not ruin their breeding qualities, for ten pigs to a litter are of much more value than two to a litter. It is easy to get careless, but when we do we will fall behind. Whatever we do we must strive to hold what we have and add thereto all the good we may gather from experience.

A Duroc-Jersey should have a short, dished face, medium heavy ears, short neck, good shoulders, large, deep chest, medium width back, slightly arched, deep sides, good straight under lines, hams and rump broad and full, strong bone of medium size, legs medium short, cherry red in color, and they should be active and of a quiet disposition.

Our experience through life is sometimes peculiar, and we often meet with some very peculiar people. Some think because a hog is red it is a pure-



bred Duroc-Jersey, or if it is black it is a pure Berkshire; the same with cattle.

I knew a man some years ago—I know him yet, for he is still alive. He owned a white-faced bull. Some people think a white-faced bull is a pure Hereford. This man thought his was more than that. The sire of this man's bull was three-fourths Hereford and his dam one-half Hereford, so he thought his bull contained more Hereford blood than a pure-bred, for, says he, three-fourths and one-half is five-quarters, and a pure-bred has only four quarters, so my bull has five quarters pure Hereford blood. He thought it took deep thinking to find it out.

I saw another man who owned a white sow. She raised a litter of pigs for him from a Berkshire boar the half of which were white, the others black. This man thought the whites were pure Chester-Whites, and the blacks pure Berkshires, and did not seem to know the difference, for he tried to sell them as pure-breeds.

Another man saw some red hogs at the stock yards on their way to market. They were culls from the writer's herd. This man offered the buyer others in trade from those culls and got them. He got some pigs from them from a scrub boar, and said they were from Mr. So-and-So's stock, and tried to sell them as such. They were nothing but culls all round. Cull father and cull mother; so the pigs were doubly culls. Honesty's not much; so color is not all. Pure, undefiled blood of the highest quality is the thing to strive for, and we must be sure we get it whether in a Hereford bull or a Duroc-Jersey hog. A white face does not always indicate a pure Hereford neither does a red hog always indicate a pure Duroc-Jersey. Blood is strong. Half-breeds will often have the desired color, but what of the blood?

Crookedness often injures the breed. Many a half-breed has been sold for a pure-bred because it had the color, both in cattle and hogs, and this is where people are often disappointed. The progeny from such animals is not what they expected.

The Berkshire.

BY G. W. BERRY, MANAGER HOG DEPARTMENT, SUNNY SLOPE FARM, EMPORIA, KANS., INSTRUCTOR IN SWINE JUDGING, STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KANS.

I shall not depend upon tradition and obscure and unreliable evidence in the attempt to determine the origin of Berkshire swine. History describes the breed as well established in England 125 years ago, similar in size, form, color and markings to the best bred herds of the present time.

Mr. A. B. Allen that pioneer importer and breeder, who, as long ago as 1841, visited England, perambulated Berks and contiguous shires at various times in every direction, in company with several intelligent breeders of that country, in an elaborate essay, writes:

"Several aged men on my first visit to England in 1841, informed me that they had known there from earliest childhood improved swine of the same type, as I found them then. But the most particular and apparently reliable account I was able to obtain, was from Mr. Westgrove of Pickney Green, Bysham, who told me that his father possessed them as early as the year 1780 in as great perfection as the best then existing." Mr. Allen concludes that "it would have taken some years back of 1780 to begin a new breed of swine and get it up to a fixed type at that period."

Mr. Heber Humfrey, secretary of the British Berkshire society, in an article tracing the identity of the breed to the beginning of the last century, says: "The points of color thought desirable in those days seem to correspond with our present markings, a dash of white in the face, four white feet, a white tip to the tail, a few white hairs on one or both elbows, also a patch some-

where under the throat. These distinctive markings, on a black ground, were characteristic of the breed." In speaking of cross breeds Mr. Humfrey says: "It is a matter of certainty that they were never used in any of the herds of that time that were carefully bred. If they were, it would come out occasionally now."

Mr. Allen's description of the Berkshire as seen by him in England in 1841 is remarkable: "Snout and head fine, rather short but larger in proportion to the body in the male than in the female, and with a bolder and more determined expression; face, dished and broad between the eyes; jaws, full or thinner according to the fancy of the breeder; ears, small, thin and upright, inclining a little forward; neck, short and rather full in the throat, and harmoniously swelling to the shoulders; chest, broad and deep; back, broad and moderately arched; rump, nearly level with it; body, of good length and depth, round with well-sprung ribs, and straight along the sides and under the belly; shoulders, above all in the boar, extra thick yet sloping smoothly to the body; hams, broad, round, deep and so thick through from side to side, particularly in the sow and barrow, that standing directly behind, except when pretty fat, the sides of the body are scarcely perceptible between them and the shoulders; legs, fine, strong, of moderate length and set rather wide apart; feet, small with clear tough hoofs; tail, slender and well set with handsome curl near the rump; bones, fine and of an ivory-like grain and hardness; offal, very light in comparison to weight of the carcass; hair, fine, soft and silky, no bristles even in the boar; skin, thin and mellow with elastic handling of flesh beneath; quick and spirited in movement; stylish in carriage, and in the boar more especially bold and imposing in presence."

The first importation to this country of which we find a record, was made in 1823, by an English farmer who settled in New Jersey. The next were imported in 1832 by an English farmer who settled in New York. Subsequent importations were made into various parts of the country in 1833 and 1839, and in 1841 Mr. Allen imported into New York upward of 40 head. Prior to and during the civil war breeders lost interest and the breed retrograded in America, and dwindled into what has been called the "Small Berkshire."

The later importations of the improved breed are styled the "Large English Berkshire," as distinguished from the descendants of the early importations and known as the "Small Berkshire." The Berkshire as bred to the highest state of perfection at the present time represents the outcome of more than 150 years of steady improvement by intelligent line breeding, free from any infusion of blood from out-crosses.

The first breed to adopt a standard of excellence and establish a record of pedigree, the Berkshire, as a model be-

MISS KENNEDY'S CASE

WHY SHE LEFT HER STUDIES AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Every Mother of a Growing Girl Will be Interested in the Story as Told by the Young Lady Herself.

The circumstances under which Bertha Kennedy was taken from her studies in the high school will be of interest to all mothers of growing girls. Miss Kennedy said to a reporter:

"When I was fourteen years old I began to decline in health on account of a suppression of the natural functions of my sex and I am sure I would never have been the healthy girl I am now if it had not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I was entirely without color, thin as a rail, nervous and irritable, tired and lifeless and in a seriously low state of health in general. Although a good doctor was treating me, he failed to do any good and my parents felt very much alarmed about me."

"I was taken from the high school on account of my poor health, but continued to grow worse. Then I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with the first few doses began to feel better. Four boxes brought about the desired result and a few boxes more restored me entirely to health. Now I have a good color, am strong and active and have not seen a sick day from that time to the present."

Miss Kennedy lives at Canton Junction Mass., and both she and her mother are willing to verify the above statement.

The trouble with which Miss Kennedy was afflicted often causes severe headache, loss of appetite, pale or sallow complexion, palpitation of the heart, swollen ankles or legs, nervousness, offensive breath, etc., etc. The sufferer may exhibit one or more of these symptoms, or may have all. They simply indicate the ravages disease has made upon the system, and the more of these symptoms the patient shows the greater the necessity for prompt and persistent treatment, until they have been banished and the bloom of health is restored. To accomplish this end, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the only unfailing remedy. They positively cure all suppressions and irregularities, which, if neglected, inevitably entail sickness and trouble.

At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50.

came the standard of comparison, and the source from which late improved breeds have largely drawn by out-crossing. The height of one man's ambition is to produce a hog that is heavier than the Berkshire; of another, one that will feed as well; of another,



Fourth
Annual Sale



OF THE

CAMERON HEREFORDS

Colin Cameron, Lochiel, Arizona, will sell at Public Auction, in
Kansas City, Mo., on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 5 and 6, 1903
100-Head of Registered Herefords-100
Nearly all of them in calf or with calves at foot.

THE CAMERON HEREFORDS are Arizona range-bred, raised on native grasses, in fenced pastures, are in perfect health, and have strong constitutions. Those heretofore sold have given universal satisfaction. The opportunity is unequalled for breeders, farmers, or beginners to secure strictly well-bred cattle at their own prices. No Herefords breed any better; few as well.



FOR CATALOGUE,
ADDRESS

Colin Cameron
Greeley, Kans.



one that is as prolific, or that will produce as fine hams and bacon; or in some one or more ways resemble the Berkshire. And finally, in noting the composition of some of the newer breeds, the source from which their best blood and most praiseworthy points are derived, is usually said to be the Berkshire. While

"Breeds may rise and breeds may fall, The Berkshire hog survives them all."

The meat of the Berkshire has a greater proportion of sweet, tender, juicy lean, well marbled with fine streaks of fat, than other breeds. The hams and bacon especially are noted for fine quality and rare flavor. The high value of the meat is due to the character of the original breed retained by a judicious system of feeding and breeding throughout all the years of improvement and development. Originally subsisting upon the beech nuts and acorns of the forest, and fed generations and generations upon the grains, roots and grasses grown in England, the tendency to develop lean flesh of nice flavor is inherited.

tall. Action, sprightly, stylish in carriage, perfect in symmetry, beautiful, attractive and imposing in appearance.

Iams' Emperor (46996).

Our illustration is from "the Home of the Winner," the most up-to-date and reliable importing establishment of imported draft and coach stallions in the United States—that of Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb.—"Iams' Emperor" (46996). Four years old, weight 2,140 pounds, he is an extraordinary stallion of big 14-inch bone, of right shape and finish. He has big size, straight in his lines, a model finished drafter, with two good ends and a place for his dinner. He is the highest-headed, fastest-moving stallion shown in many years to the public. It will make your hair stand straight out to see him go. He is a whole show in fast motion. He is a royal-bred one. His ancestors trace back for over one hundred years. He will get drafters with big size, finish, and sensational price-getters. He was a sweepstake prize-winner in his class at the largest "French horse show." He is a model of the many good ones at Frank Iams' importing barns. Iams is selling "toppers" at \$1,000 and \$1,400 with a breeding guarantee of 50 per cent to 60 per cent, freight and fare of horse and his buyer paid by Iams. He has seventy black and bay, 3 to 6 years old, 1,700 to 2,500 pounds, imported and home-bred registered stallions on hand for sale at



When such firms as ARMOUR PACKING CO., SWIFT PACKING CO., CUDAHY PACKING CO., AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., ADAMS EXPRESS CO., and STANDARD OIL CO., buy and feed Rex Conditioner, can you doubt its merit? It is endorsed by State Veterinarians. It is worth its weight in gold. All horses need it this time of the year. Don't fail to write for our FREE Books and Bulletins.

REXSTOCK FOOD CO., Dept. 9, OMAHA, NEBR.



entirely relaxed for a minute or two, as that of the eye frequently does, the person drops dead.

If your heart flutters or palpitates; if you suffer from shortness of breath or smothering spells frequently at night, causing you to sit up in bed to breathe; if the feet and ankles frequently swell; if the extremities are often cold, showing thin blood and poor circulation; if you can not sleep lying on your left side or in the region of the heart your heart is weak or diseased, and treatment should not be delayed a single day.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure will do away with the disagreeable symptoms by strengthening the nerves which control the heart's action, enriching the blood, improving the circulation, and renewing wasted tissues. It has cured thousands where all

else failed. It is a great heart and blood tonic.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee to benefit or money will be refunded. Write to-day for free Book on Heart and Nervous diseases.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

The Golden Square.

Have you heard of the wonderful gas and oil fields of Kansas? Of the coal fields of the Indian Territory? Of lead and zinc in Missouri? No! Then let us send you our book, "The Golden Square." It will open your eyes to possibilities which are daily being turned into dollars.

Address "KATY," 404 Wainwright, St. Louis.

CANCER ON THE ARM CURED BY THE COMBINATION OILS.

