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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

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J. B. McAFEE.....Vice President
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Table of Contents

Alfalfa question.....	476
Alfalfa, spring seeding for.....	480
Alkali soil, grasses for.....	476
Alkali spots, cure for.....	476
American literature program.....	485
Birds in spring (poem).....	483
Blue-grass, English.....	478
Butter, moisture content of.....	488
Campbell system not new.....	476
Chicken feeding.....	490
Chicks die anyway.....	490
Coburn's latest quarterly.....	475
Corn, "pedigreed".....	480
Corn-rows.....	478
Cottonwood in Kansas, the largest.....	483
Crops, combination.....	478
Doldrum, in (poem).....	483
Eventide there shall be light at.....	484
Farm notes.....	479
Fish and game law, the Kansas.....	487
Fowls, sick.....	490
Grandfather, a little girl's.....	484
Grange notes.....	489
Grange vs. oppressive combinations.....	489
Irrigation plant for Western Kansas.....	475
Money, they have the.....	475
Oak leaf, the.....	483
Poultry, animal food for.....	490
Poultry, dried fish as food for.....	490
Road law, the new.....	485
Sand lucerne.....	477
Seed-corn, imported or home-grown.....	476
Spray calendar.....	486
Swine, some troubles of.....	479
Thinkin' back (poem).....	484
Veterinarian, the.....	482
Volunteer wheat.....	478
Wheat turns yellow.....	478

Shawnee County Commissioners have granted to the Uncle Sam Refinery Company permission to lay its pipes along the public highways and over county bridges in line from its pumping plant to Topeka.

The Kansas fight on Standard Oil extortion seems to be paying its way. Reports of reductions in the prices consumers are paying for oil and gasoline come from various parts of the State. No great length of time will be required at present rates to save money enough to erect refineries for the

oil we produce. Besides, we are having all the fun of a big fight. In Pat's estimation the fight is worth having even if he gets licked.

Filled as usual with statistics of farm products, the Statistical Annual of the Cincinnati Price Current for the year ending March 1, 1905, comes to hand. For those who need a ready reference to accurately compiled information it has no rival. It is a pamphlet of 42 pages and sells for 25 cents.

The Shawnee Horticultural Society will meet on May 4 at the residence of A. T. Daniels, 21st and Topeka Avenue, Topeka.

Papers on the following topics will be read: "Beautifying Public Highways," by Hon. Robert Stone; "How to Make the Country Sightly," by Mrs. J. B. Sims; "Gathering and Marketing Fruits," by A. B. Smith.

An exceedingly useful bulletin has just been issued by the Agricultural Department of the Kansas Experiment Station. In it Professor TenEyck gives the results of investigations of "The Roots of Plants." The descriptions and discussion are in the clear and comprehensive style for which Professor TenEyck is so well known to readers of the KANSAS FARMER. Illustrations are made from photographs of roots from which the soil had been carefully washed.

One is surprised at the depth and extent of the root systems of such plants as corn and wheat. Study of these will be most useful in determining methods of cultivation.

The KANSAS FARMER will print some of the illustrations and discussions in the near future. But, the farmer who wishes the entire work should send to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., for Bulletin No. 127.

COBURN'S LATEST QUARTERLY.

The report of the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March, 1905, has just appeared. It is a valuable book of 247 pages. These pages contain the excellent papers, addresses, and discussions delivered at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the board, held January 11-13, 1905, together with several selections from other sources. The proceedings of the annual meeting are of great practical value, and should enable the farmer who reads and studies them to add materially to his prosperity. In laying aside the features exploiting Kansas' resources which had long characterized many of the reports of his office, and devoting them to studies of the problems which confront the farmers of Kansas, Secretary Coburn has marked a notable advance in the value of the publications of the board. Besides making excellent use of the abundant-home talent in preparing his program for the 1905 meeting, Secretary Coburn invited Ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin and Prof. Thos. Shaw of Minnesota, to address the meetings. These gentlemen gave freely of their great store of information and were questioned at length on the practical problems of the stock and dairy industry.

This report is for free distribution

as long as the edition lasts. Send your request early to Hon. F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kans.

THEY HAVE THE MONEY.

Every day adds to the assurance of a good crop of wheat in Kansas. Weather conditions have been favorable for planting corn. Reports indicate that this great crop is starting well. An early start is a feature of safety against contingencies which may appear later. Alfalfa and grass crops are unusually forward for the time of year. These conditions of the great staples of Kansas agriculture mean much for the live-stock and dairy branches of farming.

The careful farmer gauges his expenditures according to his income. The prudent man reserves a part of last year's returns as an assurance against unforeseen reverses until their danger has vanished. These precautions, following the extinguishment of the indebtedness which weighed heavily on the State a few years ago, have resulted in bank deposits of comfortable dimensions to the credit of farmers. The prospect that these deposits will be reinforced within a few weeks from the proceeds of the 1905 crop adds importance to the question, What shall be done with the money?

The wise use of earnings, especially of liberal returns, is sometimes a problem that is too hard for the earner. This fact is illustrated in the case of many a miner who, after a lucky "strike," spends his money, his time and strength in despicable ways. Less conspicuous examples of wrong use of money are seen in every community, and have given rise to the expression, "Couldn't stand prosperity."

It is difficult for the person or family that has struggled for many years to attain an independence; to acquire, free from debt, a foothold upon the soil; to make the improvements needed for obtaining the best results; to purchase a needed addition to the farm acres; it is difficult after this struggle to realize that beyond providing plain necessities of civilized life there is any good use for money save to invest in more property.

Unquestionably, whether one's earnings are small or great, a portion of these earnings ought to be devoted to creating a surplus. The exception to this is the student whose investments in the development of his mental powers are of the most enduring and valuable kind. But the accumulation of a great surplus of money or property is seldom an unmixed good. This season will see many Kansas farmers able to give proper attention to the surplus and still have more money than they expected, a few years ago, ever to possess. What will it be wise to do with this money?

When one begins to enumerate the worthy purposes to which it may with advantage be devoted, it quickly becomes apparent that there is more need of judgment in choosing than of facility in finding. Educational advantages for the children, a little outing for some members of the family, conveniences about the home, more reading matter, and of greater variety, more attention to the social features

of life—a little more time invested in these social functions, a little shortening of the hours of labor by the substitution of thought for some of the manual labor, will scarcely fail to yield good returns.

While every family presents a different problem of the most desirable use to make of the means at hand, a problem to be solved by the combined wisdom of those most interested, the editor is reminded that a good many people are thinking along the lines of making the farm home more enjoyable. Last week the KANSAS FARMER printed a report of the address of its editor before the State Dairy Association on "Modern Conveniences in the Farm Home." Scarcely had the mails carried the papers to their destination until inquiries began to come in for further information about various details. One of the peculiarities of the not distant past has been that the farmer has considered himself and his family as scarcely entitled to the highest degree of comfort. Let the prosperity of the present season make an end of this false notion. It has been banished from the minds of some who inquire, not how they may cheapen the plans outlined, but how, by the use of more money, more complete comfort may be assured. It begins to appear that the editor will have to again "take his pen in hand" and present designs for warming by furnace and for the installation of a water plant with air compression tank. Whether there will come requests for designs to furnish hot and cold water in every bedroom does not yet appear.

But when the country home with its glorious surroundings of untainted atmosphere and beauties of landscape shall be provided with modern appliances of comfort; shall be joined with the outer world by telephone; shall have universal free delivery of mail; shall contain abundance of well-selected books, magazines and papers; shall be a place of pleasure as well as of labor; shall contribute to sociability as well as rest—when these transformations, which are beginning, shall have become general, who that has a farm home would exchange it for a town or city residence far better than the average?

GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION PLANT FOR WESTERN KANSAS.

For many years the people of Western Kansas have besought the General Government to lend a hand in the solution of the problem of irrigation for that country, so delightful except for the deficiency of the rainfall. Finally the U. S. Geological Survey, having thoroughly investigated the opportunities, has proposed to install a plant capable of furnishing each season sufficient water to deliver 30,000 acre-feet of water to a ditch system owned by farmers on the upland of the western and northern part of Finney County. This proposition means that the plant proposed will deliver to the ditches watered enough so that each of 15,000 acres can be covered to a depth of eight inches three times during each season. This plant, it is estimated, will cost \$236,000. The power is to be supplied by "producer" gas derived

(Continued on page 480.)

64 64 + 70 70

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Agriculture

Cure for Alkali Spots.

Noticing your answer to the letter
inquiring as to means or methods of
reclaiming "alkali spots" in fields, I
take the liberty of writing you that an
acquaintance who claims to have tried
it, tells me the "red refuse" taken out
of coal shafts, when thickly applied to
alkali patches effects a complete cure
for the barren condition of that soil.
Shawnee County. R. LEE.

The Campbell System Not New.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer
to Henry Reh, Franklin County, re-
garding the benefits derived from the
practice of the Campbell System of
soil culture, the main feature of this
system and the only one practical
generally, that of fineing the surface
soil by frequent shallow cultivation
rather than by harrow or other culti-
vating tools, to prevent crusting and
consequent evaporation of moisture,
is a principle old as agriculture itself;
and does not need to be exploited as
the "Campbell method," for it has
been practiced all over the West be-
fore Campbell came upon the stage
of action, as was that other feature of
firming the soil where needed by the
old log-roller, and later by more im-
proved rollers.

But local conditions, such as are
found in the western half of Nebras-
ka, Kansas, and Oklahoma, did de-
mand an improvement as regards the
roller. In those localities the soil has
been packed so hard either by cattle,
buffalo, the nature of the grass, or by
the strong winds, that it is necessary
to plow it extra deep and the rainfall
not being heavy enough generally to
pack it sufficiently to retain moisture,
the system of rollers that Mr. Camp-
bell brought into practical use was an
actual necessity, and should be used
more or less in the above-mentioned
localities, and other localities where
the soil is light or the rainfall is in-
sufficient to firm the light soil.

My observation is that the benefits
are greater the second or third season
after the test is made unless there is
an excess of rainfall the first season.
My observations have been in Rooks
and Sheridan Counties, Kans., with
small experience in Thomas County
where I resided from 1885 to 1896.
But here in Jewell County, especially,
on the White Rock or in the hill coun-
try the rollers would be a detriment
because of the gummy nature of the
soil. GEO. W. DART.

Jewell County.

Grasses for Alkali Soil.

I send to you by mail a sample of
the soil which abounds to a consid-
erable extent north of the Arkansas Riv-
er in Gray County.

It is not the same as I have seen
further east, and upon which a whit-
ish substance gathers, and which is
described as a form of alkali.

I have not seen any analysis suiting
the sample that I send. The people
here call it "Gyp land." We are ex-
perimenting on a small scale with
salt-bush (Australian) and Bromus in-
ermis and a little sand vetch—or we
intend to do so, as from information
at hand we think it a little early to
plant except the Bromus inermis seed.

Have you knowledge of any crops
being raised on such soil, especially
grasses, as we want to make a pas-
ture of it? We seeded a couple of
acres of alfalfa on it last fall, August
31, which came up and is a very good
stand now and looks all right; also
some emmer which we sowed this
spring looks well as yet.

Gray County. MRS. E. J. BARTON.

The land in question doubtless con-
tains a considerable quantity of white
alkali, which is largely calcium sul-
fate (CaSO₄). The white alkali is not
so injurious as the black alkali (sod-
ium calcium carbonate), and if the al-
kali is not so strong but that crops
may be started on the land, I think
you will not have great difficulty in
establishing the Bromus inermis. If
alfalfa starts successfully, as you have

stated, there is no crop better adapt-
ed for taking alkali out of the soil
than alfalfa; but for pasture it will
probably be better to sow Bromus in-
ermis with the alfalfa, since alfalfa
alone is considered an unsafe pasture
for cattle. A liberal application of
barnyard manure will help to put this
land into condition for seeding. Prob-
ably the early fall will be the best
time to seed.

There are two other grasses which
I would recommend that you try in a
small way on the land in question;
these are the Western rye-grass
(agropyron tenerum), or the variety
Agropyron occidentale, also known as
Western wheat-grass; and the tall oat-
grass (Arrhenatherum avenaceum).
You may be able to secure a small
quantity of seed of the Western
wheat-grass from the Hays Branch
Station, Hays, Kans.

I have had little personal experience
in growing salt-bush; I know this
plant is well adapted for growing on
alkali lands, and it is said to make
excellent forage. A. M. TENEYCK.

Imported or Home-Grown Seed-Corn.

I have purchased seed-corn grown
in Southwestern Iowa, and after test-
ing the germinating power find that
98 per cent will grow. I am told here
that corn brought from a distance
does not do well here. Please advise
me as to whether it will do to plant
this corn or would I better plant home-
grown seed? BANNER WALTERS.

Dickinson County.

It will depend upon the season as to
whether you will succeed in growing
a good crop of corn from Iowa seed.
In a favorable season, as shown by
the trials at this station, good crops
may be grown from imported seed,
while in a dry season or a season in
which hot winds prevail, the "native"
corn is much more apt to withstand
the adverse conditions than the im-
ported corn. My usual advice on this
point is not to plant any very large
area with imported seed in a single
season. It is well enough to introduce
some of the "well-bred" seed-corn of
Iowa or Illinois and by growing the
corn here a few years gradually adapt
it to Kansas conditions; but for general
crop it is safer to plant seed of the
best "native" varieties, or seed from
imported varieties which have been
grown in the State for several years.
A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa Questions.

What has been the success of alfal-
fa-growing as to quantity of crop and
as to retention of life in the plant on
land sub-irrigated by abundance of wa-
ter in gravel not more than 6 to 16
feet below surface of land, where no
rock interferes? Do the hot, dry sea-
sons affect seriously in such places?
If so, does the heat destroy all crops
or a part only, or plant life also?

What surface soil is preferable—
medium sandy, or soil that gets hard
when dry?

What depth of soil to water is pref-
erable?

In the above I have reference to
sections like Central and Western
Kansas in years of drouth.

W. R. GILMORE.

Manhaska County, Iowa.

I can not answer your first question,
having had no experience in growing
alfalfa on such land as you describe.
I think the best plan will be to try
growing alfalfa on the land in ques-
tion. It would seem to me that with
an abundant supply of soil water with-
in 10 or 12 feet of the surface, alfalfa
should succeed, provided the surface
soil is not so coarse and sandy but
that the water may be raised by cap-
illarity from below; provided also
that some water may be supplied from
the surface by the rains. After alfal-
fa is once established, it is not read-
ily destroyed by drouth; during a dry
season the plants may not grow or
produce much, but they will live. It
will depend considerably upon the na-
ture of the surface soil and subsoil as
to what effect dry seasons will have
on crops growing on the land in ques-
tion.

A soil which is composed partly of
grains which are so coarse as to be
called sand, and partly of grains so

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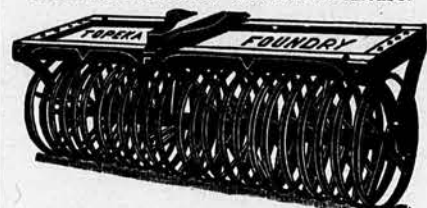
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fine as to be classed as clay is considered the happy medium, and has received the name of loam; and loam soils are usually more fertile and productive and easier to work and handle than soils which incline to clay. On the other hand, too much sand in the soil reduces its water capacity and gives too open and loose a texture. A soil which contains so much clay that it puddles when wet and bakes when dry is undesirable farming land. Improve the soil texture by applying manure or plowing under green crops. A water-table which averages 10 to 12 feet below the surface is preferable to a deeper water-table, provided the land has good under-drainage, so that in wet seasons the water-table may not rise too near the surface. Of course in soils which are inclined to be sandy a water-table nearer the surface is preferable (6 to 8 feet), since sandy soil will not lift water by capillarity to so great a height as will a loam or clay soil.

I do not know that any of the points raised in your letter have been tested in Central or Western Kansas. The Experiment Station in Ellis County has only recently been established, and as yet few experiments have been undertaken in the study of soils and soil-moisture conditions in that part of the State. The general principles stated in the text books regarding different types of soils, as to their moisture capacity, capillarity, and fertility, are applicable to the soils of the West as well as to soils in general. Good books for you to read are: "The Soil," by King, published by the Rural Publishing Co., New York; "The Fertility of the Land," by Roberts, published by the MacMillan Publishing Co., New York; and "Campbell's Soil Culture Manual," published by the author, H. W. Campbell, Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Sand Lucerne.

Some time ago I noticed an article in the KANSAS FARMER in regard to a new species of alfalfa that was adapted to sandy land, and in speaking to a neighbor who has some land that is too sandy to grow any kind of grain, he expressed a desire to secure some of the seed for trial. Can you tell me where he can get the seed, how much should be used per acre, and whether it would be best to wait until September to sow it, as it is getting late for the common alfalfa? Crabgrass, sand-burrs and weeds grow very rank on this land and good crops of cow-peas will grow on it also; but when planted early in the spring it drifts badly, and my neighbor is anxious to get it into permanent grass if possible.

I would like the test to be made, as there is much of this kind of land here which would be useful if the sand alfalfa would grow on it. We would be glad to have any information you can give, and will report what success we have.

C. N. CURTIS.
Cleveland County, Oklahoma.

We secured seed of the sand lucerne from the Wernich Seed Company, Milwaukee, Wis. It is recommended in Bulletin No. 198 of the Michigan Experiment Station, to sow about fifteen pounds of seed per acre. The seed is similar to alfalfa-seed and it should be sown in a similar manner, on a seed-bed such as would be prepared for seeding alfalfa. If it is too late to sow alfalfa in your locality, probably the same would be true in seeding the sand lucerne, although it may be advisable for you to try sowing the sand lucerne in a small way this season. It is my judgment, however, that on land such as you describe, you would be much more apt to get a catch by sowing early in the spring, or fall seeding may prove successful if the season should be favorable. On the whole, I think it would be advisable to wait this year until the first of September before seeding, taking care to cultivate the ground in the latter part of the summer to get it into good condition for a seed-bed.

If the land drifts badly when planted early in the spring, the fall will doubtless be the most favorable time to seed it; or if seeded in the spring, a light seeding of grain—such as oats

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The Economy of Buying Farm Implements and Machinery of the Highest Quality and the Best Reputation.



else.

You pay for the machine. You have to stand the worry and bother if it breaks when you most need it. You have to stand the loss if it goes to pieces after a few seasons' use.

On the other hand, if you get a good, first-class, durable machine, you are the man who reaps the greatest profit.

For, while the manufacturer is interested to the extent of the profit he makes on the machine, and the dealer is interested to the extent of what he makes by selling it to you, you are interested a full one hundred per cent—the whole price.

Naturally, then, it behooves you to think over the matter carefully and not take a leap in the dark. You can't afford to run any risks. You don't want to experiment; it is not wise to allow sentiment or prejudice to influence you one way or the other. It's a straight business proposition.

How shall you go about it to determine what line will give you the best satisfaction?

One of the best buyers this country has ever seen, a man who spends hundreds of thousands of dollars every year for his employers, has laid down this rule in buying:

"I look first to the reputation of the article in question and ascertain how generally satisfactory it has been in the past.

"I look secondly to the facilities of the producer and ascertain if he has the ability to make such an article as I am looking for.

"Guided by these two things, I seldom make an error in buying, even in lines with which I am not personally familiar."

That's a good rule, because it's plain, every-day common sense.

Facilities.—Can the manufacturer produce a good article? Has he the means at hand, or is he trying to make bricks without straw? Does he know his business? Has he had the experience necessary to success? Can he produce the necessary materials for the work he has undertaken?

Reputation.—In the slang phrase, "Has he made good?" What do the

people think who have purchased his product? Has trade gravitated to his doors? Has his product given general satisfaction?

That is the way the careful buyer—the man who gets a hundred cents in value for every dollar he spends—judges every proposition placed before him. He is not influenced by sentiment nor prejudice; he does not jump at conclusions.

And that is the way we ask you to look at the question before you buy harvesting machines.

When you find a line of machines used by a large majority of the buyers in that line—not only one season, but year after year—you are pretty safe in assuming that that line is giving pretty general satisfaction.

Well, the International line of harvesting machines is used by a large per cent of the farmers of America.

They buy the Champion, the Deering, the McCormick, the Milwaukee, the Osborn or the Plano, because they know they can depend upon these machines.

They have seen them tried and tested; they have used them, themselves, and they know they are right.

These lines of harvesting machines are better today than ever before, because the manufacturers have better facilities than ever before for producing them—facilities of greater magnitude and higher quality.

And these improved facilities were brought about in the most natural manner in the world—by going to the root of the matter, and becoming independent of the uncertain, unstable, fluctuating open markets for their supply of materials used in manufacturing.

In order to secure coal of the right quality at right prices, the manufacturers of the Champion, the Deering, the McCormick, the Milwaukee, the Osborn and the Plano harvesting machines develop their own coal mines.

To secure iron and steel of the highest quality independent of the fluctuating iron and steel markets, they operate their own iron mines, their own smelting furnaces and their own steel mills.

In order to make sure that they should have an abundant supply of high grade lumber for generations to come, they own and operate vast forests and lumber camps, cutting the forests in strict accordance with the rules of scientific forestry, and, while thus pro-

tecting themselves from the certain danger of a lumber famine, contribute much to the welfare of the country at large, by helping preserve its sadly needed forests.

In order to provide a cheap binding twine for the use of their customers, they are now developing the flax twine industry—not only providing a less expensive twine, but opening an entirely new market for one of the great farm staples.

And it is not only in raw materials that they have co-operated. In brains as well have they been able to secure common advantages, impossible to them acting separately.

At every point, from the crude ore to the completed harvesting machine set up in the farmer's field of ripened grain they have provided themselves with the best possible facilities—facilities possessed by no other manufacturers in similar lines.

We ask the thinking grain and grass growers of America to consider these things, because they make possible the production of machines which could not be produced in any other way—because they bring to you machines so necessary to your work, of a higher grade and at a lower cost than would be possible under any other conditions.

We point to the reputation of the International line because it is conclusive evidence that thinking farmers—men who are discriminating buyers—have proved to their own satisfaction that these machines are right.

We point to our unequalled facilities as evidence that we shall be able to sustain the reputation made for these machines by long years of careful, conscientious manufacture.

There is another point which should not be overlooked. Throughout this country you will find regularly established agencies for these machines. Each dealer understands thoroughly the machine he represents and carries a full line of supply and repair parts. If you should meet with an accident you know exactly where to get your repairs. You will not find, as is too often the case, a valuable machine rendered useless because of your inability to get a small part which you have broken.

Call on the International dealer. He will be glad to answer any questions, to give you catalogues and furnish any information concerning the line he represents.

Harvester Talks 1 to 4 inclusive have appeared in previous issues of this paper.

In the International Harvesting Machines,

Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborn and Plano,

You Are Offered

The **Quality** which comes from the world's greatest facilities in manufacturing.

The **Economy** which comes from stable uniform cost of materials.

The **Safety** which comes from a well established, permanent institution.

The **Convenience** which comes from separate agencies everywhere and repairs always on hand.

You cannot afford to overlook these advantages.

They are not offered you in other lines of harvesting machines.

Remember. The International Lines are Represented by Different Dealers. See them for catalogues.

Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Knife Grinders, Gasoline Engines, Weber Wagons, Binder Twine.

"OHIO" Self Feed Blower Ensilage Cutters

will cut more corn in half inch lengths and elevate it into silo with a given amount of power than other Ensilage Cutters. Hence, they excel in the two most important points, The new sizes will cut:—

CAPACITY AND POWER.

No. 14,	12 to 18 tons per hour in 1-2 inch lengths.	Power 8 to 10 H. P. Steam.
No. 17,	18 to 20 do	10 to 12 H. P. "
No. 19,	20 to 25 do	12 H. P. "

And they are so guaranteed. We continue to make Nos. 13, 16 and 18 Self Feed Cutters, both with Blower and Chain Elevators.

More money can be made out of milk cows and beef cattle by feeding silage than by any other means.

On Silage ration, milk costs 68¢c, per 100 pounds.

On Grain ration, milk costs \$1.05

Average net profit per cow per month on Silage \$5.86, with Grain \$2.46. State Experiment Stations have demonstrated by tests that Silage, Clover Hay and 4 pounds of grain as a daily ration will produce 254 pounds more of beef during winter months, 150 days, than by other foods. Silage costs about \$1.50 per ton in silo. Catalog shows innumerable illustrations of dairy properties and letters from users of "Ohio" Cutters. "Modern Silage Methods" tells everything about silage from planting to feeding and results. Price 10c, coin or stamps. Manufactured by THE SILVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SALEM, OHIO.

Stop—Think

Do you know how much you lost last year by not owning a correct stock and wagon scale? You admit you need one. Why don't you write for our catalogue.

"New Idea" Steel Pitless Scale

just out. All complete, ready to weigh on except platform plank. No pit. No wall. All steel. New construction. You will like it. We make all kinds of scales. Do you know a good agent for us? Do us and him a favor, show him this ad. We want him Now.

OSGOOD SCALE COMPANY
Box 108, Binghamton, N. Y.

or barley—should be sown with the sand lucerne in order to give protection from the wind and drifting sand. The grain may be cut early for hay or it may be kept cut down by mowing, the same as would be practiced with weeds.