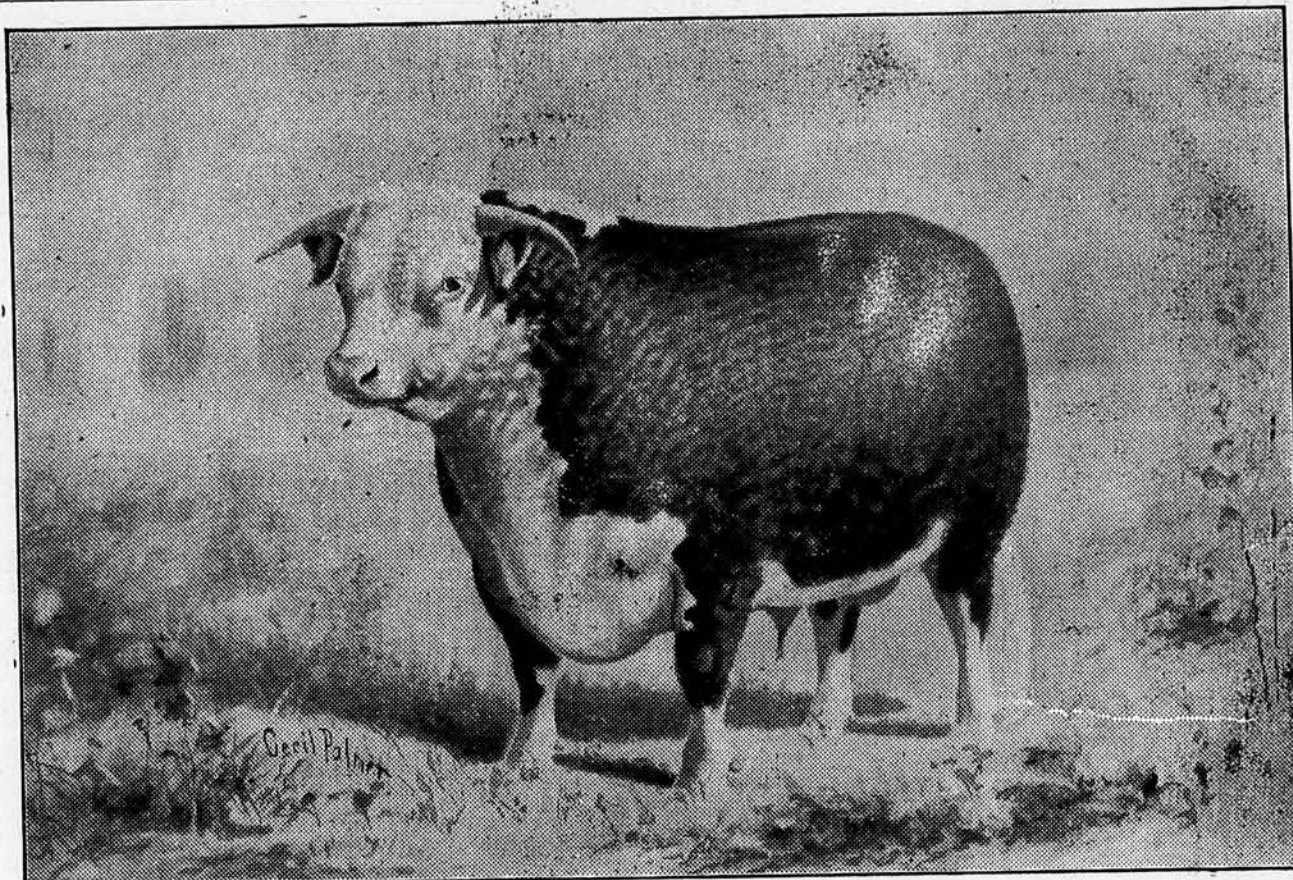
Emporia, Kans., October 18, 1901.

Dr. D. M. Bye Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Doctors:—Believing you would be glad to know of the recovery of your patients, I am pleased to tell you the cancer on my arm is well. It is wonderful, this rapid recovery. I do not believe things happen, but that the Lord rules in all things, and that He led me to try your wonderful cure. May the dear Father bless you in your work of healing is the earnest prayer of your grateful patient,

Mrs. A. J. Wooster.

The Combination Oil Cure was originated and perfected by Dr. D. M. Bye. He has cured many very bad cases without pain or disfigurement. Those who would like to know more about it, or who desire free books and papers, should write to the HOME OFFICE of the Originator, Dr. D. M. Bye Company, Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.



LITTLE GIANT 104316.

Owned by Colin Cameron, Lochiel, Arizona. See advertisement on page 444, of sale of Herefords at Kansas City, May 5 and 6.

Kansas soils and water and Kansas feeds are peculiarly adapted to raising the Berkshire as a bacon hog. Alfalfa, oats, barley, wheat, corn, and milk, all of which are so successfully produced in abundance in parts or in all of our State, supply the elements necessary to produce better quality of pork for which there is increasing demand. In the Berkshire we have the best bacon hog for this country, and under Kansas conditions the best in the world.

The modern Berkshire has a body of great length and depth, smooth and even and low down; and over all, that style, finish and breed character impossible to describe. The head is short, wide between the eyes, face well dishd, smooth and tapering to point of nose. Eyes, clear, rather large, hazel or gray. Ears, fine, soft, almost erect. Jaw, full, wide, smooth. Neck, short, narrow at nape, quickly swelling to width of shoulders, full and wide on tip. Shoulder, broad on top, smooth, wide and coming well down on arm, and connecting evenly with back and sides. Chest, large, wide, deep, full behind shoulders. Back and loins, broad, moderately arched, of same width from shoulders to hams, surface even and smooth, loins full. Sides, long and deep with straight lines, smooth and free from wrinkles. Belly, wide and straight on bottom line, flank not tucked up. Hams and rump, long from loins to rear, nearly level, tail well set up, hams well rounded back and down to hock, well rounded outside and padded inside thighs. Legs, short, neat, strong bone and standing erect and firmly on the feet. Tail, fine, tapering and curled. Coat, straight, smooth, glossy and evenly distributed and covering the body. Color, black, four white feet, white dash in the face, and white tip to the

"50 per cent on the dollar;" thirty head of these stallions have just been brought from his farm to his sale barns, and have not been picked over. Iams positively has all of his largest and choicest horses on hand. They must positively all be sold in forty days.

Iams positively guarantees to show you stallions that you will wish to buy or pay your fare to see them, you the judge; and if you can pay cash or give bankable note, you will positively buy a stallion of Frank Iams as he will hypnotize you with sensational good stallions and bargain prices.

Iams' big business, his twenty-one years of experience at St. Paul, buying direct from breeders in Europe, without aid of interpreter (a saving of 20 per cent), selling direct to users of stallions, paying no salesman, paying no commission, no buyers, using his own money, having his own farms and barns, are ten reasons why you can buy a first-class registered stallion of Frank Iams at one-half the price and get a guarantee that every bank in his town will say is worth 100 cents on the dollar. "Iams has a 'horse show' every day better than can be seen at any State fair."

It will be the best money you ever spent as an educator to see Iams' horses. He has two horses worth going 1,000 miles to see.

Write Iams for the finest catalogue on earth. "It is a corker. The 'whole family' will cry for it, when you see it."

Surely it is not to be wondered at that an organ that has such an immense amount of work to do as the heart should be affected when exhausted by the use of coffee, tobacco, or other heart stimulants, or by wearing the clothing so tight that it interferes with its proper action.

How this may come about is to some extent explained by comparing the heart with the eye. The distinctiveness of sight is under control of a little muscle in the eye. When this becomes very tired from overwork or weakness like all other muscles, it is liable to relax. Then the eye is out of focus and blurs.

When weakened by disease or overwork the heart becomes tired in consequence of its immense strain, and many disastrous results may occur if it is not strengthened and its powers restored. Thus the overtaxed fibers relax like the muscle in the eye and the overworked brain no longer receives its necessary amount of blood. Then fainting takes place. Should the heart muscles remain

The Wichita Horse Sale

May 5, 6 and 7, 1903,

is sure to be a grand success, as we already have in the neighborhood of 150 head of horses consigned—such good ones as Sidmont, a 3-year-old, record 2:10½; Thistle, 2:13½; Young Joe, 2:11; trial 2:07½, and is pretty nearly sure to take a mark around 2:00 this year; Russell Silver, that stepped a trial mile last year as a 4-year-old in 2:18, and a half mile in 1:08½.

A. E. Wills, Cherryville, Kans., consigns a half brother to Walnut Hall, 2:09½, and a half sister to Wm. Mack, 2:05½, both exceedingly promising.

D. Tinker, of Wichita, Kans., consigns one of the fastest and best-bred mares in the West.

J. C. Taylor, of Emporia, Kans., consigns three head of well-bred ones, including King Norval. This stallion is said to be a great race prospect and as good an individual as was ever sold in a sale-ring. He was sired by a son of Norval and dam by Sealskin Wilkes.

C. B. Lewis, of Trinidad, Col., consigns six head of good race horses and prospects.

T. T. Godfrey sends a good prospect by a son of Ashland Wilkes.

S. S. Trumble, of Wichita, Kans., consigns a good daughter of Myron McHenry and dam by Robert McGregor, dam of Dick Toller, 2:19½; second dam Ellen Clay, by C. M. Clay Jr., and can trot a 2:30 clip at the present time.

C. C. Gentry, of Wichita, Kans., consigns his good young horse, Midnight, that can pull at buggy a 2:40 clip.

T. W. Rotterman, of Coyle, Okla., consigns his team of snow-white ponies, one of the prettiest teams that ever will be sold in a sale-ring, and the greatest children's team that a line was ever pulled over.

J. B. Chandler consigns a good trotter that can trot a one-quarter in 34 seconds at the present time, and several other good ones.

R. A. Lehr, of Eldorado, Kans., consigns eight head of good ones.

J. S. Lehr, of Eldorado, Kans., consigns his good brood mare, Harber, by Addition 17263, by Reno Defiance, by Lewis Napoleon 2:07, by Volunteer 55, by Hambletonian 10 (1); dam, Alpha, by Prince Rupert 4539, by Pretender 1458, son of the great Dictator, sire of Jay Eye See, 2:06½; pacing, 2:10 trotting, Phallus, 2:13½. Director, 2:17, sire of Directum, 2:05½, the fastest 4-year-old trotter in the world. This mare has a colt by her side by Red Pepper, 3-year-old record 2:21½, and she is safe in foal to Golden Bow, by Col. Loomis, 2:09½.

J. T. Hessel, of the Ninnescall Stock Farm, consigns twenty-one head of extra good brood mares and prospects by his good horse, Ninnescall. These are as good a lot of prospects as ever went to a sale-ring, and his brood mares are sired by such good ones as Ashland Wilkes, Patchen Wilkes, Norval Sphinx, Erie Wilkes, and Ninnescall, and out of mares by Robert McGregor, Onward Red Wilkes, Nutwood, etc. Young ones out of above mares sired by Ninnescall, The Searcher, and Sphinx will be sold without reserve, without fitting, for just what they will bring.

Wm. H. Cotton, of Leon, Kans., consigns four good ones, consisting of his good young trotter, Tony McHenry, by Myron McHenry, a full brother to John R. Gentry, 2:00½, that is a very fine individual and a good prospect.

G. A. Kennoyer, of Leon, Kans., consigns a good son of Myron McHenry that worked miles last year in 1:17 and 1:18 over one-half mile tracks.

F. A. Russell, of Wichita, Kans., consigns a good young prospect that can step a 2:16 clip at the present time.

Write J. S. Lehr, Eldorado, Kans., for information and catalogues. Next week will be the last call for entries.

The Wichita Horse Co.,

J. S. LEHR, Secretary, Eldorado, Kans.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR,
with Tubular bowl, is guaranteed to yield the farmer a 6% greater profit on his investment than any other separator will yield.

It gets more and better cream.
It makes more and better butter.
It takes less time and labor.
It turns more easily and cleans more easily.
It requires less oil and fewer repairs.

all because it is so simple in construction and so perfectly made. Get free catalogue No. 165 SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Ill., West Chester, Pa.
You can have a Sharples before you pay for it.



In the Dairy.

Conducted by George C. Wheeler, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

Rules and Regulations for the Government of a Dairy Test at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

As formulated and recommended by representatives of the various cattle-breeder's associations at a meeting invited by F. D. Coburn, chief of the live-stock section, and held in St. Louis, March 18, 1903.

[We give the total space of the dairy page this week to the publication of the following rules or recommendations. They are of course preliminary and subject to modification if advisable.

Hon. F. D. Coburn chief of the live-stock section of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, writes that he would appreciate any suggestion that might tend to making them more nearly what they should be for securing the best results.

We trust that the dairymen of Kansas will take an active interest in the proposed test.—Editor Dairy Department.]

It is proposed to conduct a test of the dairy qualities of the various breeds of cattle on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition during the period of the World's Fair, St. Louis, from May 1 to November 1, 1904. The object of the proposed dairy test is to demonstrate in a practical way how economically milk and butter can be produced under certain given conditions with the various breeds of cows. Each of the cattle breeders' associations has been invited to furnish herds to participate in this test.

The cows are to be delivered at the Exposition grounds before May 1, 1904, at the expense of the associations or individuals furnishing the cows. At the close of the test, said associations or individuals are at their own expense to remove the cows from the Exposition.

The Exposition Company will not be responsible for injury to or the health of, any cow competing in this test.

STABLE.

The Exposition Company will provide stables properly arranged for the special use of the cows entered in the dairy test, equipped with conveniences

GET AN EMPIRE

The Empire Cream Separator turns more easily, is more easily cleaned and kept clean, is more satisfactory in every way than any other cream separator made, because it is simplest in construction and has fewest parts. It will pay you to investigate. Book free.

Empire Cream Separator Co.
Bloomfield, N. J.

Western office, Fisher Bldg., Chicago.

THE Empire Way MAKES COWS PAY

for their care, health and management.

MANAGEMENT.

The cows in this test shall be under the general supervision and direction of a superintendent, to be appointed by the chief of the live-stock department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, who shall have the entire control of their feeding, care and management, under the rules prescribed.

Said chief shall be governed by the rules and regulations approved by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and as formulated by an advisory committee consisting of one representative of each of the associations furnishing cows for the dairy test, a representative of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and two representatives of the National Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

Each association participating in the dairy test shall recommend to the chief of the live-stock department the name of the party selected to superintend the feeding, care, and milking of the cows furnished by the respective associations, and such person will be appointed by the chief of the live-stock department for the supervision of said work, and continued in office during the pleasure of said chief.

ENTRIES.

Each association intending to furnish cows for the dairy test shall notify the chief of the live-stock department of the World's Fair of such intention on or before May 5, 1903. A statement giving the names and pedigrees of all such cows must be furnished not later than April 1, 1904; also the number of calves each cow has produced, the date of birth of the last calf, and the date of last service of bull since the last calf was dropped.

A statement must be submitted giving the method and character of feeding that has been followed with each cow one year previous to entry in the dairy test.

CLASSES.

The cows shall be divided into three classes: Class "A," Class "B," and Class "C." In Class "A," herds shall consist of twenty-five cows, in Class "B," herds shall consist of fifteen cows, and in Class "C," herds shall consist of ten cows. Only cows of the Devon, Brown Swiss, Red Polled and Dutch Belted Breeds shall be eligible to entry in Class "C."

WEIGHT OF COWS.

Each cow shall be weighed on May 1, and on the first day of each month following during the continuance of the test. Such weights and other data of record as may be required by the chief of the live-stock department shall be kept by the superintendent.

FEED.

All feed used in the dairy test shall be furnished by the associations providing the cows and at their own expense. The commercial valuations of all food used in the test shall be fixed by the chief of the live-stock department, upon the basis of quotations on April 1, 1904, and the value thus fixed shall be made known on April 15, 1904, to each association or individual furnishing cows for the test.

The associations participating in the dairy test shall designate and direct the character, kind and quantity of food to be used, the care and general management of the cows furnished by the respective associations.

The weight of water consumed daily by each animal shall be recorded.

MILK AND BUTTER.

The milk from each cow shall be weighed immediately after each milking, and a correct sample taken, and amount of fat determined, under the supervision of the chief of the department of Agriculture of the Exposition, by the Babcock method. On Monday and Thursday of each week a test shall be made by the lactometer of the milk from each cow. From these and other tests the amount of fat, total solids and solids not fat, etc., shall be computed, and their value determined for each individual cow and herd as specified below.

The milk produced each day from each herd of cows shall be weighed without unnecessary delay and taken in charge immediately by the chief of the department of agriculture of the Exposition, to be churned, tested and otherwise manipulated under such rules as will be formulated for carrying to completion the purposes for which the entire test is designed, and for determining the various products of each cow.

Once each week the quality of the butter made shall be determined by chemical analysis from a composite sample on the basis of 85 per cent fat.

Only Regular Award, Chicago, 1893 — Grand Prize, Paris, 1900
Only Gold Medal, Buffalo, 1901

SOME BIG USERS OF BOTH FARM AND FACTORY CREAM SEPARATORS

As everybody knows all the big and long experienced users of Cream Separators are patrons of the DE LAVAL machines. Many commenced with other makes and nearly all have tried various different kinds, but practical experience in the use of Cream Separators always means the eventual use of DE LAVAL machines exclusively.

The names below are those of a few of the big users of separators—all using from 20 to 200 Power or Factory machines and having hundreds of Farm machines with their patrons as specified—all DE LAVAL.

Beatrice Creamery Co., Lincoln, Neb.	5,000 machines
Continental Creamery Co., Topeka, Kas.	3,000 machines
Franklin County Creamery Ass'n, St. Albans, Vt.	1,000 machines
Fairmont Creamery Co., Fairmont, Neb.	1,000 machines
Littleton Creamery Co., Denver, Col.	1,000 machines
Manning Creamery Co., Manning, Iowa.	750 machines
Faust Creamery & Supply Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.	500 machines
W. G. Merritt, Great Bend, Kas.	500 machines
Frank Dunning, Bedford, Iowa.	500 machines
Nebraska-Iowa Creamery Co., Omaha, Neb.	300 machines
J. A. Danielson & Co., Lake Park, Minn.	300 machines
E. G. Hammer, Goodhue, Minn.	300 machines
W. C. Lubke, Kenyon, Minn.	300 machines

These are just a few of the big users of DE LAVAL machines who are now busily engaged along with many others in putting out hundreds more of Farm machines among their patrons as fast as the Shops can produce them.

A De Laval catalogue may be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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248 McDONNELL AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

An Army Invades Kansas.

A year ago a few modest, delicate, unobtrusive Empire Separators went into Kansas with glad tidings of joy to the patient dairymen who had waited for years to receive the reward promised them, but which reward has never come. This little group of silent workers met some "bullies" and were told to go back from whence they came. When this noisy bluff failed, they were laughed at and made all kinds of fun of. They were told they were too little, too insignificant, too weak, and every now and then some great big duffer, who imagined himself proof against any kind of exposure would douse this little visitor with ice milk. But this little band of crusaders (who soon won favor with that element in whom everybody is interested—the women and children) continued to carry their silent message of a better way to handle milk, and they sent back to their old home for more help to tell this beautiful story of less work, less expense, better calves, and above all a market from 25 to 50 per cent better than the old one. Each silent appeal brought a helper until at the expiration of the first year. There are 3000 of these little simple, silent workers preparing (in their easy way) the cream from 100,000 cows to be shipped to the Blue Valley Creamery Co., of St. Joseph, Mo where the highest price is paid. Do you want to know more? If you are interested write us.

YOURS FOR BETTER RESULTS,

Blue Valley Creamery Co.

Sample prints of such butter, free from artificial coloring matter, and broken to show grain, together with samples of whole milk shall be on exhibition in the dairy section of the department of agriculture of the Exposition. The entire product of the milk to be turned over by the chief of the department of agriculture without unnecessary delay to the respective superintendents having charge of the cows of the several breeds for such disposal as the association interested may direct.

WITHDRAWAL OF ANIMALS.

No cow shall be withdrawn from the test except upon the presentation of a certificate of unhealthfulness signed by the veterinarian of the department of live stock, and said certificate must be promptly filed with the superintendent of the dairy test and approved by the chief of live stock, and no such cow shall be replaced by another. If,

Big Profit in Cows

is but a question of getting all the cream (butter fat) out of the milk. With the old setting system your loss is over 80 per cent greater than with a

NATIONAL Hand Separator

A valuable machine you can test in your own home or dairy

10 Days Free

If you like—buy it; if you don't, we take it back and pay all expense—you have nothing to risk. Our catalogue gives full particulars.

National Dairy Machine Co., Newark, N. J.



however, a cow so withdrawn is certified by the veterinarian as able within seven days from the date of such withdrawal to again take her place in the test, she shall be credited for such withdrawal period with a daily amount equal to her dairy average product for the five days preceding such withdrawal, and the first five days following her return to the test.

VALUES.

The products of the milk will be valued as follows:

The value of butter made shall be the average of the highest quotations at St. Louis on April 1, 1904, as determined by the chief of the department of agriculture.

The value of solids not fat shall be based on the highest quotations for New York State Factory Cheddar cheese in New York City on April 1, 1904, as determined by the chief of the department of agriculture.

RECORDS.

The superintendent of the dairy test shall keep a careful record of each cow, covering the amount, kind and cost of feed consumed daily, and also of the weight of milk produced by each cow each day, and such other data as may be called for by the chief of the live-stock department.

The chief of the department of agriculture shall keep a careful record of the total solids and solids not fat found in such milk, and other desirable information obtainable from such dairy test.

A bulletin board will be placed near each cow, upon which shall be placed the name of the cow, her pedigree and previous weekly record, including cost of feed and amount and quality of milk and butter, etc., produced. The record of each cow shall be renewed and brought up to date each week. The weekly record of the respective herds will be posted on the bulletin board in the several dairy test barns.

The record books of the dairy test shall be open to public inspection when not in use in the office of the superintendent of the dairy, and at the close of the Exposition all records will be compiled and published or disposed of as the Exposition Company shall decide.

PRIZES.

Prizes shall be awarded as follows:

In Class "A."—A prize shall be awarded for the herd showing the greatest net profit, butter-fat alone considered.

For the herd showing the greatest net profit, butter alone considered.

For the herd showing the greatest net profit in solids not fat.

For the herd showing the greatest net profit in total solids.

In Class "B."—A prize shall be awarded for the herd showing the greatest net profit, butter-fat alone considered.

For the herd showing the greatest net profit, butter alone considered.

For the herd showing the greatest net profit in solids not fat.

For the herd showing the greatest net profit in total solids.

In Class "C."—A prize shall be awarded for the herd showing the greatest net profit, butter-fat alone considered.

For the herd showing the greatest net profit, butter alone considered.

For the herd showing the greatest net profit in solids not fat.

For the herd showing the greatest net profit in total solids.

AWARDS AND RECORDS.

The chief of the department of agriculture shall provide uniform packages for all butter produced by each breed as may be determined by the advisory committee on tests, and the score on such butter shall be kept daily and submitted each week to the jury appointed by the chief of the department of agriculture to determine the quality. Said jury will judge butter upon the following scale of points at the values indicated, viz.:

Flavor.....	55
Grain.....	25
Solidity.....	10
Color.....	10

Total.....100

A certified record of the report of said jury shall be made to the chief of the department of agriculture and thereupon there will be credited to each breed the value of the butter produced by such breed in the following manner, viz.:

Butter scaling from 75 to 80 points shall be credited at 25 cents per pound; from 80 to 85 points at 30 cents per pound; from 85 to 90 points at 35 cents per pound; from 90 to 95 points at 40 cents per pound; from 95 to 100 points at 45 cents per pound.

The sum to be credited daily to each breed for buttermilk and skim-milk

produced from the milk of such breed will be ascertained from the determination of the solids other than fat in such buttermilk or skim-milk. Such solids other than fat to be credited to each breed daily at two cents per pound.

The increase or decrease in live weight will be credited of debited at four cents per pound.

In case any member of the committee on tests protests against the results of any analysis provided for, two other analyses shall be made immediately.

If the average result of such analyses is practically the same as the first, the first shall be recorded as the final result; otherwise the average of the last two shall be accepted as final. All protests of this character must be made in writing during the day on which the analysis protested is made.

EXPENSES.

The live-stock department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will not assume or pay any expenses of this test or pay any compensation to any person or committee connected therewith, except for superintendence of the dairy test, it being understood that the cattle associations interested are to provide for all expenditures of any nature pertaining thereto and receive and have the disposition of the products from the milk from their respective cows.

In case of any misunderstanding as to the intent, purpose or interpretation of the foregoing rules, the subject in dispute shall be submitted in writing to the chief of the department having jurisdiction, for adjudication, with the privilege of an appeal from the decision of that officer to the director of exhibits whose action shall be final.

A Notable Struggle.

The annual Engineering number of the Railway Age, issued March 20, contains a very interesting and instructive account of the construction of the New Rock Island passenger depot in Chicago.

In many respects the building is one of the most remarkable structures of recent years and the rapidity with which it has been erected is graphically shown in connection with the article, by a series of photographs taken at intervals of from ten to thirty days.

In the photographs, the building is seen rising like a flourishing plant—one story, then three, four, seven, eleven, and finally the top cornice.

The building is twelve stories high and has a frontage on Van Buren Street of 215 feet. The construction directly pertaining to the station extends south from Van Buren Street 1,433 feet. The train shed is 580 feet long and 215 feet in width. The roof is supported by nineteen steel trusses. The center is 85 feet above the track level. The glass area in roof, sides, and ends exceeds 48,000 square feet.

Some interesting facts are: The amount of structural steel used in the depot is greater than in any other building in Chicago, being 14,200 tons.

More than 200,000 field rivets were used. A total 2,280 piles were used in the foundation.

The tracks enter the station at an elevation of fifteen feet above the sidewalk. There will be 6,800 electric lights in the main building and 108 arc lamps in the train shed.

There are eleven tracks; 1,600 trains a day can be moved in and out of the station.

The modern and economical methods used in construction are illustrated by the fact that one of the first acts of the contractors was to set up in the old train shed a Gates stone-crusher, and as fast as the stone was taken from the walls of the old building it was put through the crusher to be used in foundations for the new building.

An indication of the difference in size of the two buildings is given by the fact that the stone from the old building was not sufficient for the foundations of the new, and considerable additional stone had to be purchased.

Trains ceased running into the old depot December 23, 1901, and it is expected the new depot will be occupied May 1. This gives sixteen months as the time occupied in demolishing the old building, putting in new foundation and erecting and finishing the new building.

The total area of depot, train shed, and power house is 197,401 square feet, or a little over 4½ acres.

The new building is on the site of the old station and is the only passenger depot in Chicago located on the elevated loop, over which trains of all elevated lines pass.

The first and second floors are devoted to waiting rooms, ticket office, etc., and the floors above to general offices of the railroads using the depot.

The Rock Island is to be congratulated on the beauty and convenience of its new Chicago terminal.

A Free Newspaper and Map.

We are in receipt of a copy of a handsomely illustrated monthly paper called Farming in the Great Southwest. The articles and illustrations contained therein are largely about farming and stock-raising in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Texas. It is published by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, which announces that it is just issuing a new and complete sectional map of the Indian Territory and eastern Oklahoma for the use of interested parties. We have made arrangements by which any reader of the Kansas Farmer who, in writing, will mention this paper will be given a free subscription for one year to Farming in the Great Southwest and will also be given a copy of this new map. If interested mention the Kansas Farmer and address "Katy," St. Louis, Mo.

A GREAT COMBINATION!



The U. S. Separator gets all the cream from the milk,
The cream makes the butter,
The skim-milk makes the calf,
All bring in the cash.

Send for Catalogue

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

CALIFORNIA

ONLY \$25.00

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Tickets on sale commencing Monday, March 9th,
good in Tourist Sleeping Cars and
Free Chair Cars.

Liberal stop-over privileges. Through Fast Train daily at 1:15 p. m.
Only three nights out to Los Angeles and San Francisco by this train.