I can not give you further information regarding the sand lucerne than that published in the KANSAS FARMER of March 9, 1905, to which article you have referred in your letter. Perhaps you can secure a copy of the Michigan Bulletin No. 198 by writing to the director of that station, Agricultural College, Mich.

I hope you may experiment with this crop and shall be pleased to receive your reports. A. M. TENEYCK.

Volunteer Wheat.

I wish to ask your advice in regard to letting a good stand of volunteer wheat which has grown up in last year's stubble, mature.

Sumner County. SAMUEL BARLOW.

I have not had experience on the point upon which you ask information. If this volunteer wheat is a good stand and plants are vigorous and healthy, and not badly attacked by the Hessian fly, I see no reason why it should not mature a fairly good crop of grain.

Doubtless many readers of this paper have had experience along this line. If so, will they please write for publication in the KANSAS FARMER.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Wheat Turns Yellow—English Blue-Grass—Corn-Rows.

Can you tell what is turning the wheat yellow, of which find enclosed sample. It seems worst where wheat is thickest. Will it benefit it to pasture it?

Will English blue-grass make a hay crop the first year, and what is the chemical composition of it?

At what distance apart should corn be listed for best yield?

Riley County. J. J. McFADDEN.

I can not give you any light on what may be the trouble with your wheat. These yellow spots occur in wheat and may be due to unfavorable soil conditions. Perhaps the soil is getting too dry in these spots, or it may be too compact and hard and lacking in fertility; or it may be possible that in certain spots the wheat was not covered well with snow and has been injured by the winter. I doubt whether it will benefit it to pasture it, perhaps it will injure it still more. The wheat on the college farm looks very well.

If English blue-grass is sown in the spring, there will be no hay crop that season, although if the season is favorable for growth, it will furnish some pasture in the fall—but it should be pastured lightly. If the grass is seeded early in the fall and makes a good start, it will furnish a fairly good hay crop the next season. We harvested nearly a ton and a half of hay per acre last season from English blue-grass seeded in the fall of 1903, and the aftermath would have made very good pasture. This was in a very favorable season for growth, however.

In Bulletin No. 115 of this station, Professor J. T. Willard gives the composition of meadow fescue as follows: Protein, 4.2 per cent; carbohydrates, 43.44 per cent; fat, 1.73 per cent; nutritive ratio, 1:11.3.

Compared with "mixed grasses" meadow fescue has about the same amount of protein and carbohydrates and a little more fat; it contains considerably more protein but a little less fat than prairie-grass. According to its analysis, it is a more valuable feeding-grass than timothy and is practically equal to orchard-grass or Kentucky blue-grass in the feeding constituents which it contains, and although its feeding value would appear to be equal to or greater than that of prairie-grass, yet in quality it is perhaps often inferior to prairie hay and is less relished by stock. By cutting meadow fescue early a better quality of hay may be secured than by allowing it to mature too much before cutting.

It is usual to list corn in rows three to three and one-half feet apart, dropping the kernels singly, fourteen to

eighteen inches apart in the lister furrow. On fertile soil the corn may be planted thicker than on less fertile or light soil. On the upland of the station farm we plan to place the rows about three and a half feet apart, dropping the kernels from fifteen to sixteen inches apart in the row. At the Missouri Experiment Station the largest yield of corn was secured by planting in rows three and one-half feet apart, with the kernels twelve inches apart in the row. Thick planting on fertile soil may produce a relatively large yield in a favorable season, but a better quality of corn will usually be harvested from the thinner planting, and in an unfavorable season the thinner planting may result in the larger yield. A. M. TENEYCK.

Combination Crops.

Which will make the most and best feed, cow-peas and oats, or cow-peas and millet, and at what time do you sow cow-peas and oats—is it too late? Which is the best variety of cow-peas? Where can I obtain the seed, and at what price?

EDWARD BECKER.

Jefferson County.

As a combination crop, cow-peas and oats do not grow well together, the oats require early seeding, while the cow-peas should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger of frost is past. Although we have not grown cow-peas and millet together I am inclined to recommend this combination as preferable to cow-peas and oats. Millet is a crop which may be sown late in the season and its period of growth and maturity is more like that of the cow-peas. I should, however, advise to sow a late-maturing millet; German millet would be preferable to Siberian or common millet for this purpose.

The crop should not be planted until about the first part of June. The Whippoorwill cow-peas are the standard variety and are well adapted for growing in this State. The seed-peas are quoted at from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel, and sold by all Kansas seedsmen. I would advise not to sow too much millet with the cow-peas; sow about a bushel or three pecks of cow-peas and a peck of millet per acre. The seeds may be sown with the ordinary grain-drill, but I think it advisable to go over the ground twice, sowing each kind of seed separately.

We have tried growing cow-peas in combination with corn, Kafir-corn, and cane, by planting in close drills or sowing broadcast; but this method has not been very successful, in that the cow-peas have usually made a very dwarfed and feeble growth, producing little forage. A better plan is to plant the corn and cow-peas in rows and cultivate the crop the same as corn. Mix the peas and corn together in equal parts by weight, and plant with the ordinary drill-planter, or a lister may be used provided the listing is shallow.

Plant the seed rather thickly in the drill-row. The corn and cow-peas will grow together, the vines twining about the stalks, and the crop may be harvested with the corn-binder and bound in bundles and shocked the same as fodder-corn. A crop grown in this way at this station yielded about eight tons of green fodder per acre, in 1903, one-fifth of which was cow-pea vines. I consider this method a more satisfactory method than that of sowing the corn and cow-peas broadcast or in close drills, since it allows a ranker growth of the cow-peas. Probably the same method could be used in planting cow-peas with cane or Kafir-corn. It would not be advisable to plant too early—rather plant a little late for corn than too early for cow-peas, since the purpose is mainly the production of fodder and not of ear corn.

A. M. TENEYCK.

To make farming most profitable and to realize the highest market price, every product must be marketed in the most attractive and finished form. The difference in price between a finished and unfinished product often determines the question of profit or loss with that product.

One good sheep will bring more clear profit than two poor ones.

A TRAINED NURSE

After Years of Experience, Advises Women in
Regard to Their Health.

Mrs. Martha Pohlman of 55 Chester Avenue, Newark, N. J., who is a graduate Nurse from the Blockley Training School, at Philadelphia, and for six years Chief Clinic Nurse at the Philadelphia Hospital, writes the letter printed below. She has the advantage of personal experience, besides her professional education, and what she has to say may be absolutely relied upon.

Many other women are afflicted as she was. They can regain health in the same way. It is prudent to heed such advice from such a source.

Mrs. Pohlman writes:

"I am firmly persuaded, after eight years of experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that it is the safest and best medicine for any suffering woman to use."

"Immediately after my marriage I found that my health began to fail me. I became weak and pale, with severe bearing-down pains, fearful backaches and frequent dizzy spells. The doctors prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I would bloat after eating and frequently become nauseated. I had an acrid discharge and pains down through my limbs so I could hardly walk. It was as bad a case of female trouble as I have ever known. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, however, cured me within four months. Since that time I have had occasion to recommend it to a number of patients suffering from all forms of female difficulties, and I find that while it is considered unprofessional to recommend a patent medicine, I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for I have found that it cures female ills, where all other medicine fails. It is a grand medicine for sick women."

Money cannot buy such testimony as this—merit alone can produce such results, and the ablest specialists now agree that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most universally successful remedy for all female diseases known to medicine.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

The needless suffering of women from diseases peculiar to their sex is terrible to see. The money which they pay to doctors who do not help them is an enormous waste. The pain is cured and the money is saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Experience has proved this.

It is well for women who are ill to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. In her great experience, which covers many years, she has probably had to deal with dozens of cases just like yours. Her advice is free and confidential.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.



\$25.00

TO



**Los Angeles
San Francisco
and Portland, Ore.**

via

Rock Island System

Corresponding low rates to all intermediate points.

Tickets on sale March 1 to May 15, inclusive.

Two through Trains daily via El Paso or Colorado Springs.

For full information see your nearest Rock Island Agent or write to

**J. A. STEWART, Gen. Agent,
Kansas City, Mo.**

The Stock Interest

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.
 May 16, 1905—First annual Shorthorn sale by Shawnee Breeders' Association, Topeka, Kans., I. D. Graham, secretary.
 May 16-19, 1905—Blue Ribbon Cattle Sale at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., D. R. Mills, Manager, Des Moines, Iowa.
 June 6-9, 1905—Blue Ribbon Cattle Sale at Kansas City, Mo., D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, Manager.

Some Troubles of Swine.

PARALYSIS OF HOGS.

Within the past year a large number of reports have come to this office from different parts of the State or what appears to be a paralysis of the back and limbs of hogs. The young pigs are the ones most generally affected. The cause has been found to be from overfeeding young, growing pigs on an exclusive diet of corn and water. Fat is put on the pigs too rapidly, with the result that the weak bones of a growing pig can not support the rapidly-put-on flesh. The first symptoms noticed are that the pigs refuse their feed and walk rather stiffly, continuing to grow worse until they can barely raise themselves upon their front legs. The pigs die of starvation, as they can not drag themselves to the trough.

Treatment.—To prevent young pigs getting sick, a very small amount of corn should be fed them while nursing their mothers. Then gradually increase the amount of corn. When weaned, feed ground feed of bran, shorts, corn, and a little bone-meal mixed with sufficient milk to make a thin slop.

After young pigs are paralyzed it is best to take all corn away from them and see that they are placed at a trough of milk in which has been stirred bran and the following tonic, which is recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry as a preventive against hog-cholera and swine-plague, and which is also a very good tonic for hogs:

Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulfur, 1 pound; sodium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulfite, 2 pounds; sodium sulfate, 1 pound; antimony sulfide (black antimony), 1 pound.

These ingredients should be completely pulverized and thoroughly mixed. The dose of this mixture is a large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hog to be treated, and it should be given only once a day. When hogs are affected with these diseases they should not be fed on corn alone, but they should have at least once a day a soft feed, made by mixing bran and middlings, or middlings and corn-meal, or ground oats and corn, or crushed wheat with hot water, and then stirring into this the proper quantity of the medicine. Hogs are fond of this mixture; it increases their appetite, and when they once taste of food with which it has been mixed they will eat it though nothing else would tempt them.

Animals that are very sick and that will not come to the feed should be drenched with the medicine shaken up with water. Great care should be exercised in drenching hogs or they will be suffocated. Do not turn the hog on its back to drench it, but pull the cheek away from the teeth so as to form a pouch, into which the medicine may be slowly poured. It will flow from the cheek into the mouth, and when the hog finds out what it is, it will stop squealing and swallow. In our experiments, hogs which were so sick that they would eat nothing have commenced to eat very soon after getting a dose of the remedy, and have steadily improved until they appear perfectly well.

This medicine may also be used as a preventive of these diseases, and for this purpose should be put in the feed of the whole herd. Care should, of course, be taken to see that each animal receives its proper share. In cases where it has been given a fair trial it has apparently cured most of the animals which were sick and has stopped the progress of the disease in the herds. It also appears to be an ex-

cellent appetizer and stimulant of the processes of direction and assimilation, and when given to unthrifty hogs it increases the appetite, causes them to take on flesh and assume a thrifty appearance.

WORMS IN HOGS.

Hogs affected with worms in the intestines run down in condition, become very thin and lank, the back is arched, the eyes are dull, they refuse feed, walk stiffly, and appear lifeless. The worms may be very numerous, in bad cases completely filling the intestines. The pigs die if not treated. To secure the best results, affected hogs should receive individual treatment. Twenty-four hours before administering treatment very little feed should be given them. Then give the following medicine as a drench, to each 100-pound hog; larger or smaller hogs should receive a dose in proportion: Oil of turpentine, 4 drams; liquor ferri dialysatus, ½ dram; raw linseed oil, 6 ounces. If necessary, repeat the dose in four days. After worms have been removed, give the tonic recommended above, to put the pigs in condition.

TUMORS ON PIGS AFTER CASTRATION.

Causes.—Bunches form on the cords of pigs after castration as a result of infection from dirty instruments or hands, etc., during the operation; or from leaving the cord too long, thus increasing the liability of its becoming infected. These tumors continue to grow, and in the worst cases attain the size of a man's head.

Treatment.—Cut down on the tumor the same as in a simple case of castration. Separate the skin from the tumor and then follow up the cord with the hands. Cut the cord off as high up as possible. The wound may be healed by the use of any of the common disinfectants. A teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a quart of water may be used once daily until the pigs are healed. Pigs should be kept in a clean pen after the operation.