Send for illustrated book on California—free.

For full information relative to rates, connections, sleeping-car reservations, etc., address

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Or....**T. M. JAMES,** North Topeka. **Topeka.**

An Extraordinary Business Proposition.

The Mercantile Syndicate of Kansas City, one of our new advertisers, are making a splendid proposition for getting



a start at this favorable season. Their triangular non-dilution separator, illustrated herewith, is a great seller and quite remunerative for agents. Look up their advertisement and write them for detailed information and be sure to mention Kansas Farmer.

Harvesting Rice.

Rice is harvested in very much the same manner as wheat or oats, cut and tied with a binder and shocked for curing. From three to six mules are used to pull the binder through the muddy, flooded fields. The regular Champion binder with three-inch lugs on the master wheel, to give the necessary traction, is equal to the strain. Besides, the force

feed elevator, the eccentric binding wheel, and the rake for keeping the inner end of the cutter bar clear, help it through many a difficult place. The Champion is one of the most popular binders in the rice districts of Louisiana and Texas.

RUPTURE Cured in 10 days by the world renowned Rupture Specialist, Dr. O. H. Riggs. No knife, no ligature, no danger. The patient is required to come to the doctor's office, and by a novel process the rupture is closed and in 10 days he can return home sound and well. Call or write and enclose 2c stamp for booklet. Address,

DR. O. H. RIGGS,
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RUPTURE SEELEY'S SPERMATIC SHIELD TRUSS.

CLOSES THE OPENING IN TEN DAYS. Avoids pressure on Pubic Bone. Send for Booklet. I. B. SEELEY TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, Box 46, 184 Dearborn St., Chicago. 1027 Walnut St., PHILADELPHIA. \$6 E. 28th St., NEW YORK.

CANCER and tumors cured (mild cases in one hour); no pain; no knife or burning plaster; patients returned home same day; investigate; if not as represented I will pay your expenses; cancer symptoms, references and consultation free. DR. M'LAUGHLIN, 308 Junction bldg., 9th & Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

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A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Completely cured—not just relieved. Attacks never return. Smokes and "Beliefs" can not cure. They are wrong in principle. Our treatment cures to stay cured. Restores health. Over 52,000 patients already. BOOK FREE. DR. HAYES, Buffalo, New York.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 31, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. DR. F. E. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

Grange Department.

"For the good of our order, our country, and mankind."

Conducted by Ed. Blair, Cadmus, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are especially solicited.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master..... Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Lecturer..... N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.
Secretary, John Trimble, 514 F St., Washington, D. C.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master..... E. W. Westgate, Manhattan
Overseer..... J. C. Lovett, Bucyrus
Lecturer..... Ole Ehnar, Olathe
Steward..... B. C. Post, Spring Hill
Assistant Steward..... W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chaplain..... Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas City
Treasurer..... Wm. Henry, Olathe
Secretary..... Geo. Black, Olathe
Gate Keeper..... G. F. Kyner, Lone Elm
Ceres..... Mrs. M. J. Allison, Lyndon
Pomona..... Mrs. Ida E. Flier, Madison
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L. A. S..... Mrs. Lola Radcliff, Overbrook

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Rhoades..... Gardner
J. T. Lincoln..... Olpe
A. P. Reardon..... McLouth

What Will Benefit the Grange?

[The following paper, which we take from the American Grange Bulletin, was read before a Grange meeting in Illinois. It will be found full of good suggestions to every member of the order.]

You Patron brothers and sisters of McClusky Grange have asked me for a paper on this subject and I find it a very happy one because it is a theme that will call for much expression in various ways. One can not get far off the subject. I take it, however, that you do not want me to deal in generalities. You want me to say something that will touch individual cases, because our band is composed of the forward, the backward, the loquacious, the mum, the enthusiastic, the indifferent, and perhaps the selfish and the generous in almost equal proportions. We are obliged to believe in the doctrine that it takes all kinds of people to make the world, because we have met so many different kinds ourselves without getting very far from home, and are therefore fully justified in imagining that it surely must be worse farther on. Our order is just a little slice of the world, but we think there is not so much of the cross grain in our chip from the old block as there, chances to be in some other chips we might mention.

For the sake of good argument let us assume that we are all new members starting out with equal knowledge and good intention. We each and every one have the best interest of the Grange at heart; an interest that must be paid in coin of self expression, for interest not paid in equivalent is no interest at all. Since our talent for expression is not by any measure equal it becomes necessary for us to search out ways to make things balance. This searching is to be done by every member, instead of being a job set apart for some officer to perform. The Grange as a body can help the individual members by teaching them the contents of the manual, the constitution and by-laws. It would not be time wasted if once every quarter a meeting be devoted to the reading of extracts from these sources, for very much of the indifference of members comes through lack of understanding the requirements of the situation. In passing through initiation ceremonies, a candidate's mind is more or less diverted by the excitement attending it, and the curiosity about what is coming next, so that no practical knowledge is acquired in the act of coming into the order. If no further instructions are offered from time to time, the obligations taken and the charges from the different officers will soon be forgotten, or at least remembered so indistinctly that the knowledge is not practical. But if the Grange fails to devote any time to teaching obligations and precepts it becomes the duty of the individual members to post up on these points and become efficient by personal effort. The manual, constitutions and by-laws are free to every 4th degree member, and no excuse for ignorance of their contents is ever acceptable from one who has been a Patron for a full year. It benefits the Grange very much for every member of it to know all its requirements—having a working knowledge of them. Even the most bashful and reticent member can help in this way. Well, it seems useless to mention that punctual attendance is a main factor in conferring benefits, when everybody knows it, but we must not slight the great things when we are treating of the less. Faithfulness in performing all duties assigned to the best of one's ability is another duty plain to every one. This does not mean do everything perfect-

Help For Working Women

The suffering and pain endured by many working women is almost beyond belief.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livelihood, or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching! She is so tired she can hardly drag about, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is quickly traced to some derangement of the female organism.

When the monthly periods are painful or irregular, when backaches and headaches drive out all ambition, when "I-can-hardly-drag-about" sensation attacks you, when you are "so-nervous-it-seems-as-though-you-would-fly," it is certain that some female derangement is fastening itself upon you. Do not let the disease make headway; write your symptoms to Mrs. Pinkham for her free advice, and begin at once the use of

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Profit by the Experience of the Women Whose Letters Follow:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to write and thank you for all you have done for me. I have been suffering with womb and ovarian trouble for about four years and tried everything, but found no relief. I went to the best specialists in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago. I thought at times I would go crazy, I suffered so. The doctors told me the only thing would be to have an operation and my ovaries taken out. I at last decided to quit the doctors and give Mrs. Pinkham's remedies a trial. I used both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash, and now find myself completely cured. I had the doctor to make an examination and he said I was cured. I cannot say enough for what your remedies have done for me, and have advised all my friends to try it."—MRS. CLARA MALL, with N. P. & Nat. Express Co., Ashland, Wis.

Mrs. Frances Stafford, 243 East 114th Street, New York, N.Y., says:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now enjoying better health than I ever did. It seemed to me that I had no strength at all. I could hardly drag about. I was in pain all over. I began to feel better after taking the first dose, and am now like a new woman. I know that if other suffering women would only try it, it would help them. I thank you with all my heart for what your medicine has done for me."



MRS. FRANCES STAFFORD.
only try it, it would help them.
"I thank you with all my heart for what your medicine has done for me."

Mrs. Lou Davis, 74 Institute Place, Flat 5, Chicago, Ill., says:

"August 24, 1901.
"For the good of others I wish to testify to the merits of your wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

"I was certainly in a very bad condition. I suffered terribly with a continual backache and headache. I had pleurisy in my right side, bearing-down pains, and those dizzy, sinking or fainting spells, was nervous, peevish and despondent."

"I was advised to try your medicine, and was greatly surprised at the benefit I derived from its use. I am now entirely cured of these ailments, and consequently feel and look like an entirely new person."

"I shall always be pleased to influence suffering women to try your Vegetable Compound. It has done wonders for me, and I am very thankful."

\$5000.00

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

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co.,
Lynn, Mass.

ly, but just do the best that one can, then every member is found perfect on that score. We always learn more from a failure, or a partial failure, than we do from a complete success. When we are not a complete success we try to become one; when we easily succeed it immediately becomes necessary for us to take heed lest we be undone by deceit.

We have a right to look to our lecturer for very much of our Grange success in the meetings, but we have no right to misunderstand the duties of the lecturer and feel that they must furnish the program. In one sense it

is true they must, in another sense it is not true. The lecturer must direct the program affairs, but the members must furnish to the lecturer the affairs to be directed. If a Patron is not talented enough or feels too reticent to read, talk, or recite, or do things of an entertaining nature, that individual can help very much by thinking for the Grange—saving up little items in the course of home readings and experiences, giving them to the lecturer or to some member who can deliver them properly. Oh, there are hundreds of ways to do the Grange good. Just bringing a cheerful countenance

to the meetings is not the least thing that one can do, for we know that merry countenances make hearts glad. It seems to me that the ways of doing good are numberless. So many things depend upon the individual, every-day thoughts and actions of the members! Judgments are passed on any order by the general character of its advocates as well as its adversaries. We can all be honest and of good report if we can not do any more and that will be a credit, a benefit not to be overlooked. When I joined the Grange, I joined it to put some good into it and then try to get some good out of it. Both of

these things have been fulfilled in my case with more yet to fulfill. The secret of all the benefit on both sides has been personal best endeavor, something that lies within the reach of all.—Katharine Stahl.

Antioch Grange No. 242, at Osage City, has arranged for an open meeting on Friday evening May 1, and secured the promise of E. W. Westgate, worthy master of the State Grange, to be present.

\$10.00 A Swoop Grinder for \$10.00



Write for catalog & prices. CURRIE WINDMILL CO., Topeka, Kansas.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING

MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it. It is FREE.

F. O. AUSTIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO

Are You Going to BUILD a MILL?

30 years experience in building flour mills; all capacities from 25 bbls upward.

Modern system for the economical production of flour. Estimates furnished. Send for catalogue describing modern machinery of the best type.

We manufacture and carry in stock machines and supplies required for flour mills, corn meal and rye flour plants, engines and boilers. The best is the cheapest.

THE J. B. EHRMAN & SONS MFG. CO. General Mill Builders, Enterprise, Kan.

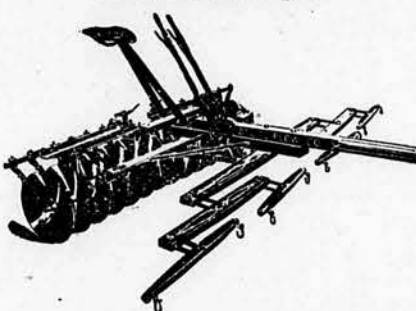
STICKNEY JUNIOR 3 HP GASOLINE ENGINES

Safe, strong, serviceable, durable, expenseless, cheap in price. A child starts it. Runs itself. Saws, pumps, grinds, separates, runs grind stone, churn, washing and sewing machines. Floor space, 20x40 inches, weight, 1000 lbs. Full three Horse Power. Guaranteed. Let us write you.

CHARLES A. STICKNEY CO., 150 Fairchild St., St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.

TICKLE THE EARTH

And it will laugh an abundant harvest...



Every GOOD FARMER knows that THOROUGH PREPARATION of the soil is one of the most important factors in raising GOOD CROPS. The most useful implement for this purpose is

THE ST. JOSEPH DISC HARROW.

It has dust proof hard maple bearings, and other good features.

Write for catalogue Plows, "Famous" Listers, Disc Cultivators, Harrows, etc. Dept. K.

ST. JOSEPH PLOW CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO

CRONK'S Improved Staple Puller

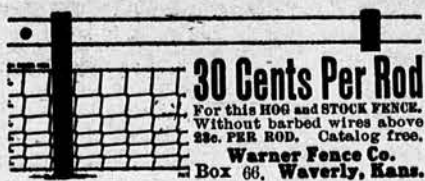
AT THE FRONT. Ask your dealer to show it. Three wire cutters, two hammers, two splicing clamps—all in one tool. A Staple Puller that will pull staples when no other make will. A cutter that will reach wire when the button outer will not. One day's use will save the cost of it. \$1. postage paid. CRONK & CARRIER MFG. CO., Elmira, N. Y.

ECONOMY PITLESS WAGON AND STOCK SCALE

STEEL FRAME STEEL JOIST NO PIT REQUIRED.

McDONALD BROS. PLEASANT HILL, MO.

LOOK! LOOK! MIRACULOUS DISCOVERY! For \$1.00 we will tell you how to make 3 Pounds of good Butter from 1 Pound. Satisfaction Guaranteed. If you fail to make the Butter your money cheerfully refunded. Send \$1.00 at once and begin to trouble your customers of Butter. No Drugs used. Address THE HOME SUPPLY CO., KAUFMAN, TEXAS.



30 Cents Per Rod

For this HOG and STOCK FENCE. Without barbed wires above 23c. PER ROD. Catalog free. Warner Fence Co. Box 66, Waverly, Kans.



If We Offered

PAGE Fence at the price of others, we'd have to use their kind of wire. We won't do that. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

We Make Honest Fence

AT A REASONABLE PRICE.



ADVANCE FENCE

you get a good fence at the price of a poor one. The hand fence machine can't compete in price and quality.

WE SELL DIRECT TO THE FARMER AT WHOLESALE.

That saves you the dealer's profit. It's all interwoven, no loose ends to unravel, ruining fence. Cross wires can't slip. Our prices are as low as can be made for a good fence. Your name and address on a postal card will bring circulars and special prices. Write at once.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 130 R ST., PEORIA, ILL.

It Will Pay You

to write for the prices we are PAYING for BUTTER and CREAM. We furnish packages FREE, guarantee accurate weights and tests and buy any quantity any day in the year.

CHANDLER'S CREAM SEPARATOR

is all right and easy to wash and care for. I am making TWO POUNDS MORE BUTTER than when I used the centrifugal separator.

MINNIE M. STEEL, Gridley, Kans., April 31, 1903.

Its qualities are too numerous to enumerate here. Price and description furnished upon application.

Do You Want a Good Position?

If you have a team and wagon perhaps we can arrange for you to establish a cream route for us in your locality at a good salary. No experience necessary.

O. F. CHANDLER CREAMERY CO., 410 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

NEW OXFORD BALL-BEARING CREAM SEPARATOR

The latest and best production in Cream Separators. They skim clean, are easy to wash, run easy, simple in construction, neat in appearance. The most durable machine on the market. Before you buy a Separator, see the New Oxford, or send for our Catalogue No. 187.

World Cream Separator Co. COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA. Office and Factory, 41-47 North Main Street.

THE ARRAS CREAM EXTRACTOR

The leading cream separator on the market because milk and water are not mixed you always have pure sweet milk for house use and not diluted for feeding. The most convenient separator made for handling your milk in winter as well as in summer. It saves all can lifting, skimming and washing of crocks. It is easily kept clean. Write for descriptive catalogue and special introductory prices to The Arras Cream Separator Co., Bluffton, Ohio.

The Triangular Non-Dilution CREAM SEPARATOR

produces 20 per cent more cream than old process. No ice, chemicals, crocks, pans, complicated machinery or power. One operation strains, aerates and ventilates milk. Make money on each cow. Simple, inexpensive, indestructible. Has every merit of the higher-priced separators and many original features. Write for descriptive circulars and special offers to agents and farmers. Territory free.

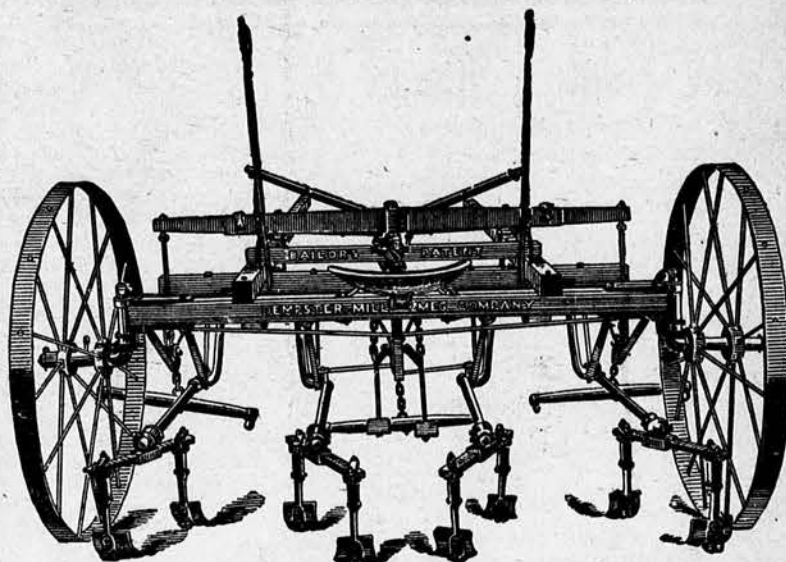
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ECONOMY CREAM EXTRACTOR.

WATER AND MILK ARE NOT MIXED. Best, cheapest and most effective. Is a money saver. Requires no labor or power to operate it. Thousands in use. AGENTS WANTED Everywhere. \$30.00 PER WEEK. Exclusive Territory FREE. Women as successful as men. Write for our liberal offer to agents and first buyers. ECONOMY MANUFACTURING CO. DEPT. 178. KANSAS CITY, MO.

ROSS CUTTERS AND SHREDDERS SAVE FEED, TIME & MONEY. OUR FREE LITERATURE TELLS YOU HOW TO DO IT. SEND FOR IT. THE F. W. ROSS CO. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

THE ORIGINAL Two-Row Shovel Cultivator



Will plow TWO rows AT ONCE And will plow them RIGHT.

We do not ask you to try an experiment, but are giving you the results of years of study and experimental work which have made this plow a success. We do not need to show you why a practical Two-row Cultivator is a desirable thing for corn raisers.

One man, Three horses, and One two-row cultivator

AGAINST

Two men, Four horses, and Two one-row cultivators is an example easily understood.

If your dealer has a sample, examine it and note the range of adjustment, the simplicity and effectiveness of the guiding device, and the substantial way in which it is built. If your dealer does not have one, write for our illustrated circular. Write for it anyway.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.,

BEATRICE, NEB. OMAHA, NEB.

KANSAS CITY, MO. SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

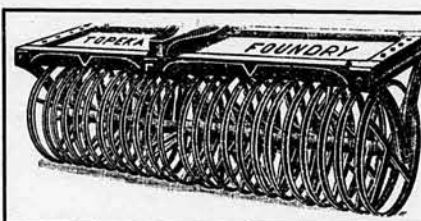
YOU WILL

NEVER LOSE A CROP

TOPEKA FOUNDRY PACKER.

A full stand and perfect seed bed guaranteed.

Packs surface as well as sub-surface.



Drouth defler.

Equal to one inch of rain.

Makes farming a SUCCESS.

.. Write for prices and circulars:

TOPEKA FOUNDRY,

TOPEKA, KANS.

Griswold Square Mesh Field Fence.



The best of all Lawn and Field Fences. Is hog proof. Manufactured in 18, 24, 33, 39, 50 and 56 inch heights; in 20 and 40 rod rolls. The narrow widths can be supplemented to any height desired by Barbed or Plain wire, or two strand twisted Cable wire. Manufacturers of Diamond Mesh Fence, Plain, Galvanized, Barbed or Telephone Wire. Wire Nails and Hay Bale Ties. Write for illustrated catalogues and price lists. Dillon-Griswold Wire Co., Sterling, Ill.

Agents, Farmers, Sprayers—Special Offer: FOR \$2.95 we will furnish Agents sample of our New Century Self-Operating Sprayer, Galvanized Steel Tank, Hose, and Nozzle complete. This is a great seller to farmers. Write early and secure territory. Sprayer retails at \$5.00. New Century Spray Pump Co., Dept. 5, Rochester, New York.

What Prof. Curtiss, Director of the Iowa Agricultural College, Says About Zenoleum Dip:

We have continued to use Zenoleum Dip as a disinfectant and dip for pigs and sheep on the College Farm during the past year, and we have been entirely pleased with its results.

Yours very truly, C. F. CURTISS, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, January 20, 1903.

Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor," and "Piggle's Troubles" and see what others say about it. Books mailed free. Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid, Five gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 61 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The Poultry Yard.

Care of the New Brood.

H. S. BABCOCK, IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

During the hatching, if you are wise, you will not be too curious, but will allow the instinct of the hen to do her work. It may be well to quietly reach under her and remove such egg-shells as can be removed with disturbing her, but nothing further should be attempted.

The first duty is to provide a coop for the hen and brood. No matter what kind of a coop, from a barrel laid down to the most improved patented article, is used, see that it is clean and the bottom covered with fine sand, or if the weather be really cold, with oat chaff or short fine hay. When the chickens are 24 hours old they are then ready to be moved to their new quarters. Up to this time they should have received no food, the unabsorbed portion of the yolk being ample provision for their support. But they are now ready for their first meal. Give them water to drink in a vessel into which they can not get their bodies. A small fountain of the ordinary pattern will answer admirably. Whatever their first food may be, give them only a small quantity, the best rule for feeding being "often and little."

Two distinct methods of feeding have their special advocates, the wet, that is, with mixed-up dough, and the dry, that is, without the addition of water to the food stuffs. I have used both methods with success, but think, on the whole, the dry method is the more satisfactory for most persons. But whichever of the two methods is employed, the food should approximate to a balanced ration, that is, have enough of muscle- and fat-forming elements to promote the growth of the whole organism.

Whether finely cracked or ground into meal, does not make such a ration. There is too much of the fat- and too little of the muscle-forming elements. Yet, when chickens run out and eat grass and where insect life is abundant, they may do well on a corn diet, because they secure for themselves the lacking elements. If to the corn is added some form of animal food, the ration will be better. For a single grain, provided it could be obtained cheaply enough, I should prefer barley. I have used oats, cornmeal, and beef scraps with very satisfactory results, and with even better results when I have added shorts to the mixture.

Five times a day for the first week, three times a day for the next succeeding eleven weeks and twice a day thereafter will be found to answer excellently for a rule for feeding. But, let me say, that while such frequent feeding is advisable, I have had excellent results in rearing chickens on one meal a day. Of course just as much food is required if the chickens are fed only once, as would be required if they were fed three or five times a day. Indeed, I think more food would be required, because more would be likely to be wasted. But that chickens can be reared successfully on one meal a day I have demonstrated to my satisfaction.

If the chickens become lousy they will need to be dusted with insect powder, and if they are attacked by large head lice, their heads should be greased, which will kill the lice. Don't, however, apply grease to the chickens on any other part than the top of the head, for if you do you stand an excellent chance of losing them. Years ago, when my zeal was greater than my knowledge, I destroyed a fine lot of chickens by greasing them, head, neck, and body. I can not conscientiously advise any one else to repeat the experiment.

Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

In making the raising of chickens for market a specialty the breed chosen should be one adapted to the purpose, one that will readily take on flesh and fat, which has clean, yellow legs and yellow skin.

Indigestion, one of the worst diseases in chickens, is often caused by

sour, unwholesome food. Impure food and drink, sameness of food, overfeeding, over fatigue, continued unrest usually caused by vermin, are, too, among the causes of indigestion.

A ground floor is best for the poultry-house provided good care is taken so that dampness inside the house is avoided. If the poultry-house is kept dry and clean and no draughts are allowed to strike the fowls there is practically no risk of roop.

In supplying water to small chicks it should be given in some way so as to prevent them from getting into the pan, or vessel. Water, and especially milk, causes the feathers to become rumpled and become matted about the neck and breast, and under such conditions the chicks can not thrive.

In selecting eggs for hatching take those of average size. Reject all of the small and all of the very large ones. They should be smooth and firm and saved only from the best stock. By selecting eggs for hatching from the hens that are extra good layers the laying quality of the hens may be greatly improved.

Confining the chicks on a dry hardwood floor will often cause lameness, crooked legs, etc., in them. On this account, when it can be done without too much inconvenience it is best to cover the plank floor with dry earth to the depth of about one inch. This should be replenished or changed sufficiently often to prevent becoming too foul.

When the hen has attended faithfully to her eggs during the long period of incubation, she should not be disturbed when the eggs are hatching. Let her and the little fowls remain in the nest until the feathers are dry when they may be removed to a coop arranged especially for them. The little fowls will not require food for eighteen or twenty hours after hatching, so that there is nothing gained by fussing with them.

Notice to Users of Successful Incubators.

The Des Moines Incubator Company, at Des Moines, Iowa, is preparing what promises to be one of the best poultry books ever issued by an incubator company, and desires to include in it articles on successful incubation from users of the Successful or the Eclipse incubator. They therefore offer a prize of a No. 4 Successful incubator to the person who will submit to them, prior to June 30, the best article on the use of incubators. The article must be written by some person who operates one of the Des Moines company's machines, and must not contain more than one thousand words. Address Prize Editor Des Moines Incubator Company, Des Moines, Iowa, and mention this paper.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

BLACK MINORCAS—World's greatest laying strain, beautiful in shape, color and comb; grand winter layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Address George Kern, 817 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans. Circular free.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. The best, 15 for 75 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ethel J. Williams, Agricola, Kans.

EGGS—For hatching from choice flock of Barred Plymouth Rock, \$1 per 15. Florence Ford, Moran, Kans.

EGGS, EGGS—From thoroughbred Toulouse geese, Rouen ducks, White Holland turkeys, Buff, Brown and Black Leghorns, C. I. Games, Houdans, Buff Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, Buff, White, and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Seabright Bantams and guineas. Eggs at \$1 per setting for all varieties. Also all kinds of fancy pigeons for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write to D. L. Bruen, Box A, Oldenbusch, Nebraska.

BLACK LANGSHANS. Fine. Eggs, 30 for \$1. MARY McCaul, Elk City, Kans.

CORNISH Indian games, White Plymouth Rocks; score 93½ and 94; eggs \$1.50 for 15; \$2.50 for 25. C. I. G. cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3, scored. Mrs. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

POULTRY FARM—Breeders of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Partridge Cochins, took first second and third on Light Brahmas; first, second, and third on Partridge Cochins at Fort Scott show. A few good cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. \$1.25 per 15. G. W. Shuman, Fort Scott, Kans. Rural Route No. 1.

EGGS—From thoroughbred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Cornish Indian Games \$1.25 for 15. Mrs. John Holzhay, Bendena, Doniphan Co., Kans.