C. L. BARNES.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Keep your useless stock to consume the profits.

Clover is the cheapest feed grown for swine.

Produce fed on the farm leaves a residue of manure to keep up the fertility.

By a short rotation of crops make the farm produce more grain and grass.

The best fleece will ever be the work of the best sheep, provided, of course, that it has a good, thrifty form.

A horse can not be kept sleek, no matter how much grooming is done, without plenty of exercise.

It has never been wise to put all the eggs in one basket, and it is equally unwise to change baskets through a mere freak of caprice.

No man should finally commit himself to any radical change in his business without carefully considering results beforehand.

There is no economy whatever in raising an animal that will not meet with ready sale at good figures.

Feeding locality and judicious selecting of parents on both sides are powerful factors in producing good stock of all descriptions.

The feed and care necessary to raise a poor horse costs just as much as it does for the finest. The only difference in their cost is in the blood of the sire and dam.

It is certain that a few trees of choice fruit well-tended will not only bear more fruit than a large number of neglected trees but will bring in more profit also.

Plants can wait upon themselves, if food, properly prepared is placed within their reach, and earth and air are full of willing servitors who can prepare the food for them.

Half of the work of making the crops is completed when the ground is put in a thoroughly good condition before the seed is sown; but if this is neglected, the lack of cultivation is almost doubled.

There is at least one advantage to farmers in keeping cows and that is, if the milk can not be made into but-



Edges That Last

Probably you have bought edged tools made of steel that was crumbly, or too soft to hold an edge, or so hard as to be brittle. You may have bought them for good tools, too. There is, however, a sure way to get tools with edges that last. It is simply to ask for the Keen Kutter Brand when buying. Keen Kutter Tools have been standard of America for 36 years, and are in every case the best that brains, money and skill can produce. They are made of the finest grades of steel and by the most expert tool makers. As a complete line of tools is sold under this brand, in buying any kind of tool all you need remember is the name

KEEN KUTTER

The draw knife shown here is an example of the excellence of Keen Kutter Tools. It has a nicety of balance and "hang," which has never been successfully imitated, and it is made of the best steel ever put into a draw knife. In all the years that we have sold this tool we have never heard of one defective in any way.

Yet the Keen Kutter Draw Knife is no better than all other Keen Kutter Tools.

The Keen Kutter Line was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Fair, being the only complete line of tools ever to receive a reward at a great exposition.

Following are some of the various kinds of Keen Kutter Tools: Axes, Adzes, Hammers, Hatchets, Chisels, Screw Drivers, Auger Bits, Files, Planes, Draw Knives, Saws, Tool Cabinets, Scythes, Hay Knives, Grass Hooks, Brush Hooks, Corn Knives, Eye Hoes, Trowels, Pruning Shears, Tinners' Snips, Scissors, Shears, Hair Clippers, Horse Shears, Razors, etc., and Knives of all kinds.

If your dealer does not keep Keen Kutter Tools, write us and we will see that you are supplied. Every Keen Kutter Tool is sold under this Mark and Motto: "The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten." Trade Mark Registered.

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A., 298 Broadway, New York.



KANSAS OIL

There is no section of America that is attracting the attention that the Kansas Oil Fields are to-day for profitable investments. Chautauque County offers greater inducements than any other section of the State, because of the high specific gravity of its oil. Prospective investors will reap great benefits by writing to or calling upon

W. A. Barrington, - Sedan, Kansas

SEVEN WONDERS

of the American Continent: Yellowstone National Park; The Great Shoshone Falls; The Columbia River; Mount Hood; The Big Trees of California; The Yosemite; Luc'n "Cut-Off" across Great Salt Lake

Can all Be Seen on a Trip Over the

UNION PACIFIC

AND CONNECTIONS

TO THE

LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION

Portland, Oregon, June 1 to Oct. 15, 1905.

PILES

NO MONEY TILL CURED. 27 YEARS ESTABLISHED
 We send FREE and postpaid a 232-page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 100-page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application. 2909 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, and 1007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

ter and cheese profitably, it can be fed to calves and pigs to advantage.

It costs just as much to maintain the life and health of the cows, and something over this amount must be fed to insure a liberal flow of milk.

The prosperous and successful farmer is a better customer of the railroads, the manufacturers, the merchants and the professional men, so that any policy that enhances his profits proves to be profit to all.

While it is much better to breed a cold-blooded mare to a Thoroughbred stallion than to a scrub, yet there can never be absolute uniformity in breeding until both sire and dam are bred pure.

Keep everything up in good trim especially the fences. Nothing gives a farm a more forlorn and dilapidated appearance than tottering old fences. The orchards, too, should be carefully trimmed up. This keeps the trees bearing well.

GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION PLANT FOR WESTERN KANSAS.

(Continued from page 475.)

from lignite coal, of which the neighboring State of Colorado has abundant supplies. This power is to be transformed into electricity which will be wired to centrifugal pumps properly located. The water is to be drawn from wells sunk into the underflow of the Arkansas just west of the west line of Finney County.

The Government is ready to install the plant and to operate it for ten years on a contract with the farmers who own the ditch to repay the amount in ten equal annual installments without interest, land to the amount of 10,000 acres under the ditches to bear the obligation, the owners of this land to have water at the rate of \$1 per acre-foot. At the end of the ten-year period the Government will have been reimbursed for the original cost and will turn over the plant and its administration to the owners of the land upon which it is now proposed to make it a charge.

The charge upon the land for the construction of the plant will be approximately \$2.50 per acre per year or a total of \$25 per acre. The land is now worth about \$25 per acre with the uncertain chances of obtaining water from the river. It is estimated that the completion of the Government plant with the accompanying certainty of water when needed will immediately raise the value of the land to \$100 an acre. This estimate makes the Government loan of \$25 an acre without interest a most profitable investment.

The erection and operation of such a plant in Western Kansas will serve as a most valuable object lesson in practical irrigation. It will make every irrigable acre of land more valuable than ever before. Such a plant, planned by the best irrigation engineers to be had will be studied by farmers throughout the State, even to the Eastern border, and will be a step towards the realization of the prediction uttered several years ago by Major Powell, then Chief of the U. S. Geological Survey, that while the Western half of Kansas will some time be irrigated to the extent possible with the available supplies of water, the finest development of this kind of farming will be made throughout the eastern half of the State where there is water enough to irrigate all of the land.

"Pedigreed" Corn.

I have a few questions to ask in regard to pedigreed or improved seed-corn. I have three acres of land which is isolated from all other cultivated lands by a good strip of timber on the east, south, and west sides, and by a hedge and sixty rods of pasture fence on the north side. The land slopes gently to the south, and is fairly good corn land.

Is this a suitable piece of land for improved seed-corn? Will it be proper to rotate crops in the following manner: Clover after corn; potatoes after two years of clover; then back to corn for two years; clover for the following two years, and so on, changing every two years.

How much corn can a good man detassel in a day, doing the work thoroughly? Have you any printed matter which would serve as a guide in raising seed-corn? JOEL STRAHN.

Nemaha County.

The field which you describe ought to be an excellent place to grow a patch of "pure-bred" corn for seed purposes. The six-year rotation plan which you propose is a good one and can hardly be improved upon in growing the crops named in your rotation. I would suggest this, however, that during the years in which potatoes are grown, a catch-crop or cover-crop be planted in the potatoes at the close of the cultivation season—some annual legume such as cow-peas or soy-beans. This crop could be taken off as forage previous to digging the potatoes, and would be a benefit in two or three ways; the weeds would be kept down, the potatoes would be protected from the hot sun, and the soil increased in fertility by means of growing of the legume crop upon it.

If you refer to the detasseling of all the corn, or half of it—as every other row for instance, a man would not be able to detassel more than an acre or so a day; but if only the barren and undesirable stalks are detasseled, a man may detassel several acres a day, depending of course upon the number of barren and poor stalks which the field contains. Where detasseling the inferior stalks is practiced, the workman should pass through the field at least twice, once about the time the silks begin to appear, and again a few days later, since it will usually be impossible to observe all of the inferior stalks at the first detasseling.

We have not issued any special bulletin giving a full discussion regarding the growing and breeding of corn. Under separate cover I send you several press bulletins and pamphlets treating more or less on this subject. You can secure valuable bulletins on corn-breeding from the Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, from the Illinois Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill., and from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A good book on the subject is a recent publication by Herbert Myrick, entitled, "Book of Corn," published by the Orange Judd Company, Chicago. A. M. TENEYCK.

Spring Seeding for Alfalfa—Hayrakes.

We would like to know something about side-delivery hayrakes. Our experience has been with dump-rakes entirely. When only one rake can be afforded will a side-delivery be as practical as a dump?

We have eighteen acres of alfalfa, last year's seeding, and twenty-seven seeded this spring. Our experience favors putting it into cock when well wilted, before the leaves begin to curl; cured this way it is remarkable how much rain it will stand without injury; the first cutting of an old field had four and one-half inches of rain on it and went into stack in excellent condition. The first cutting of a new field, seeded April 13 and cut June 30 and July 1, yielded a ton and one-half per acre, and received eight inches of rain before we could get it into stack, but came in bright and green and kept splendidly. This field was cut again the middle of August and yielded a ton per acre; the growth after that was pastured with calves and hogs. We considered this a remarkable growth the first year.

The severe frost last week caught one of our new fields when the alfalfa was just through the ground, with two leaves, but did not injure it at all; we had been taught this was sure death. A friend of ours sowed some in the fall; the weather was so dry much of it did not come up until the warm days during the last of February stirred it to life. The severe freeze early in March found it with two leaves but did not injure it. S. B. PARSONS, M. D.

Cowley County.

I have had little experience in the use of side-delivery hayrakes. We have two self-dump rakes on the college farm; and since they fulfill their purpose well, I can hardly purchase a side-delivery rake for the college. I have written to several manufacturers of the side-delivery rakes, requesting them to donate one of their rakes to the college, or to place one here

for trial; but so far my requests have received no attention.

The side-delivery rake may have certain advantages when hay is put up with the hay-loader or when it is put up from the windrow with the sweep-rakes; but for ordinary purposes and handling hay in the way in which you have described, a good self-dump rake will do the work required, and under certain conditions it may be superior as a general rake to the side-delivery rake. The side-delivery rake evidently shakes the hay and rolls it a little more than the self-dump, and if the leaves of the alfalfa are dry, the self-dump rake will perhaps knock off less of the leaves than the side-delivery rake. Also, in raking grain, or ripe clover, alfalfa, etc., the self-dump rake will perhaps shell out less of the seed than the side-delivery.

It is possible for alfalfa to be killed by frost, but in my experience this does not often happen. During the past week we have had several cold nights on which ice was formed, but the alfalfa and clover which was seeded about the middle of March, and which had barely produced two and three leaves, did not seem to be injured. On the whole, if a favorable seed-bed can be prepared, I recommend early spring seeding rather than medium or late seeding, preferring to take the chances of damage by frost rather than to run the risk of losing the later seeding by heavy rains or hot weather. A. M. TENEYCK.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price of the KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to receive the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar per year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year and one new subscription for one year and 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, Kansas.

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The Coffeyville Sales.

Under the management of H. B. Bachelder of Fredonia, there was held at Coffeyville on April 27-28, a series of pure-bred sales that were of much missionary value. The consignors were all well-known breeders who desired to reach the new territory of which Coffeyville is the center. The sale was quite successful and the success attained was due to the good quality of the animals offered.

The sale was conducted by Cols. R. L. Harriman of Bunceton, Mo., J. W. Sheets, Fredonia, and E. E. Potter, Sterling, Kans., who worked together for the first time but who proved to be an especially strong "team." The Poland-Chinas sold on the first day were an excellent lot, generally speaking, but too many of them were boars for the time of year in that locality. As pure-bred sales were a novelty in this section the sale dragged a little at first but the presence of a few good buyers soon put life into it and the entire consignment were sold at fairly good prices. The consignors of Poland-Chinas were Robert O. Deming, Oswego; A. G. Lamb, Eldorado; H. M. Hill, Lafontaine; E. E. Waite, Altoona, and J. A. McDowell, Elk City. Forty-five hogs brought \$793, average \$17.62. Robert O. Deming sold 12 boars for \$130.50 and 3 sows for \$66. A. G. Lamb sold 3 boars for \$34.50 and 7 sows for \$155. E. E. Waite sold 3 boars for \$56 and 3 sows for \$62. J. A. McDowell sold 3 boars for \$44 and 2 sows for \$48. H. M. Hill sold 4 boars for \$81 and 5 sows for \$116. The buyers of hogs were W. N. Adams, Coffeyville; J. H. Downing, Coffeyville; F. P. Smith, Coffeyville; C. D. Evans, Collinsville; I. T.; Mike Freidlike, Caney; Jerome Travis, Tyro; John Ellison, Jefferson; E. S. Cooper, Edna; John Freidline, Caney; W. A. Dunlap, Edna; E. E. Waite, Altoona; J. S. Orr, Havana; J. C. Hester, Havana; D. Cahill, Coffeyville; T. Black, Coffeyville.