PURES S. C. B. Leghorn eggs, 30 for \$1; \$3 per 100; entire new blood. Orders promptly filled. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

Eggs, Eggs, Eggs For hatching from stock of S. C. Brown and S. C. White Leghorns, \$2 for 15; \$5 for 40. H. C. SHORT, Leavenworth, Kans.

SNOWFLAKE POULTRY FARM—R. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, W. Guineas. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Winnie Chambers, Onaga, Kans.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—For sale, \$3 per thirteen. Address Mrs. T. M. Fleming, R. 8 Fontana, Kans.

TWO YARDS S. C. B. LEGHORNS—15 eggs \$1. John Black, Barnard, Kans.

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kansas. Choice Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1 per 15.

I RAISE W. P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Owen's strain. Eggs for sale, 75 cents per setting of 15. These birds are large and very white, in quality unsurpassed. Mrs. Alvin Griffiths, Ozawie, Kans.

EGGS FOR SALE—At bargain. Write T. J. Puch, Fullerton, Neb. Buff Orpingtons, L. Brahmas, B. Langshans, W. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, and C. I. Games.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—Strong, vigorous, gentle, great layers. Eggs, 15 for \$2; 30 for \$3. W. S. Hill, Great Bend, Kans.

PURE-BRED POULTRY—Silver Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, Dark Brahmas. Write for terms to M. D. King, Minden, Neb.

FOR SALE—Eggs from prize-winning Barred Rocks, the best I ever owned; my yards contain the first prize cock of the State show 1903; also first prize cockerel and one 93 point cockerel. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. A. C. Rait, Junction City, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS. Fine strain. Eggs \$1 per 15. J. A. Kauffman, Acme, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From my "Superior Strain" of Barred Plymouth Rocks, noted for size and quality. Fourteen years careful exclusive breeding. 15 eggs, \$1; 30 eggs, \$1.50. E. J. Evans, Box 21, Fort Scott, Kans.

WHITE, LIGHT, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, the prize-winners at the Kansas State Poultry show, 1902. Remarkable for clear white plumage united with exceptional size and shape. Eggs from our best matings, \$2.50 for 15. Usher & Jackson, 1735 Clay St., Topeka, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1 for 15. For further information address Mrs. Ada Almsworth, Eureka, Kans.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—15, \$1.00; 45, \$2.00. J. P. Dam, Corning, Nemaha county, Kans.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, from the best mating. 15 for \$1, or 50 for \$3, 100 for \$5. Mrs. George Manville, Agency, Mo.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

JAMES BOTTOM, breeder of Black Langshans. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. Onaga, Kans.

PEN OF SELECTED WINTER LAYERS—R. C. Brown Leghorns exclusively. Eggs \$1.25 per setting of 15. H. M. Johnson, Formosa, Jewell Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma cockerels, \$1.00 each, four for \$3.00. WANTED—White Holland turkeys. Nellie E. Stallard, Sedan, Kans.

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY—Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, and White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$1. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

FOUR young litters high-bred, pedigreed, Scotch Collie pups, for sale. Book your orders quick. Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

COCKERELS—Indian Games and Black Langshans, farm-raised, price \$1 each, if taken soon. H. Baughman, Wymore, Neb.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Exclusively the American Beauties. Choice birds. Sixteen years a breeder. Eggs \$1.50 to \$1 per 15. D. Tennyson, Frankfort, Kans.

B. P. ROCK EGGS—15, \$1.50; 100, \$4. Mrs. J. W. Holsinger, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

PURES S. C. B. Leghorn eggs, 30 for \$1; entire new blood. Orders promptly filled. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1 per 15. Correspondence solicited. J. A. Sawhill, Edgerton, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS—Only. Heavy boned, vigorous stock, unlimited range. Eggs carefully and securely packed. 100, \$4; 15, \$1. Adam A. Wier, Clay Center, Neb.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte eggs from my Chicago 1902 winners, \$1 per 15. George Getty, Syracuse, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—From fine flock Hawkins strain, 15 for \$1.50; 45 for \$3. Annie Wynkoop, Bendena, Doniphan Co., Kans.

EGGS—At \$1 per setting from our White Plymouth Rocks or White Wyandottes that will produce fine stock. W. L. Bates, 1829 Park Ave., Topeka, Kans.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS—Established in 1882. Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. A few Buff Orpington cockerels for sale; prices reasonable. Our birds do not all score one hundred points, but we have some good ones. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

Eggs—For hatching, from White Plymouth Rocks, scoring 94 to 96½. Cockerels direct from U. R. Fisher's pens. Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Also from Blue Barred Rocks, line bred for 12 years, scoring 90 to 93. Write for descriptive circular to Herbert Johnson, Chanute, Kans.

EGGS FROM GEM POULTRY FARM are sure to hatch high-scoring Buff Plymouth Rocks. No other kind kept on the farm. 15 for \$2; 30 for \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. B. Turkey eggs, 11 for \$2. C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs—15, \$1.50; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$5. MRS. E. F. NEY, Bonner Springs, Kans.

COLLIE PUPS and B. P. ROCK EGGS—I have combined some of the best Collie blood in America; pups sired by Scotland Bay and such dams as Handsome Nellie and Francis W. and others just as good. B. P. Rock eggs from exhibition stock; none better; 15 years' experience with this breed. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Write your wants. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

SCOTCH TERRIERS—Finest bred in this country. Heather Prince, the champion of Scotland, and sire of Nosegay Foxglove, out of the champion imported Romany Ringlet, best service at our kennels. G. W. Bailey, Beattie, Kans.

WINNERS—White and Barred Rocks. Send for circular. Burton's Poultry Yards, Fort Scott, Kans.

EGGS—From Rose Comb White Leghorns, \$1 for 15. MRS. JOHN HILL, Vinland, Kans.

L. BRAHMAS—Last State Show, 61st prize; score 10 to 95½; eggs \$1.50 per setting. T. F. Weaver, Blue Mound, Kans.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

Exclusively. Farm raised. Eggs per setting of 15, \$1. Incubator users write for special prices in 100 lots. P. H. MAHON, R. D. No. 3, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kans.

Sunny Summit Farm Pure-Bred Poultry.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs, American Dominiques, S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs \$1 per 15; turkeys \$2 per 9.

VIRA BAILEY, Kinsley, Kans.

BLACK MINORCAS

Biggest Layers of Biggest Eggs. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Also at same price eggs from choice matings of Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Black Langshans, White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Rose Comb American Dominiques, Houdans, White Crested Black Polish, Buff Laced Polish. JAS. C. JONES, Leavenworth, Kans.

Blue Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs

from large-sized, high-scoring birds. Hens weigh 8½ pounds. Eggs safely packed for shipment, two pens not related, \$1.50 for 15.

Mrs. J. C. Leach, Carbondale, - - Kansas.

Pure-bred Light Brahma Eggs For Sale.

EGGS from our best pen headed by a cockerel scoring 94 points, mated to twelve extra fine pullets, for \$2 per setting of 15. Eggs from birds having run of the farm, \$1 per 15. Can furnish large orders for setting incubators on short notice as we have a large number of laying hens. Our stock is first-class and sure to produce good results that will please you. Address F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kans.

Save Your Little Chicks

By feeding

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Send for circular telling how to feed and raise little chicks successfully.

ANNA L. PINKERTON, Clay Center, Nebraska.

HOUDANS.

Great egg-producers, easy keepers, a hustling and healthy bird, lay large, white eggs, hatch strong, healthy chicks, that grow and make fine broilers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 for 30.


J. W. LUCE, WETMORE, KANSAS.



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Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and Belgian Hares. First-class Standard Stock of Superior Quality. Stock For Sale. Eggs in Season. Write Your Wants. Circular Free.

A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.



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hatch 2,183 chicks; one woman 716; one man over 2,000. New System again beats incubators. Booklet free. F. GRUNDY, Morrisville, Ill.

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GEO. ETEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

THE MARKETS.

The Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Market.

Kansas City, Mo., April 13, 1903.
An advance of 10c was had here in fat cattle to-day, this, too, right on top of a general gain of 25c last week. S. Birkett, of Eureka, Kans., sold a drove of 5,400 steers here to-day, the highest for many weeks. Receipts were moderate, the five big markets getting 37,400 head. Traders claim a brisker export trade, due to Lent ending last week, accounts for the great improvement in the cattle market. Better things are expected of fat steers from now until fall. Hogs broke 57 1/2c but recovered some of the loss at the close. Tops reached 73 1/2c and the bulk of all sales ranged from 71 1/2c to 73c. Sheep weakened under a liberal run of 8,600 head. A big string of 4,000 Arizonas brought \$5 for ewes and \$6 for lambs and yearlings. Lambs sold 25c to 40c lower than a week ago.

There were better prices realized here for good cattle last week than at any time this spring. Tops sold up to \$5.25, and were marketed by John Pawley & Sons, of Milford, Kans. They weighed 1,680 pounds. Kansas furnished nearly all the best cattle sold here during the week. Among the feeders who had in steers bringing more than \$5 were: A. W. Barler Eureka, Kans., \$5.20; J. N. Penwell, Eureka, \$5.05; J. A. and P. H. Lind, Chase County, Kans., \$5.05; J. H. Gantz, Alta Vista, Kans., \$5.15; C. C. Meinholdt, McFarland, Kans., \$5.15; E. J. Comstock, McFarland, \$5.10; Victor Lundstadt, Osage City, Kans., \$5.10; John Dempsey, Manhattan, Kans., \$5.15; Frank Whearty, Westmoreland, Kans., \$5.10; L. C. & E. C. Gardner, Hartford, Kans., \$5.05; W. E. Yost, Belton, Mo., \$5.10; H. Tessenford, Onega, Kans., \$5.15; D. G. Younkin, Geary County, Kans., \$5.10; E. A. McClenny, Dunavant, Kans., \$5.10; Jas. Auld & Son, Geary County, Kans., \$5.20; Joe Wear, Barnard, Kans., \$5.10.

The general market advanced 15c to 25c during the week. Feeding cattle sold at \$4.75 to \$5 for the best. Heifers brought \$4.45 to \$4.85; cows \$3.25 to \$4.25. Bulls are still selling a little dull. The week's receipts were 28,100 head.

Hog receipts showed a decided enlargement last week, the supply aggregating 41,300 head. Trade opened mean but the market braced up a little towards the close, the loss of the forepart of the week was regained and the market closed steady with our last report. Top hogs for the week brought \$7.45. Amos Hess, of Wonesau, Kans., and M. Dunham, of Sullivan, Mo., marketed a load each at that price. Arkansas and Indian swine are selling largely at \$6.70 to \$7. Best porkers bring \$7.30 to \$7.40, and light weight stock \$7.10 to \$7.25.

In spite of a bearish government crop report wheat gained 1c during the week. Corn held about steady. Cash wheat at Kansas City is worth: No. 2, 66 1/2c to 69c; No. 4, 61c to 63c; No. 2 corn, 36 1/2c to 37 1/2c; No. 4, 34 1/2c to 35 1/2c; No. 2 oats, 33 1/2c to 35 1/2c; No. 4, 33 1/2c to 34 1/2c; flaxseed, 99c; bran, 64c to 67c; rye, 43 1/2c to 45 1/2c; tame hay, \$12.50; prairie, \$4 to \$5; alfalfa, \$11.50.

After advancing to the highest point on record, the sheep market broke at the close of the week, the decline being the biggest of the season. On Tuesday, A. A. Forder, of Rocky Ford, Col., and F. S. White, of Beloit, Kans., sold fed lambs at \$7.60, against a former high-water mark of \$7.30, reached in 1900. The top for Westerns last year was \$7.05. Leonard Walters, of Almena, Kans., sold a band of Wyoming fed wethers at \$6.80, another record mark. Geo. H. Webster, of Carlsbad, N. M., disposed of 2,280 clipped lambs at \$7, an unbeaten price. From Wednesday on, the market slumped. Light weight Mexican and Western lambs closed 25c to 40c lower, selling mainly at \$5.75 to \$6.25. Fair to good lambs broke 10c to 15c; and ewes declined 15c to 25c, the range on the latter being \$5.25 to \$5.60. Spring lambs, owing to the cessation of the Easter demand, took a tumble and sold down to \$3.50 for tops. Sheepmen would do well to figure on further declines in springs.

The horse and mule trade was again satisfactory and values were sky high. Draft horses brought \$500 to \$625 per pair in the auction. Fair to good kinds moved at \$150 to \$175 a head, however. Mules held firm, with a brisk demand for big cities of the East and South, the call being mainly for 16-hand stock. Countrymen would do well to beware of plain 14 1/2- to 15-hand mules, as dealers claim the cotton mule trade will let up shortly and prices are expected to sag. Big mules and heavy-boned miners of all sizes look like good money, however.

Eggs and poultry sold firm during the week largely on account of the stimulus of Easter time. A reaction may set in during the next week or so, however. Strawberries are bringing \$3.50 to \$3.75 a crate with the supply light. Early garden truck commands fair prices. Eggs are quoted at 12c to 12 1/2c; hens 10c to 12c; springs 12c; best broilers 17c; roosters 20c to 25c; turkeys 11c to 12c; geese 5c; ducks 10c.

H. A. POWELL.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 13, 1903.

The good close of the cattle market of the previous week failed to materially increase the receipts last week, which, coupled with a good, broad demand from all of the buyers, caused the heavy grades to advance 20c to 25c in value while all other kinds appreciated 10c to 15c in price. The general quality was of fair to good average with a top of \$5.40, paid for Kansas beeves. Cows and heifers advanced sharply the first part of the week, but buyers pounded on the market viciously towards the close, claiming that values for this class of stock was too high in comparison with the way steers were selling. The week closed up steady on all grades except the heavy cows, which declined 10c. The good class of stock cattle met with a ready demand on each day and prices ruled firm, but the common and medium kinds declined 25c.