The Shorthorn cattle were sold by the following named consignors: E. S. Myers, Chanute, sold 1 bull for \$162.50 and 1 cow for \$100. Robert O. Deming, Oswego, sold 4 bulls for \$232.50 and 1 cow for \$75. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, sold 2 bulls for \$110 and 1 cow for \$150. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, sold 5 bulls for \$370 and 7 cows for \$742.50. W. W. Dunham, Fredonia, sold 2 bulls for \$112 and 1 cow for \$62.50. Clark & Clark, Fredonia, sold 1 bull for \$82.50. The Shorthorn buyers were: C. D. Evans, Collinsville, I. T.; S. N. Barringer, Coffeyville; A. N. Hatsel, Collinsville, I. T.; J. B. Miles, Centralia, I. T.; A. B. Carpenter, Coffeyville; F. B. Smith, Coffeyville; J. S. Orr, Havana; Jas. Betts, Coffeyville; W. M. Price, Liberty, D. M. Engmier, Coffeyville.

Twenty-seven Shorthorns sold for \$2245, average \$83.15.

Hereford cattle were sold as follows: Fred Perkins, Oswego, sold 2 bulls for \$162.50 and 2 cows for \$210. Robert O. Deming sold 3 bulls for \$217.50 and 3 cows for \$190. Samuel Drvbread, Elk City, sold 3 bulls for \$225.

Thirteen Herefords sold for \$1005, average \$77.30.

The buyers of Herefords were: S. M. Berringer, Coffeyville; Geo. J. Pfeister, Coffeyville; C. D. Evans, Collinsville, I. T.; Dobson & Gyger, Jefferson; J. S. Towle, Coffeyville; Mrs. F. B. Smith, Coffeyville.

Shawnee Breeders' Association Short-horn Sale.

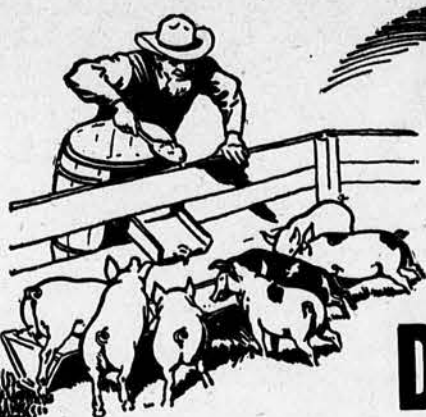
One of the objects for which the Shawnee Breeders' Association was organized was the establishment of Topeka as a sale center for pure-bred stock and the building of a permanent sale pavilion on the State fair grounds for the accommodation of breeders in holding public sales. Topeka is the center of a region that is rich in pure-bred herds of all classes of live stock and the making of it a sale center will be for the direct convenience of the breeders who live in Shawnee and adjacent counties as well as for the benefit of the city itself. Other cities of smaller size, fewer railroad and hotel accommodations and a smaller number of pure-bred herds to draw from, have erected sale pavilions and have prospered accordingly.

It is the purpose of the Shawnee Breeders' Association to hold a series of pure-bred sales, the first one of which will be a Shorthorn sale to be held at the State fair grounds on Tuesday, May 16. As this is the best season for the selling of bulls, the principal part of the consignment will be of this sex, sons and daughters of such great herd bulls as Lord Mayor 112727, Sir Charming 4th 121411, Golden Crown 140188, Baron Dudding 125042, Golden Lad 115691, Golden Day Knight of Macinta 169045, Hamilton 140920, Knight's Valentine 157770, Violets Prince 145647, and Lord Butterfly 187717. The animals to be offered are in fine condition and some of them in show shape. They are consigned by such well-known breeders as M. A. Low, C. W. Merriam, Guilford Dudley Estate, H. W. McAfee, and C. H. Samson, of Topeka; J. A. Baxter, Tecumseh; D. M. Howard, Roseville; Porter S. Cook and Geo. D. McClintock, Meriden.

As this is the first sale attempted by this association, and as the animals offered are choice and of the best of breeding, it is believed that the Shawnee fraternity and the farmers of Kansas will be present in numbers and secure a few of these good things. This will be an especially fine opportunity for large breeders and ranchmen to secure bulls in carload lots. For catalogue address, I. D. Graham, Topeka.

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Gossip About Stock.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club reports an enrollment of 275 cows in its Advancer Register during the year just closed. The records show the capacity of the Guernsey cow to be as great as 14,000 pounds of milk which equals 775 pounds of butter-fat, or 900 pounds of butter. The affairs of the club are in a prosperous condition and the cattle they represent are rapidly gaining in popularity. The number of animals registered and the number of transfers recorded are the largest in the history of this club and Secretary Wm. H. Caldwell of Peterboro, N. H., takes pleasure in the knowledge that the Guernseys are being dispersed over the entire country.

Fortunes and Homes in the West.

Men and women who have not used their Homestead Right have a fortune in them if used properly and at once. The beautiful, fertile valleys of the Rocky Mountains in New Mexico and Colorado afford richer and more beautiful homes than were ever reclaimed from the broad plains of the Middle West. For 10 cents and stamp, I will send you full particulars of how to turn your Homestead Right into a fortune. P. O. Box, 343, Raton, New Mexico.

The friends of the New England Magazine will be pleased with the May number, which is quite up to its traditional standard, as an illustration of the best of the past and present in its especial field. Some rare bits of stage history and still

JUST ISSUED

Farm Grasses of the United States

By W. J. SPILLMAN

Agrostologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture

An intensely practical discussion of the farm grasses of the United States of America is presented in this volume. It is essentially a resume of the experience of American farmers with grasses, and it is safe to say that no other work has covered the ground so thoroughly. No attempt has been made to give a connected account of all the grasses known in this country, but the aim has been rather to give just the information which a farmer wants about all those grasses that have an actual standing on American farms. The whole subject is considered entirely from the standpoint of the farmer. One of the most valuable features of the book is the maps showing, at a glance, the distribution of every important grass in the United States; and the reasons for the peculiarities in this distribution are fully brought out. The principal chapters treat on the grass crop as a whole and the relation of grass culture to agricultural prosperity, meadows and pastures, the seed and its impurities; the bluegrasses; millets; southern grasses; redtop, and orchard grass; broom grasses; grasses for special conditions; haying machinery and implements; insects and fungi injurious to grasses, etc., etc. The methods followed on some pre-eminent successful farms are described in detail, and their application to grass lands throughout the country is discussed. The discussion of each grass is proportional to its importance on American farms.

This book represents the judgment of a farmer of long experience and wide observations regarding the plan in agriculture of every grass of any importance in American farming. In its preparation its use as a text book in schools as well as a manual of reference for the actual farmer has constantly been kept in mind. The book is most conveniently arranged and splendidly indexed, so that the reader may find any subject at a glance. Illustrated, 5x7 inches. 218 pages. Cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

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rarer portraits are given in "Famous Prima Donnas of Old," by Frances Gwen Ford, who brings back to life some famous singers of bygone days. "Prominent Country Clubs," by David Paine, is a present day picture of the out-door recreations of the well-to-do, and its illustrations are of interest. Mary Olivia Sumner writes appreciatively of William Claflin, who, as business man, statesman and

philanthropist made his mark not only upon Massachusetts, but upon the whole country. "Decorative Arts of the Eskimos," by Randolph I. Geare, with portraits and pictures of implements and ornaments, reaches into the home life of a curious people. The "town write-up" this month covers Lancaster and Clinton, one rich and rural and the other a typical manufacturing center, amply illustrated.

THIS MAN'S MYSTERIOUS POWER HEALS WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL DEFEATS DEADLY DISEASES

Cures Hundreds by New and Marvelous Method of Treatment.

MAKES THE LAME WALK AND THE DEAF HEAR

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HAS HE SUPERNATURAL GIFTS?

Discards Useless Drugs and Medicines, Yet Heals Hopeless Invalids Pronounced Incurable by Physicians.

Offers Services and Home Treatment Free of Charge to Rich and Poor Alike Believes It His Duty to God and Man to Labor for the Sick and afflicted Who Stand in Need.

New York, May 1. (Special Correspondence.)—The mysterious healing power of Professor William Wallace Hadley of this city, which enables him to cure hopeless invalids when doctors, drugs and all other means have failed, has aroused widespread wonder and comment in all circles, physicians and scientists being as much in the dark for an explanation as those outside the medical profession.

Various attempts to discover this man's secret have failed, since he has refused to disclose the source of his marvellous control over disease and his strange power to stay the clutch of death. Yet the proven facts and evidence show that in hundreds of instances when patients have been pronounced hopelessly incurable and given up to death by doctors, Professor Hadley has restored them to health so easily and quickly that it borders closely upon the miraculous or divine. These cures are the most strange and startling since it is known that he has discarded the useless drugs usually prescribed by physicians and accomplishes these marvels by a new and wonderful method of treatment unlike any heretofore known to science. Indeed, one woman goes so far as to state that Professor Hadley made her heart beat again in her body when she was prepared for the grave, and he has performed dozens of other seeming miracles of healing in the face of death. He claims that there is no disease he may not cure, and there is every reason to believe that this claim, startling as it is, is no more than the literal truth, since the records show that he has cured cancer, consumption, paralysis, deafness and other diseases supposed to be incurable, with the same ease and certainty that he cured stomach and kidney troubles, rheumatism, catarrh and the more common ailments that human flesh is heir to.

Powerful and peculiar as is Professor Hadley's ability, an almost equally remarkable thing about this man is the fact that he gives his treatment free of charge to rich and poor alike, devoting himself to the relief of afflicted humanity independent of fees or reward. He is quoted as saying that he looks upon this power he possesses as a divine gift, and that he feels it is his duty as a Christian to help all who stand in need, without attempting to extort money for his services.

During a recent interview with Professor Hadley the eminent scientist firmly but courteously declined to discuss the secret of the power that he holds, but finally was induced to speak of some of the almost miraculous cures he has made. Speaking of the case of Joseph R. Stewart, of Camden, N. J., one of his recent patients, Professor Hadley said: "Mr. Stewart had been told by various physicians that he had cancer of the stomach complicated with kidney disease and bowel trouble, that his case was incurable and beyond the reach of medicine, and that he must make the most of what little life was left to him before death claimed him. He suffered most terrible agonies, and was on the verge of the grave when he applied to me as a

last resort. Notwithstanding what the doctors had said, I accepted the case, put him under my treatment and cured him. To-day he is worth a good many dead men, and in a recent letter to me speaks of his cure as a 'miracle.' Then there was the case of Mrs. M. Worthington, of Egg Harbor, N. J. For twenty-five years she had been a hopeless invalid from complicated female troubles, many long months bedridden in hospitals, and pronounced hopelessly incurable and given up to die by all her physicians. But she put her faith in me, threw away her old medicines, and is to-day the picture and reality of perfect health. I took up the case of Mr. E. C. Bass, of El Campo, Tex., after the doctors had given him to death and could do nothing to revive him. Brought to this condition by the combined attack of kidney and liver diseases, dropsy and articular rheumatism, he suffered the torments of the damned and was almost insane with pain. Doctors and their medicines failed utterly. But I did not fail. I cured him. I restored him to life and health without his even knowing just how it was done. Then recently I received this letter from Mrs. E. C. McManus, of Ellison, Ala., which will give you an idea of how my patients regard my power to cure." The writer copied Mrs. McManus's letter, which, word for word, is as follows: "At last I am free from pain and disease; at last my health is restored to me and it seems little short of a miracle that you could absolutely cure any one as sick as I was. When you made me well again you cured catarrh of the stomach and bowels, liver and kidney diseases, female trouble and piles. All these you cured as I am the living witness. I am so thankful to you for all you have done for me, for all you saved me from. I would have died without your treatment. May God bless you and your good work." And one from C. S. Harrell, of Cato, Ark., reads: "You seem to know just what the trouble is and just how to cure. Hereafter I am through with quack doctors and their useless drugs, for they are not worth a pinch of salt compared with your treatment. I was sick so long with liver and kidney disease and stomach trouble that all the blood seemed gone from my body, and I looked like a corpse ready for burial. I was so weak and suffered so much and so constantly that I could not work on my farm as I needed to. Now I am feeling wonderfully different. You have driven the disease out of my body as you promised, and I assure you that I am most thankful for it. I feel that you saved my life."