The trend of hog values was lower the greater part of the week, under fairly good supplies and bad conditions East. The quality was of good average with weights running strong. The tops to-day were at \$7.35 with the bulk of sales at \$7.20 to \$7.30.

Early in the week sheep and lamb prices were sharply higher for the good

kinds, but, owing to the demoralized conditions in the East all of the advance was wiped out and the week closed with prices 15c to 25c lower. The common and medium grades were in slack demand right along and values broke anywhere from 35c to 50c, lambs and ewes showing the most decline. The top lamb prices for any previous time on the Western river markets were realized on the South St. Joseph market last week, Colorado- and Kansas-fed lambs going at \$7.70. Native wethers sold at \$7 and native ewes at \$6. Texas fall-shorn wethers brought \$5.

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. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. It will pay. Try it.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Four registered Hereford bulls, 8 months to 2 years old. Hooper Monroe, Frederick, Rice Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Red Polled bull, 15 months old, an extra fine individual, dark red, low down, heavy boned, lengthy, square, and straight, large for age, best of breeding. A snap for some one. Price \$125. Charles Morrison, Phillipsburg, Kans.

FOR SALE—2 good red Shorthorn herd bulls. Ebb Turner, Faucett, Mo.

FOR SALE—Hereford bull, Curley Boy, No. 96987, three years old. Sire Hesiod 14th, Dam Louis 70292. Price \$150. Samuel T. Ware, Burlington Junction, Nodaway Co., Mo.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian bull, 3 years old, of a great butter family. D. O. Orr, R. R. 5, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED TO SELL—Four registered Hereford bulls, cheap, of Anxiety strain. Yates Bros., R. F. D. 1, Agency, Mo.

BOTTOM OUT OF PRICES—Shorthorn bull and heifer calves, red with white marks, at \$50 net, the get of British Lion. D. P. Norton, Dunlap, Kans.

FOR SALE—10 head of registered Hereford bulls, 6 to 20 months old, good individuals, and in good condition. Visitors met at trains if notified. Farm 20 miles southwest of Wichita. A. Johnson, R. F. D. 2, Clearwater, Kans.

FOR SALE—My herd bull, Baron Knight 134946, 4 years old, dark red, weight 2,200 pounds, got by Galant Knight 124468; also three Scotch-topped bulls, 14 months old, and a few cows with calves by side. J. P. Engel, Alden, Kans.

FOR SALE—A few choice Shorthorn heifers and young bulls. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—A few young Hereford bulls from the Evergreen Farm herd, headed by Lee 121232. Address Pearl I. Gill, Great Bend, Kans.

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

FIVE HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE—Never used in a herd, they are in fine fix, at a bargain for cowmen. O. L. Thistler, Chapman, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

WANTED—To buy or trade, a Clydesdale stallion for a span of good mules. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For young cattle, one Percheron stallion, sure foal getter. J. W. Holminger, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

PROSPECT FARM—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, SHORTHORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Write for prices of finest animals in Kansas. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOTEL BUILDING—For sale or rent, an excellent location for a good doctor in a town of 350 inhabitants. Address Bank, Randall, Kans.

AGENTS WANTED—Selling the "Climax Burner Rest." Can be sold in every family. Sample and descriptive circular, 10c. Mitchell Novelty Co., 60 Canby Bldg., Dayton, O.

CREAM Separators Repaired at Gerdon's Machine Shop 820 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

AUTOMATIC WAGON JACK—Pulls the wheel out and puts it back; simple, strong, durable; very cheap. State rights for sale. Box 204, Chillicothe, Mo.

WANTED—Money to get patent on a quick-selling toy. Will give 25 per cent of what it sells for. Henry Boite, Webster, S. Dakota.

NORNY'S UNIQUE RESERVE LABELS—Are ornamental and a necessity for every housekeeper; 3 dozen labels, assorted, ready gummed for use, by mail, 12 cents. Mitchell Novelty Co., 60 Canby Bldg., Dayton, O.

FRANK J. BROWN, Topeka, Kans. Buys and sells real estate and mortgages.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FREE—State map, farm descriptions, reliable information about eastern Kansas. Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kans.

RANCH FOR SALE—1360 acres, 1120 acres of creek bottom, with model improvements, 140 acres alfalfa, 600 acres pasture, balance number one farm land. For further information address G. L. Gregg, Real Estate Dealer and Auctioneer, Clyde, Kans.

SNAP NO. 8.—80 acres nice level land, black soil, 65 acres cultivation, no house, near school and town. Price \$1,200. Farms any size, easy terms. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

WANTED—To buy a good farm in Northeastern Kansas, small buildings desired, but good land, near Topeka or Lawrence. A. T. Cooley, Randall, Kans.

SOME BARGAINS in farm lands in Anderson County, Kansas, in farms ranging from 80 acres up. S. B. Hamilton, Welda, Kans.

FOR SALE—Farms and ranches in central and western Kansas. We have some great bargains in western ranches. Write us. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

Farms, Ranches, Wild, Mineral, Timber Lands—Sell, Trade. We control Millions of acres, Any State. Cheapest, Best. Describe wants. W. W. Gavitt & Co., Bankers & Brokers, Topeka, Kans.

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YELLOW NANSEMOND sweet potatoes for sprouting for sale at 65 cents per bushel by A. G. Landis, Lawrence, Kans.

FOLGER'S Early cane seed—A high-grade forage variety, rich in sugar, 90 cents per 100 pound sacked. A. H. Knox, Hymers, Kans.

SOY-BEAN-SEED—Plump and clean, \$1.50 per bushel. Frank Uhl, Gardner, Kans.

FOR SALE—50 cents per bushel, 1000 bushels first class Siberian millet. E. D. King, Burlington, Kans.

FOR SALE—I have a nice lot of Siberian millet for sale at 70 cents per bushel f. o. b. at Sylvan Grove, Lincoln Co., Kansas; sacks extra. Henry Steenbock.

CANE-SEED—California Silver Tips, choice seed. Growth medium height, heavy foliage, great seed bearer, having this year made 30 bushels per acre; 90 cents per 100, sacked, f. o. b. car, in less than 1,000 pound orders; 15 cents drayage per order. Amber at current rate. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kans.

100,000 BUSHELS Kafir-corn wanted. We have advanced the price; state quantity you have to offer, and will make you price. Also in market for Cane-seed, Millet-seed, Alfalfa-seed, Prairie Hay, etc. Kansas City Seed & Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

ANY ONE wishing cedar-trees, please write Murray Weaver, Centerville, Linn Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Golden Yellow popcorn, very productive, excellent for popping, very tender. Packet 6 cents; 7 pounds 50 cents. J. P. Overlander, Highland, Kans.

WANTED—Sweet corn wanted. Will pay a good price. Correspond with us. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

200,000 FRUIT TREES! Wholesale prices; new catalogue. Baldwin, Nurseryman, Seneca, Kans.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—A few nice young boars of October farrow, sired by Kansas Chief, a son of Chief Tecumseh 3d. C. M. Garver & Son, Abilene, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey boar, ready for service. He is from the famous Blocher-Burns stock. J. P. Lucas, 118 West 23rd St., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Poland-China, boars and gilts; extra hams, backs, heads, spine, ears, black coats. Some show pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address G. W. Harman, Ridge, Woodson Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Eleven good Poland-China boars. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

The Stray List.

Week Ending April 9.

Nemaha County—B. F. Eaton, Clerk.

HORSES—Taken up by J. F. Hawley, in Harrison tp. (P. O. Goffs), March 20, 1903, one bay horse, blind in left eye; also one bay horse, face and three feet white; valued at \$40.



A FREE CHURN

This offer is made to quickly introduce the ECONOMY TWO-MINUTE CHURN in every community. We would ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows, knowing that when they find how simple and durable it is, also that it will make butter from sweet or sour milk in two minutes' time, they will order one. Send us today your name and name of your nearest freight office.

ECONOMY MFG. CO., 174 W. 7th, Kansas City, Mo.

WIN \$100.00 FOR FIVE CENTS.

Send five cents and the addresses of ten farmers, to The Northwestern Agriculturist, "The Great and Growing Semi-Monthly" of Minneapolis and Chicago. The five cents will entitle you to entry in the Corn Raising Contest which this paper will conduct this season, giving prizes for the best ten ears, from \$1 to \$100 cash, or double that in farm machinery. Seed Corn Free to Contestants. Sample copies of the paper (the best farm paper in America) will be sent to you and your ten farmers free. Enter immediately so as to receive free seed before planting. N. W. AGRICULTURIST, Corn Contest Dept., Desk 11. 525 7th St. S., Minneapolis, Minn., or 806 Security Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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in western Kansas are now open for settlement, and many are taking advantage of the greatly reduced rates made by the Union Pacific cific to look the a view of locating. Land is advancing every year in price.

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Pamphlet on the State of Kansas and full information cheerfully furnished on application.

One fare plus \$2.00 for round trip from Missouri River terminals. Low one-way rates.

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Agricultural Department Expert Tells About It.

A BAD PEST IN THIS STATE

Damage Can Be Lessened Considerably If Proper Precautions Are Taken—Habits of the Insects and How They Multiply.

SEND TO

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No stock for sale at present.

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Large-boned and Long-bodied Duroc-Jerseys
I have some choice fall pigs for sale. If you are looking for something good, write for prices.
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DUCK CREEK HERD OF Duroc-Jersey Swine.

200 head to choose from. Write us your wants.
Mitchell Bros., Buxton, Wilson Co., Kans.

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Everything is sold except a few pigs of September farrow. Am also offering one of my herd boar for sale.
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Maplewood Herd of... DUROC-JERSEYS

HEADED BY OUR FINE HERD BOAR

MISSOURI CHAMPION 16349.
Have on hand some extra fine pigs of this spring's farrow, for which we are booking orders. Write for what you want.
J. M. IMHAUSER & CO.,
R. F. D. No. 4, Sedalia, Mo.

Standard Herd of Registered Duroc-Jersey Swine, Red Polled Cattle, and Angora Goats.

Swine herd headed by Big Joe 7363 and Ohio Chief. Cattle herd headed by Kansas 8908. All stock reserved for October sale.

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VAN'S PERFECTION 11571, sweepstakes boar at all State Fairs of 1902, at head.

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Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kas.
For Sale—Choice bred **POLAND-CHINA GILTS** safe in pig to our great herd boars. Also extra good all pigs, boars, and gilts.

East Side Herd Poland-Chinas

Combines the best strains of blood in the breed 24 spring litters. Royal Blue 27642 by Big Chief Tecumseh 2d, first boar in service. Write for list of sires and dams in herd. W. H. BARR, ELLIOTT, IOWA.

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HARRY E. LUNT, Proprietor, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.

A few choice bred **POLAND-CHINA Boars** for sale; also fine B. P. Rock poultry.

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas

Has some extra fine gilts bred; also some fall boars. Will sell **Sen: I Know**, he by Perfect I Know. Address—

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Elmdale Herd of High-Class POLAND-CHINAS

Shawnee Chief 28502 at head of herd. Some choice bred gilts only for sale, bred to a Perfection boar.
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I keep constantly on hand all sizes and ages of high-class Poland-China pigs. Quality high, prices low. Write for description and price to
H. W. CHENEY, -- North Topeka, Kans.

..Oak Grove Herd.. OF PURE-BRED

Poland-Chinas

For Sale—A few choice Boars and 50 Gilts, some bred for early spring farrow. Write, or come and see

Gus Aaron, Leavenworth, Kas.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

WAMEGO HERD

...OF...

Poland-Chinas

With Black Tecumseh 25116 at head, he by Big Tecumseh 24429, a grand individual and sire of large, strong, growthy fellows, nearly perfect in color, coat, and markings. Large M. B. turkeys and B. P. chickens for sale. Correspond with me at Wamego, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. C. J. HUGGINS.

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Our boars of serviceable age are all sold, but we have a number of good ones of September and October farrow; also a fine lot of bred gilts, sired by Model Tecumseh 64133, J. L.'s Best 70655, and U. S. Wilkes 25821.

J. N. WOODS & SON,
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For Sale—A number of select boars of September farrow, with perfect markings, good bone and coat of hair; Sired by Moonshine 28959, the best breeding boar in northern Kansas. Also Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs \$1 per 15. For further particulars inquire of
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THOROUGHbred... Poland-China Hogs.

I am cleaned up on boars and bred gilts. I have some nice open June gilts and can spare a few yearling bred sows. Orders booked for spring pigs by Keep On 61015, Imperial Chief 3d 28978, Black Perfection 27133, and Corwin Improver 25768. On Missouri Pacific R. R., one mile west of Kickapoo, Kans.
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Providence Farm Poland-Chinas.

Correct by Corrector, Perfection Chief 2d by Chief Perfection 2d, Jewell's Silver Chief, and Kron Pring Wilhelm, herd boars. Up-to-date breeding, feeding qualities, and large, even litters in this herd. Young stock for sale.
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One - Mile - Southwest - of - Ottawa, Kans.