"Cases come to me from all over the country," continued the Professor, "that have baffled some of the best physicians and specialists, where one doctor has said the trouble was one thing and the next something else, until the patients were at a loss to know what disease they really were suffering from. Is it any wonder that sufferers fail to get well when they are not only treated for the wrong disease, but also given useless medicines on the hit-or-miss plan? But I am able to make a correct and careful diagnosis of each case that comes to me, and, seeing the cause, apply the power to cure." "But how about those who can not af-

ford to come to New York to have you treat them?"

"It does not make the slightest difference. I cure them in their own homes just as easily and just as surely as if I went to them or they came to me. Distance can not weaken the healing power I have. All that any one who is ill in any way, from any cause, has to do, is to write me a letter, addressing Wm. Wallace Hadley, M. D., office 267A No. 2255 Broadway, New York, telling me the disease they suffer from most, or their principal symptoms, age and sex, and I will give them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge."

"Do you really mean that any one who is sick can write you to be cured, without paying you any money?"

"Yes, I mean just that. I believe that as a Christian it is my duty to God and man to help all who are in need. When I have been given the power to cure, I do not believe that I have the right to make any one waste his money on useless drugs when I can heal him without them. It is not alone the needless expense but medicines and the surgeon's knife often do more harm than good, as even the medical profession will confess if they speak the truth. We all owe a duty to our fellow men and we must all serve in one way or another. Where a rich man gives money, I give health. I am not a millionaire, but I am able to afford to do my share toward relieving the sufferings of mankind. And I am happy to give freely of my services wherever they are needed. And I am especially anxious to cure any poor mortal who has been told that his or her case is incurable, that there is no hope left on earth. Or any one who has grown weary spending money on drugs and doctors in a vain search for health. If they will write me and accept my offer there is not only hope, but an almost absolute certainty that they need be sick no longer. And it is a blessing that my power makes a letter to me do just as much good as a personal visit."

The Veterinarian

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the Kansas Farmer. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans., or Dr. C. L. Barnes, Manhattan, Kans.

Death of Pig.—I have a hog-lot seeded to alfalfa and clover; I put a sow in this lot two weeks before she farrowed, and she seemed to be doing well. But after the pigs were 10 days old she died; she was all right in the morning, ate her slop of shorts which we had been feeding her all the time. There was good running water in the lot and shade; I found her dead in the evening; she was badly bloated. Do you think she died from alfalfa bloat? If so, what would be the remedy?

Williamsburg, Kans. H. T.

Answer.—There is a possibility that your sow died of bloating; it would not be at all surprising. In the future it would probably be best to allow your pigs to eat the alfalfa but a short time, until they get used to it.

"Wild Calves."—Do you know of any disease called "wild calves?" There are bloody spots all over the insides.

Caldwell, Kans. W. W.

Answer.—The disease you mention as "wild calves" is known by some people as the trouble which consists of the womb or uterus being turned inside out at the time of calving. Large lumps called tumors by some, which are merely the cotyledons, normal structures, for the purpose of connecting the afterbirth to the womb, may be seen and should not be removed. An attempt should be made to prevent the uterus being thrown out at the time of calving.

Lump Jaw.—Will you please give a description of lump jaw of cattle, its cause and cure? Is it contagious?

Wilsey, Kans. L. J. L.

Answer.—Lump jaw in cattle is caused by a fungus known as the Ray Fungus (actinomyces) which is found on fodder, gaining access to the mouth on the food. If any abrasion is in the mouth, this fungous readily develops in the gums and later on in the jaw bone, causing it to become honeycombed, with a formation of abscesses, the jaw becoming greatly enlarged—hence the name "lump jaw." Treatment consists of opening the swelling and injecting the pockets where the pus is, with a tincture of iodine daily; giving internally, one-half dram of iodide of potash in a pint of water daily for about two weeks; then withhold the medicine for a few days and begin again.

Lump on Mare's Knee.—My 5-year-

old mare has a lump on the knee of one front leg. It has been there about a year and a half. I have blistered it several times but it does not remove it. She never went lame. I think it is an enlargement of the synovial bursa. Is there any cure for it?

Hutchinson, Kans. M. J. H.

Answer.—You have probably done all you can for your mare's knee if you have blistered it. Without seeing the mare I can not advise any further treatment.

Colt Out of Condition.—I have a 2-year-old colt (gelding) that has been wintered in an open lot with shed on the north side, has been fed on prairie hay, sowed sorghum, headed cane and Kafir-corn, also some corn-fodder. The colt has had but little grain, but has been in fair condition until about two weeks ago when I noticed that he was stiff, back slightly humped, moved about very slowly, ate but little, but there was no indication of pain in any particular part of the body. I put him in the barn and have since fed him prairie hay, bran and a little Kafir-corn in head, also a little alfalfa hay. After a day or two he seemed to be so stiff in the neck or back that he could not get his head to the ground to eat, and is still in that condition. A local veterinarian examined him, but could find no particular soreness anywhere. The colt has once or twice showed signs of a sort of strained effort in urinating, but the urine seemed normal, and there seems to be no soreness over the kidneys. He has been improving in every way the last few days except that he will not put his nose within two feet of the ground, even when feed is placed on the ground for him. What do you think ails him? And what can be done for him?

W. N. O.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

Answer.—Hot water applications to your colt's neck, with considerable hand rubbing, will doubtless be very beneficial. After this treatment several times daily, apply a stimulating liniment.

Cattle Lose Tails.—Is there a disease among cattle that causes their tails to come off? I noticed that a 3-year-old heifer was "bob-tailed," and on looking in the lot found the "brush" attached to about 4 inches of the bone; after making a close examination I concluded that it came off without any force being used. Am sure it was not taken off by a dog. The stub of tail remaining is round at the end, and the part that is off is slightly hollow. This morning I found a 2-year-old heifer in the same condition. These heifers are gentle Durhams; both are giving milk. The winter feed has been alfalfa hay and stalk pasture with a little shelled corn.

Newton, Kans. A. H. D.

Answer.—The tails of cattle oftentimes come off as a result of eating ergot, but the "hollow-tail" and "hollow-horn" theory is a farce.

C. L. BARNES.

Economy.

The word economy signifies more than saving. It also embraces the proper utilization of that which we use. Practical economy means not so much to spend little, as it means to spend wisely—so as to get value received, to get all there is in it. Anything that wastes things of value such as time, money, energy and strength is poor economy. This practical idea of economy is interwoven into every fiber of the manufacturing and selling departments of the Advance Fence Co., 37 Old St., Peoria, Ill.

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The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Birds in Spring.

Listen! What a sudden rustle
Fills the air!
All the birds are in a bustle
Everywhere.

Such a ceaseless croon and twitter
Overhead!
Such a flash of wings that glitter
Wide outspread!

Far away I hear a drumming—
Tap, tap, tap!
Can the woodpecker be coming
After sap?

What does all this haste and hurry
Mean, I pray—
All this out-door flush and flurry
Seen to-day?

This presaging stir and humming.
Thrill and call?
Mean? It means that spring is coming,
That is all!

—Exchange.

The Largest Cottonwood in Kansas.

LUCRETIA E. LEVETT, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Speaking of trees, calls to mind one I visited when at Topeka, and one I have made it a point of visiting for some twelve or fourteen years—the great cottonwood tree that stands in the Capitol grounds.

I'll admit I was unkind enough to stick a pin into the side of the great tree and then forget to remove it. I placed it there in a gentle manner though—perhaps the wind and weather have loosened it and it has fallen out. I hope so. You are now beginning to wonder why, and what for? I used it as a starting point, while measuring it around with outstretched arms. We became quite well acquainted and I'll tell why I gave him three hugs and a half around. Because I could not get around him with less went too far, I went too far."

I have always thought there was a great history back of this "Grand Old Man." So when I addressed him as "Mr. Cotton Mather, did you once upon a time live in the Old Bay State?" He looked at me hard and bent his great branches and gave me a joyous welcome, repeating over and over, "I went too far, I went too far."

Whether he meant he was far from home or had been wicked, he had carried things too far, was beyond me. I stood looking him in the face for full two minutes, then it came like an inspiration—that this was no other than Cotton Mather, the old colonial divine, born in Bostontown February 12, 1663. I recalled my father's telling me how Cotton Mather entered Harvard College when only twelve years old, and how precocious and pious he was and how he cured himself of stammering by speaking with great deliberation.

"I see you are of the old stock," he said. "I am glad to have you near me and I'll acknowledge I am Cotton Mather—I always know what people are thinking about, I went too far, I made people believe that others were possessed with witchcraft, that such people were familiar with dead and foreign languages. I urged them to adopt desperate remedies for the diabolical disease. I was responsible for the shedding of much innocent blood. I went too far, and although I have written 382 rules, and helped introduce into the State of Massachusetts inoculation for the smallpox, I am punished for going too far, by being born again in this cottonwood tree."

And recalling the prophecy of a neighbor that I shall be born again in the form of a windmill, my love and sympathy went out to him. So I gave him the three hugs and a half, which warmed his heart. He said, "Lean on me. I have a great heart within and God is overhead."

"And how came you in the Kansas Capitol square at Topeka?" I inquired. "I came a wind-blown seed," he said, "and found lodgement when the contractors were dressing stone for the superstructure of the east wing of the Capitol."

"In the spring when the men, fortified by a new appropriation, returned to work after the winter lay-off, I was a little sprout and had taken firm root among the stone chips and was so

green and vigorous in the waste surroundings that I attracted the attention of all the workmen. They said I was in the way and wanted to pull me up, but one man admired and interceded for me and built a little pen around me. Soon it was found I was a male tree and could shed no cotton (if I could only shed cotton I would not grieve so because I went too far.) I grew and flourished in the midst of the little desert of rocks, resisting drought and heat and insect pests. After many years the east wing was completed and the stone-yard was removed and beautiful blue-grass took the place of stone chips. Once a landscape gardener who had been imported from New York to improve these grounds, found I was not exactly located to suit him. At that time I was the Monarch of the Capitol square, grown into majestic beauty—O! O! O! O!!! He even marked me with an axe!

"My friends came to my rescue and the Governor of the State of Kansas ordered that I be saved. I am the largest cottonwood tree in Kansas. I am ninety feet tall. I spread my great branches over one hundred feet, forming a circumference of three hundred and twenty feet. My foliage, when the sun is at its zenith, shades an area of over seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-four square feet. You clasped your arms around my twenty feet of circumference. William McKinley rested beneath my foliage. John J. Ingalls always visited me and spoke eloquently of my great beauty. Preston B. Plumb used to wish I was in his yard. I have witnessed the coming and passing of twelve Governors. I saw you afar off—I knew you were coming to bestow your love and blessing upon me. I am not unhappy. Little children gather about me in the summer time, and make this their playground. Men and women seek shelter from the summer sun beneath my foliage. The birds are at home among my branches. Many voices sing my praises and pay me tribute. As long as the great State of Kansas exists, I will bless its hundreds and thousands of people who honor me and sacredly guard me. Return to me again. Farewell.

For the Little Ones

In Dollidom.

My dolls are all great magic folks.
They live in Wonderland.
And they can turn to anything
When I just wave my hand.
Most all the time I live there, too,
And sometimes I'm a queen,
Sometimes a fairy godmother,
A witch, but never mean.
Though I do have to turn some dolls
To bad men, for in plays
They have to have one truly bad
So good can get more praise.
My dolls all have matinees
And lovely concerts, too.
The prima donna always is
My singing dolly, Lou.
I punch her, and she sings so sweet,
The others all admire,
And often when we're playing church,
We two make up the choir.
Doll Vernon's always making love
To little Florabel;
She laughs and turns away her head,
Just like my Auntie Nell.
And all that I see grown folks do
I let my dolls do, too;
It seems so real in Wonderland
I quite believe it's true.
I'm always mother just at dusk
And rock my dolls to rest.
For they all turn to babies then,
And then I love them best.

—Exchange.

The Oak Leaf.

LOUISE CASTLE WALBRIDGE.

The snow flakes played hide-and-seek around him, the winds whistled through the branches above him, but there he lay unharmed, tucked snugly away in his little coat of brown, and by and by such a strange thing happened!

From those great roots, deep down in the moist rich earth came a sweet liquor rising higher and higher through the giant trunk, flowing out into every branch and twig until it reached the tiny leaf all alone there in the dark. The leaf took a sip, and it tasted so good he took another and another and grew so plump that his little coat could hold him no longer and out he sprang into the warm sunshine in his beautiful robe of green. Very still he stood looking about and, behold, all

over that scarred and weather-beaten oak were other little leaves like himself throwing aside their brown garments and stepping forth, and so surprised as they were to see each other! Then what a stretching there was and a spreading out on all sides until those brown branches were clothed from end to end in bright, dancing leaves, and how they nodded to each other as they said:

"Good morning, and how do you like this wonderful world we have entered?"

Down below amid the grasses the shy woodland blossoms were peeping out and, growing bolder day by day, opened their petals wider and wider, and as the leaf looked he saw them all lifting their little faces toward something high above their heads. Wonderingly he turned himself about and met a glance so warm and friendly from a great shining face in that deep blue far above him that he, too, could not help moving on his stem to watch it all the day long in its journey across that great dome.

Soft breezes breathed upon him whispering of bright days to come, the spring showers bathed him, the sunshine caressed him, and he grew and grew, a sturdy perfectly shaped leaf, most artistically pencilled. Capture one when you can, dear children, and examine its delicate lines and see for yourself what a beautiful piece of workmanship it is.

Children raised a pole under his shade, and dancing around it sang merry songs because this old world was again decked in blossoms and green, and they wove garlands from his companions to crown their waving curls.

"How pretty," the sweet voices said, and dimpled hands stroked and patted the green leaves, while bright eyes looked at those above them, and the leaf fluttered with joy because such a bit of creation as himself could make the children happy.

"How delightful to be young," he thought, and danced gaily about in the wind.

Under his shelter came to dwell the graceful ferns, and he rejoiced in their delicate beauty, and joined his brothers, shoulder to shoulder, to protect them from too much attention from the sun which made them shrink and wither; but when the raindrops fell these cavaliers would spring apart that their drooping, thirsty friends might drink and lift up their heads. In the shadow of the oak leaf, too, rested the timid creatures of the woods, and not a day passed but his gifts were freely given to bless something.

One bright hour he discovered a new wonder close beside him, a tiny acorn, and he bent over it many times a day to watch it growing larger and larger, for the winds had told him that the time would come when some wandering breeze would capture it to bear it away to old Mother Earth, and then from it would come another great oak to be covered with other bright leaves and make the world more beautiful.

The summer passed and the autumn breezes looked coldly on the leaf and he shivered at their chill breath, but every morning he turned to his faithful friend high above him to be warmed and comforted, and he was still beautiful although his robe was now turning to crimson and gold. The days grew shorter, the darkness came earlier and shrouded him so long and and he shivered and trembled so that his hold on the friendly branch to which he had clung was fast weakening. One by one his brothers and sisters loosened their grasp to whirl over and over and away, and one frosty morning he threw himself upon a passing breeze and, flushing and glowing, was borne gently down, down to the great world beneath, there to nestle away among his multitude of companions.

"Surely this is the end," he thought, but no. He and his brothers and sisters, withered and brown as they soon became, could still minister to the needs of the tender rootlets below them, and a warm covering they made to beat back the winter's cold. And



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when another summer came, because they had mingled themselves with the earth, more of the sweet blossoms of the wood ventured out to fill the air with their fragrance and gladden the hearts of men.

The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Thinkin' Back.

I've been thinkin' back of late—
S'prisin'!—And I'm here to state
I'm suspicious it's a sign
Of age, maybe, or decline
Of my faculties—and yet
I'm not feelin' old a bit—
Any more than sixty-four
Ain't no young man any more!

Thinkin' back's a thing 'at grows
On a feller, I suppose—
Older 'at he gets, I jack!
More he keeps a-thinkin' back!
Old as old men git to be,
Er as middle-aged as me,
Folks 'll find us, eye and mind,
Fixed on what we've left behind—

Rehabilitatin'—like
Them old times we used to hike
Out farefooted for the crick.
"Long 'bout April first—to pick
Out some warmest place to go
In a-swimmin'—Oh! my-oh!
Wonder now we hadn't died!
Grate horseshod on my hide
Jes' a-thinkin' how cold then
That 'ere worter must 'a-ben!

Thinkin' back—W'y goodness-me!
I kin call their names and see
Every little tad I played
With, er fought, er was afraid
Of, and so made him the best
Friend I had of all the rest!
Thinkin' back, I even hear
Them a-callin' high and clear,
Up the crick-banks, where they seem
Still hid in there—like a dream—
And me still a-pantin' on
The green pathway they have gone!
Still they hide, by bend er ford—
Still they hide—But, thank the Lord
(Thinkin' back, as I have said),
I hear laughin' on ahead!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

At Eventide There Shall Be Light.

FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG.

The words come to me with a sweet insistence to-night, and are like a quieting hand upon a feverish, aching head, or a holy hush amid much noise and confusion. "At eventide there shall be light." Before me rises a picture of a dark tempestuous day. A day in which the storm without matches and accentuates the storm within; a day such as sometimes comes to us all, when the weather-vane points steadily eastward and nothing seems to go right; when all is discord and inharmonious, all is disquieting and tiresome. The springs of life are disturbed to their depths and no longer reflect the light that must be above them still; nothing goes right, nothing works out as we plan it. We seem to take hold of everything by the wrong end; we feel all the little pricks, all the jar and fret, all the vexations that on sunnier days are too insignificant to be noticed. The bundle grows bigger and bigger as the slow hours pass. Like the snowball we rolled in our childhood, we roll the ball of care and worry along, letting it gather a little here and a little there, putting in all the dark shades of doubt and discouragement, all the fears and unrest, all the weariness, all the unsatisfied longings and ambitions, all that is hard and bitter, all that could hurt or weary us. In an excess of morbidness that is not satisfied with present trouble, but would fain dig up the "dead past" every little slight we have received, every breath of suspicion, every unkindness done us, all that we did or did not receive of wrong or injustice, we gather it all up, borrowing from the as yet unknown future, rolling it over and over along the dark way of thought and letting it grow so large that it puts out all the glad light of day for us. We are, oh, so tired! We long for rest and peace but find it not. We forget the promise of daily dole of strength and blessing; forget that the sun is bright and the fields are fair; forget everything that is sweet and good and restful and, shut in "our prison home of pain," let our thoughts turn inward to all that is dark and unlovely; all that is wearisome or disheartening. Then suddenly some little kindness from one from whom we least expected it, or it may be only a word spoken in the right way, or the touch of a caressing hand—"trifles light as air" but coming just when we most needed them—and like the warm days of the spring sunshine on the snowball, strike through the dark mass and show us how insignificant and useless it all is; and almost before we know it,

"The cares that infest the day
Fold their tents like the Arabs,
And silently steal away."

The clouds break up into shining masses that let the sunshine through and "at eventide there shall be light," beautiful and blessed as when the stars first sang together. There is beauty and brightness all around us and we wonder how we could have felt and seen so differently but a moment before. The unkind words seem less unkind as we remember that "faithful are the wounds of a friend," and know the hurt was given but for our good—as the gardener trims his hedges that they may grow more fair in the after time. We realize that the darkness was but the reflection of our own dark thoughts, the doubts and discouragements but the outward expression of our clouded mental condition, and the notes so freely found in other's eyes are as nothing to the beams in our own. We know it was but looking through smoked glasses that made all the landscape so dark and dreary, and little by little we

"Fold away our fears and put by our foolish tears,"

and grow glad and happy in the eventide of light. How fair the scene is now! How beautiful and in what infinite depths of peace the fields stretch away before us! With what unsurpassing loveliness the valleys climb to meet the hills, while the river winds between with a musical ripple and a silvery sheen, and hark! the birds are singing soft and low ere the night shuts down. The dove calls to its mate, the crickets chirp and everywhere the hum of life and the sound of joy prevails. Earth calls to heaven in gladness and, as the day declines, in the great blue dome above us "a myriad scattered stars break up the night and make it beautiful," and listening deeper, we catch a note from that great song forever singing, and all discords, met by harmonies, drop into peace. All grows hushed and beautiful, and we who have been so distraught, receive the holy baptism of love everywhere, and are blessed.

Our hearts grow large to meet the need, our hands stretch out, eager for whatever work awaits them. Our souls arise to meet the One soul and all is well—all is good. Yet the outward scene is the same as when we saw no brightness—all the sweet singing, all the love and good will, all the trust and friendship only we could not see it. The dark angel of doubt had sealed our eyes and our hearts and we were blind, deaf and unfeeling, as ready then to turn away from all helpful influences, as now we are to welcome and grasp them—thus again illustrating how it is that there can be "A tenderer light than morn or sun,
Than song of earth a sweeter hymn
May shine and sound forever on
And thou be deaf and dumb."

How close about always lies the realm of spiritual mysteries! How earth and heaven unite to help us when we are ready to be helped, and how blest are all their ministries when again we stand "firm rooted in the faith that God is good," and good all that He lets come to us. We catch the inspiration of the hour and our hearts uplift in a song of faith and gladness as we feel the beauty and good everywhere about us. "At eventide there shall be light." How often we see that proved in the life of man. Take one who walks with doubts and fears; who questions every change lest it be evil. He scarcely dares to share in the good things lavishly provided for his use. He denies himself the common joys of our common life, and lives a poor starved life through all his earlier manhood years, then some little thing (if there be little things), brings a change in all his thoughts and views. One by one the windows of his soul are opened and the light of the westward tending sun shines in, growing all the time clearer and stronger until, at eventide it bursts upon him in all its beauty, and he goes from glory to glory, from light to light, rejoicing yet with a saddening thought of the "might-have-been" of the years spent even as the present, had he so willed it and opened his heart to feel and his eyes to see that which was about him. As the end of the earthly way comes

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near, the light grows deeper, brighter, till the sunset here is the sunrise there; and still by faith we follow Him along the glad way and feel dimly all that it betokens of love and rest and joy and peace everlasting.

Clara Louise Burnham tells us "There is always the sunshine, only we must do our part, we must move into it." And this whether it be morning, noon, or night, whether in youth, manhood, or old age. It is the same with any good if we would have it in its glad abundance—we must move into it with heart and mind and soul. We must learn to drink from the cup of sweetness which every day holds, and to find the light in the darkest night, the joy in the deepest sorrow. We must learn to gather the wayside flowers as we walk along, for we shall not pass this way again; and an opportunity once missed, a flower once passed by is gone forever, and we are poorer by just the measure of good and blessing that it held for us. Daily, hourly, we defraud ourselves; daily, hourly, we miss some good that was ours for the taking, though it may be no more than the thanks of the poor tramp at the door for the cup of water, or the bit of food we might have given and did not.

Life is full to the very brim of blessing—full of love and gladness. Let us learn to find and use it all, and not only at eventide but all the way through—all the day long—it shall be light for us; and we shall go "As the cheerful traveler takes the hedge,
Singing along the way."

A Little Girl's Grandfather.

MARCIA CARY.

The following which is found in an exchange, is called "A Hint in Child Nature." It is a good thing that the attention of the "grown-ups" should now and then be called to the delicacy of the child's sensitive nature, and the unconcern with which they sometimes hurt it cruelly.

My grandfather is a pretty sober man; he doesn't ride you on his foot, he doesn't chase you with his shaving brush—but I guess he likes little girls.

One night I woke up when my auntie came to bed. The room was all black. I wasn't a bit sleepy. I could hear kind of queer things outside. My pillow felt like a miserbul pillow. My auntie said: "O, do lie still! Do go to sleep!" Then I lay still. The ocean was making a dornful sound. I wished I could see my mother. I hoped she wouldn't die before I got home. Once there was a little boy—he was horrible naughty to his mother, and she died that very night. I wished I could tell my mother I was sorry for every naughty thing I ever did so long as I lived.

My auntie said: "What is the matter? What are you crying about?"

She said a good many things to me. She said she was wore out. I wished my father would come and take me in his arms and carry me home right off. I got all choked.

Pretty soon my auntie said: "See what you have done, you naughty girl, you've waked up your poor tired grandfather!"

It scared me very much. I hugged my pillow tight.

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My grandfather came in; he said: "What's this?"

My auntie said: "She won't try to stop. She ought to have a whipping!"

Then I cried out loud. I put my hands over my mouth, but I only cried worse.

My grandfather said: "O, well, well, well, well, well."

He sounded just as good—sounded as if course he wouldn't whip me. He said, "Your grandmother has sent you a drink of water."

It was very kind in my dearie grandmother. I sat up in bed. My grandfather put his hand on my shoulders. It is a nice big hand. The light shined in at the door and stopped its being such a dreadful dark. It was beautiful water.

My grandfather said: "You don't want to cry any more, my daughter."

I said: "No, Grandfather."

He seemed as if he knew I wanted to be a good girl. He seemed to like me just as well. I laid down in bed. My pillow felt like a good pillow. My grandfather put his hand on my head. He said: "I would go right to sleep, my daughter." I said: "Yes, Grandfather"—and next I knew, 'twas morning!

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, Kinsley
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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
Chalitto Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County, (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2, (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
Frentis Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russel, Kans.

[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

AMERICAN LITERATURE PROGRAM.

Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Roll call—Great men's thoughts about slavery.