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POLAND-CHINA HOGS

400 head in herd. Fashionable bred sows and gilts bred to Broad Guage Chief 25733, first prize winner International Show, 1900, and Simply O. K. 24290, first prize winner Missouri State Fair 1901. 200 winter and spring pigs in special offer. Bargains in registered stallions and Mammoth Jacks. Also SHORTHORN and POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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BREEDER OF Improved Chester Whites
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Farm is 2 miles northwest of Reform School.

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Champion Berkshires.

Our herd won the Kansas State prize at the American Royal Show at Kansas City in 1902.

ONLY THE BEST.

Imported and American-bred stock for sale. A few choice sows bred, at prices that will move them. Inspection invited six days in the week.

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FOR SALE, QUICK, AT A REASONABLE PRICE

We have for sale a few choice yearlings, sired by Baron Duke 30th 50017, he by Baron Lee 4th 33446, and out of Duchess C35th 33683. The dams of these boars are of the most desirable strains.

Inspection or correspondence desired. Address
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BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Large English Berkshires

Sold out of bred gilts; only a few fall pigs. Orders booked for spring farrow.

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BLUE BLOODED IG BONED ROAD BACKED BERKSHIRES...

Young stock of all ages and both sexes, and bred sows for sale.

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Anxiety 4th females with Weston Stamp 9th at head.
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STOCK FOR SALE.
OVERTON HARRIS, -- Harris, Mo.

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Imported Alberta 2d blood. Boatman 56011 at head of herd. A few excellent, young bulls for sale.

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Breeder of Pure-Bred HEREFORD CATTLE
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THOS. EVANS, BREEDER,
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One car-load of Bulls, 1 and 2 years old; one car-load of Heifers, 1 and 2 years old; a few Cows with calves by side for sale.

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A few choice yearling and 2-year-old heifers bred to one of Corrector's best sons for sale very reasonable; also some 4-year-old cows with calves at foot and rebred, and just four bulls under 1 year out of Lord Wilton and Grove 3d cows. Visitors welcome. Correspondence prompt.

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Herd headed by the young show bull, Protocol 2d 91715, assisted by Major Bear Real 71621, a nephew of Wild Tom. Females largely the get of Bernadotte 2d 71634. A few choice young bulls for sale.

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"ANXIETY WILTONS." Bulls in service are Printer 66884, March On 14th 106676, and Good Sign 140387. Next public offering at Sioux City, Iowa. Watch for date. You had better get some Printer heifers while you can. They will be higher than a cat's back after this year. Paste this in your hat. Save it!
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100 Choice Herefords For Sale

I will sell in lots to suit purchasers, 100 choice registered Herefords, which include 12 bulls of serviceable age, cows bred, heifers bred and unbred, and calves. Will make the price an object to buyers. Will sell anything except herd bull. Come and see me, or address
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Herefords headed by Gold Dust 96848; Shorthorns headed by Darling Knight 170761. Twenty registered Hereford bulls, 9 to 11 months old, for sale cheap. Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$2, \$3; pullets, \$2; 50 of each for sale.

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We offer 30 head of well-bred cattle of the leading strains of breeding, young stock, all sired by our Herd Bull, Gudgeon (94011), who is a son of the noted Corrector; cows of Anxiety Lord Wilton breeding, which are as follows: Lot No. 1—Our herd bull, Gudgeon 94011; lot No. 2—9 bulls 11 to 20 months old; lot No. 3—12 heifers, 11 to 20 months old—4 are bred, and more will be soon; lot No. 4—8 cows, 5 to 8 years old—4 have calves at foot, 2 to 4 calves soon, and 2 to calve in April. All the above stock is in fine fix and are not culled, but a good, strong, and useful lot of cattle.
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DO YOU WANT \$35 to \$45 per month and board for your labor? Send 12 cents for valuable information concerning wages for different kinds of labor. Careful, attentive men can get above wages the year round. Prompt attention given inquiries about that in which you are interested.

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MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS—Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, by Laird of Linwood, at head of herd.

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DUNLAP, MORRIS CO., KANS.
Breeder of Pure-bred SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Herd bull, Imported British Lion 138692.
Young stock for sale.

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Farm is 2 miles south of Rock Island depot.
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Shorthorn Cattle.

For immediate sale, 12 bulls ready for service, and 12 bull calves. Also 20 cows and heifers, 1 to 7 years old. Give me a call, or Address

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Shorthorns

Imported Scottish Knight 138371 heads the herd.

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Herd Bull, IOWA SCOTCHMAN 2d 138687. Write for what you want. Address

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Headed by GALLANT KNIGHT and Imp. Tilly Cairn
Bulls, Cows, and Heifers, for sale at bargain prices. Can supply females in car-load lots if desired. Some show yard material.

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VICTOR OF WILLOWOOD 126054, a pure Cruickshank-Orange Blossom in service. Females of high quality, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped; choice bulls for sale; also females.

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SHORTHORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE SWINE, SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Great constitution and lung capacity gained in high altitudes. A few select young swine and sheep for sale. ED. GREEN, MORRISON, COLORADO.

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Sempstress Valentine 157771 and Mayor 129229 head of herd. Larkin's Duluth and Kansas King at head of Saddle Horse Herd

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Forty head of Scotch-topped Young Marys, Floras, Harriets, Ianthas, and Britanias. Minister 2d 150171 at head of herd.

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Shorthorn Cattle, Poland-China Swine.

Two Scotch bulls in service. Representative stock for sale. Address

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An extra good lot, reds and roans, sired by Lord Mayor 112727 and Knight's Valentine 157068.
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...N. MANROSE...

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Rural Route 5, Ottawa, Kans.
Giltspur's Knight 171591, at head of herd. Young bulls ready for service, for sale.

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Young stock by the roan champion bull John Ward 159491 and by the present herd bull Barmpton Knight 148795. Choice breeding, good individuals, and square dealing. Address

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20 head of both sexes. Bulls of serviceable age and young cows bred. Eligible to two records. Correspondence solicited.
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Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.
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Red Polled Cattle

of the Choicest Strains and good individuals. Young animals, either sex, for sale. Also breeders of.....

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Anoka Flocks

Cotswolds and Ramboulllets. Foundation for flocks a specialty. Correspondence and inspection invited.
GEO. HARDING & SON, WAUKESHA, WIS.

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WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, BREEDERS OF
PRIZE-WINNING

Shropshire Sheep

Choice lot of Rams and Ewes—both Canadian and home-bred—for sale. Can supply car lots. Write for our low prices.

A BARGAIN IN
SHROPSHIRE.

80 head of registered ewes, bred to imported rams; 15 head of high-grade ewes, bred to a good registered ram; 6 head of English imported ewes, bred by Hardin and McIntire; 45 head of lambs, rams, and ewes from imported sires; 40 head of 1- and 2-year-old rams; 4 head of yearling rams from imported sires and dams; also 3 head of ram lambs from same; 2 head of yearling ewes and 3 head of ewe lambs from imported sires and dams. Write your wants at once and get bargain prices. The flock will go at a very low figure to a quick buyer.

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Special attention given to selling all kinds of pedigreed stock; also large sales of graded stock. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Mention Kansas Farmer.

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Sunflower Registered Herefords.

200 Head in Herd. Herd Bulls now in use are sons of Don Carlos 133734. 24 Young Bulls ready for service for sale.
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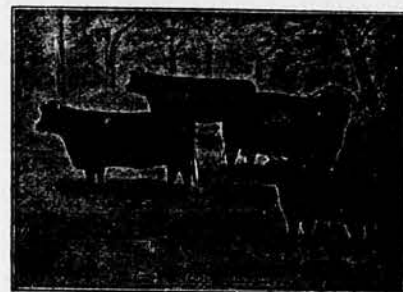
J. F. STODDER, - - - BURDEN, COWLEY COUNTY, KANSAS.

Pearl Shorthorn Herd

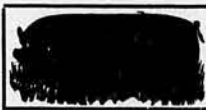
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Iams' Horses

Are sensations to his buyers, his low prices are "warm propositions" to his competitors. Iams will show you MORE stallions of big size, quality, and finish than ALL IMPORTERS IN NEBRASKA, and horses you will wish to buy or pay your fare to see him—you the judge. If you will pay cash or give bankable note, you will sure buy a stallion of IAMS. In October, 1902, he imported 63 black and bay stallions, they can not be duplicated in any importing barn in the United States for the number, for big size, quality, finish, royal breeding and bargain prices. They are all

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Visitors and buyers throng his barn and say: Hello, Bill! I'm from Illinois; I'm Iky from Missouri; Iams has the good ones; he shows us horses better than he advertises. See that 1,900-lb. 2-year-old, "a hummer," I bought him at \$1,200. Couldn't duplicate him in Illinois, Ohio or Iowa at \$2,000. See that 2,150-lb. 3-year-old, "a ripper," Say, Iky! see those six black 2,300-lb. 4-year-olds he is showing to those Ohio men. They are the BEST I EVER SAW. Say, boys! look at this 5,100-lb. pair of beauties; they are worth going from Maine to California to see (better than the pictures). Say, Iky, you couldn't go wrong here. They are all "cracker-jacks." If you open your mouth and your pocketbooks you will do business. Iams sells them. He has on hand imported and home-bred.

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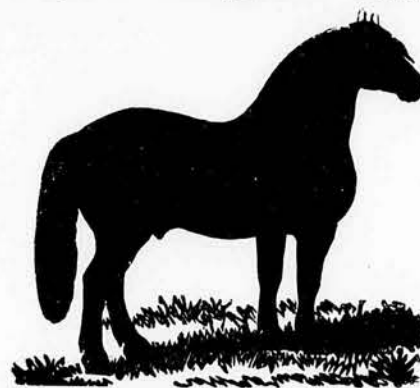
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I have for sale six heavy, pedigree stallions at BAILEY'S BARN, MANHATTAN, KANS., ages 3 to 6 years; weight 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. One imported Clyde, one Shire, and four Percherons; all good colors. These stallions are from Singmaster & Sons' famous breeding establishment at Keota, Iowa.

Be sure and see them soon, as they are for sale at right prices and on easy terms.

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103½ Bushels Per Acre.
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Dear Sirs: We planted 15 acres to your "Pride of Nishna" and "Iowa Silver Mine" and we have just completed gathering it. On five acres which we measured, the yield was 103½ bushels per acre, the remainder of the field was equally as good. With kindest regards, I am,
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Yours Truly,
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CATAWBA, large red; late, very good	4.00	5.00
CONCORD, well known "Old Stand-by"	3.50	4.50
DELAWARE, a most excellent red	4.50	5.50
DIAMOND, finest white; very early	4.00	5.00
IVES, black; fair quality, hardy, healthy	3.50	4.50
MOORE EARLY, large black; very early	4.00	5.00
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WORDEN, richest, FINEST black, early	4.00	5.00
CURRENT, Fay, needs best of care	4.50	5.00
LONDON MARKET, best	5.00	6.00
GOOSEBERRY, Houghton, Old Reliable	5.00	6.00
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Josselyn (Red Jacket) best new sort	6.00	7.00

A general assortment of Fruit Trees, including 250,000 Japan Plum and 1,000,000 Peach; Raspb'y, Blackb'y, Mulberry, 3 best varieties; Chestnut, Weir's Maple; Root Grafts and an extra fine stock of Apple Seedlings. Send for Colored Plate and Descriptive Circular of STARK-STAR, best of all late grapes. We Pay Freight on \$12 orders, box and pack free.

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NOTE.—This Company has the endorsement of this paper.

KANSAS CITY'S ANNUAL SPRING ANGUS AUCTION!

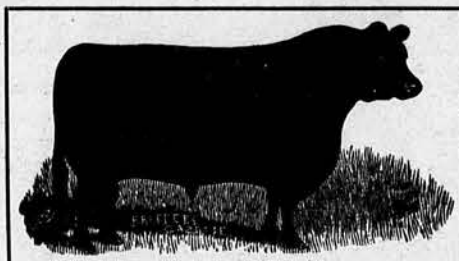
AT THE FINE STOCK SALE PAVILION, STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL THE TWENTY-SECOND, 1903

70 Head == 40 Bulls and 30 Cows and Heifers

Of the breed that has topped our greatest fat cattle markets, 14 years in succession and won three-fourths of the prizes in the fat cattle classes (where the breeds compete) at the International Exposition since the establishment of this show.

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It is the only Angus auction to be held at Kansas City, spring of 1903, affording the only opportunity that will be offered there, to secure bulls for the season's service, that will sire steers with the superior quality found only in an Angus. There are also desirable herd headers and females that will please older breeders as well as those desiring to found herds. . . . For Catalogue, address

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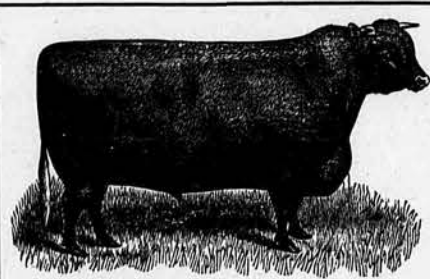
SALE BEGINS PROMPTLY AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Public Sale! SHORTHORN CATTLE

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There Are 55 Head

Twenty-one of which are young Bulls that include five Scotch and two of Bates breeding that are good enough to head good herds.



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SHORTHORN CATTLE

TO BE HELD ON THE

Graner farm, one and one-half miles north of Lancaster, Atchison County, Kansas,

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1903.

38 Head of Shorthorn Cattle—18 Bulls and 20 Heifers.

COL. JOHN DAUM,
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