I. Sketch of the private life and character of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

II. Rehearsal of the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

III. Reading from Uncle Tom's Cabin.

IV. Other writings of Mrs. Stowe, and comparison of their merit with Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The name of Harriet Stowe will always be associated with the great anti-slavery movement as one of its most powerful agitating causes. That was a soul-stirring crisis in our history and it brought to the fore many men of power. The roll-call, with responses from the spoken or written thoughts of these men, will be extremely interesting.

It is a saying often quoted that the life of every man and woman contains material for at least one book; and we need not doubt its truth. At any rate, the story of the life of any man or woman whom we may have known in that intimate yet impersonal way which is possible with writers of books, is always interesting. In the life and character of Harriet Beecher Stowe we will find nothing that will disappoint or distress us and it will be good for us to know of it.

Uncle Tom's Cabin is perhaps the most universally known book in Amer-

ica; yet we are always glad to read it again. A brief recital of the main points of the story will undoubtedly prove a very interesting part of the program.

For the reading any favorite passage that is not too long will be acceptable. The story of Eva's death is sometimes chosen, though something less sad seems more fitting. Miss Ophelia's experiences with Topsy will perhaps be a better selection.

The last paper will be perhaps the most difficult to write of any on the program. Yet it will be both interesting and valuable. Mrs. Stowe's later books were The Minister's Wooing, and Old Town Folks. By many her first book is called her masterpiece, yet there are others who assert that it was only its timeliness which gave it the advantage, and that the others are fully as good from the standpoint of workmanship, as the better-known books.

It will, at any rate, be an interesting subject to look up, and think upon, and discuss.

Miscellany

The New Road Law.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Don't you think it would be a good plan if the press of Kansas, especially the KANSAS FARMER, would publish or print in their papers the road law, passed by the recent Legislature? People have a very hazy idea of the law at present and that makes the township officers and the road overseers lots of trouble and I believe that knowledge spread through the KANSAS FARMER comes nearer striking the spot than if through almost any other channel.

J. C. MAYHUGH.

Marion County.

The new road law was published in the KANSAS FARMER of March 16, on page 298. But, because very many farmers will want to refer to it during the next few weeks it is here republished:

Section 1. The township board, consisting of the township trustee, clerk and treasurer of each municipal township of this State, shall be and the same are hereby made commissioners of roads and highways of their respective townships; and all roads shall be under the direct control of the township commissioners of roads and highways except incorporated cities of more than 600 inhabitants and they are hereby authorized to appoint one or more road-overseers as necessity may require, who shall serve for a term of two years unless discharged for cause by said commissioners of roads and highways, and shall receive a salary of \$2 per day for each day's actual service for as many days each year as said commissioners may direct.

Section 2. All taxes assessed for the purpose of constructing and maintaining public roads and highways, shall be paid in cash and collected as provided for in relation to other taxes; and when so collected the country treasurer shall pay the same to the treasurer of the township or city from which said taxes are collected to be used exclusively for road-purposes; unless the commissioners of roads and highways shall when they meet to recommend the levy of the tax, provided for in this act, adopt a resolution that the same shall be paid in work, in which case such tax shall be worked out under the direction of the commissioners of roads and highways, as hereinafter provided.

Section 3. Whenever it shall have been determined, as hereinbefore provided, that said tax may be paid in labor, the county clerk shall, on or before the first day of January next, after said tax shall have been levied, furnish to the commissioners of roads and highways, in the township in which such tax shall have been levied, a list of all taxable real estate, and persons charged with taxes on personal property, within their respective townships, and the amount of road tax chargeable to each tract or person. The said tax may then be paid in labor under the direction of the commissioners of roads and highways of the township in which the property is situated by any able-bodied man at the rate of \$1.50 per day, and the same amount shall be allowed for a two-horse team and wagon or a team and plow. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of roads and highways to receipt to each person who performs labor on public highways, in their township, under the provisions of this act for the amount of labor so performed, and such receipt shall specify the land or lands or the persons for which such labor was the payment of road tax. Such receipt shall be received by the county treasurer in payment of road taxes charged against the lands or persons described therein for the year, and all road taxes in townships where the same may be paid in labor, as hereinbefore provided, which remain unpaid on September 15, shall be returned to the county clerk who shall charge the same against the respective lands, lots or personal property on the county tax-roll for the current year.

Section 4. Said commissioners of roads and highways shall have entire control and general supervision of all roads and highways in their respective townships,



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and all tools, implements and road machinery, together with all materials for the construction of culverts and bridges, shall be purchased by the commissioners of roads and highways; and such commissioners are hereby empowered to let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder any road work in their township where they deem it advisable to do so after having given due notice of the letting of such contracts; provided, however, that said commissioners or any of them shall not be financially interested in any said contract.

Section 5. The commissioners of roads and highways shall have authority to divide their respective townships into not more than four road districts with power to change the number and boundaries of the same not to exceed four in number, and shall appoint one road overseer for each district; all road overseers shall make full itemized and sworn reports to the commissioners of roads and highways on the last Monday of April and October in each year, reporting all work done by them, days worked, giving dates of same, of moneys collected by them, how expended, and all information said commissioners of roads and highways may require; and for failure to make said report, or any neglect of duty, commissioners of roads and highways may discharge such road overseers; provided that no road overseer shall incur any obligation not authorized by the board.

Section 6. No road overseer in this State shall make or cause to be made any ditch more than two feet deep without the consent and approval of the commissioners of roads and highways; and in any case where a ditch one foot deep or more shall be made in front of any residence property the road overseer shall construct and maintain a bridge or culvert at the usual entrance connecting said residence property with the public highway so as to make a good and substantial crossing over any ditch so made.

Section 7. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the requiring of each male resident between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years from performing two days' labor on the highway as now provided by law.

Section 8. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the commissioners of roads and highways shall recommend to the county commissioners of each county in this State on or before the first day of August of each year a levy of not more than five mills on the dollar on all the property in such township and it shall be the duty of the county clerk to place said levy on the tax rolls of said county; provided that no provision of this act shall be construed to supercede any special act.

Section 9. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 10. That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its publication in the official State paper.

A Notable Industry.

It is always interesting to know something about the origin of things.

There is the curiosity of the little fellow who, listening to the ticking of a watch, insisted on seeing the "wheels go 'round" that lingers with us long after we have put away childish things.

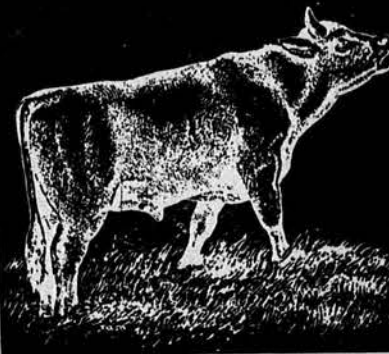
Did you ever stop to think that certain dress-goods extensively worn today are the self-same materials that our grandmothers wore—and are still made by the same family of manufacturers? They are the Simpson-Eddystone Prints.

You may think that what our grandmothers wore are not good enough for our day and generation. But consider. You know how thoroughly things used to be made. These Simpson-Prints were a household word then, as they are now, and when anyone said "Simpson Prints" it was like saying "Sterling Silver"—you never had to ask about the quality. The foundation of the business was thoroughness and that's why the business has lasted all these years; and that's why the goods themselves are so enduring. This foundation principle of thoroughness became the chief asset of the business and has been carried ever since.

The principle of honest making may be a little old-fashioned (and all the better for that) but the goods themselves are particularly up-to-date. In originality of design and manufacture, they have always maintained the high standard which they justly acquired so long ago.

William Simpson was the founder of these world-famous Simpson Prints.

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He was born at Manchester, England, in 1812, and when but six years old came with his parents to the United States, and they settled in Philadelphia. There he received his education.

In 1836 he commenced printing silk handkerchiefs, and meeting with considerable success, six years later began to print calico in connection with his silk industry. This is how the foundation of the celebrated Simpson Prints was laid.

In 1869 William Simpson's sons were given an interest in the business, which eight years later was moved to Eddystone, near Chester, Pennsylvania. There the Eddystone Manufacturing company was formed to continue the exclusive manufacture of Simpson Prints. Thus it happens that these goods with an old-fashioned, honest principle of good material are now more extensively used than ever before.

Besides upholding the excellence of texture, every progressive idea in the way of modern machinery and talented artists that could better the goods and enhance the quality has been adopted wherever occasion offered. Simpson-Eddystone Prints are the standard of the United States now, as they have been for over half a century.

And the reason? Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints. The founder's grandson, William P. Simpson, is the present head of the concern which is perpetuating the policy established so long ago of studying the interests of the consumer of Simpson-Eddystone Prints.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

Horticulture

SPRAYING CALENDAR FOR 1905.

IOWA EXPERIMENT STATION, H. E. SUMMERS, ENTOMOLOGIST; A. T. ERWIN, ASSOCIATE HORTICULTURIST.

INSECTICIDES.

For fuller details on insecticide methods see special Bulletin on this subject which will be sent on application to the Entomologist. Most insects can be divided from an economic standpoint into those that are able, from the structure of their jaws, to eat the solid parts of plants, and those that are only able to suck the plant juices. The former are called biting insects, the latter sucking insects. Only the former can usually be destroyed by poisons that are eaten; the latter can be killed only by insecticides that destroy by merely coming in contact with their bodies.

For Biting Insects.

ARSENITES.

PARIS GREEN.
Paris Green.....1 lb.
Lime (fresh).....2 lb.
Water.....200 gals.
Paris green may be applied dry in the form of dust, using one pound of the poison to 20 pounds of common flour, and plaster or slaked lime. Flour seems the best, as it is eaten more freely by some insects. Dust should usually be applied when the plants are wet with dew.

GREEN ARSENOID.

This is an arsenical poison which is favored by some in preference to Paris Green. It is a fine powdery substance of very deep green color and remains in suspension much longer than Paris Green.

LEAD ARSENATE.

Lead Acetate (sugar of lead).....11 oz.
Sodium Arsenate.....4 oz.
Water.....50 gals.
The above amounts of chemicals may be used for 25 gallons of water, in which case it is called in this Calendar "double strength." Pulverize and dissolve the acetate and arsenate separately in small quantities of water, add separately to remainder of water and stir thoroughly.

This, while more expensive than Paris Green, has the advantage of being more adhesive and less liable to burn foliage. This material may be purchased ready prepared.

ARSENITE OF LIME.

White Arsenic.....2 oz.
Sal Soda.....1 lb.
Fresh Lime.....4 lbs.
Water.....50 gal.
Boil the arsenic and soda together in a small quantity of water till the arsenic is dissolved, slake the lime, strain and add to the barrel of water; then add the soda and arsenic solution and stir for a few minutes. The dissolved arsenate and soda may be kept indefinitely in tight glass vessels.

HELLEBORE.

White Hellebore.....1 oz.
Water.....2 gals.
Or to be dusted undiluted on attacked plants.

RESIN LIME MIXTURE.

Pulverized Resin.....5 lbs.
Concentrated Lye.....1 lb.
Fish Oil, or any cheap animal oil except tallow.....1 pint.
Water.....5 gals.

Place oil, resin and a gallon of water in an iron kettle and heat until resin is softened; add lye solution made as for hard soap; stir thoroughly; add remainder of water and boil for about two hours, or until the mixture will unite with cold water making a clear amber colored fluid. If the mixture has boiled away too much, add sufficient boiling water to make five gallons.

For use one gallon of this stock solution is diluted with sixteen gallons of water and afterwards three gallons of milk-of-lime or white-wash added. For cabbage and cauliflower add one pound of Paris Green to 50 gallons of the above mixture. This, of course, must not be used after the plants begin to head.

For Sucking Insects.

(Insecticides that Kill by Contact.)

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Kerosene (coal oil).....2 gals.
Rain Water.....1 gal.
Soap.....1/4 lb.

Dissolve soap in water by boiling; take from the fire and, while hot, turn in kerosene and churn briskly for five minutes. To be diluted before using with nine parts water. For scale insects and sucking insects.

TOBACCO INFUSION.

Tobacco (waste or stems).....1 lb.
Boiling Water.....4 gals.

Add hot water to tobacco and let stand until cold. Strain and add 1 lb. of Whale oil or 2 lbs of soft soap to each 50 gals. of infusion. For Aphids.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

Whale oil soap alone dissolved at the rate of 1 lb. to 6 to 8 gals. of water may be used for aphids and other soft-bodied insects, but is usually inferior and more expensive than tobacco infusion or kerosene emulsion.

PYRETHRUM.

(Or Insect Powder.)

Pyrethrum Powder.....1 oz.
Water.....3 gals.

(For dry application.)—Mix thoroughly one part by weight of insect powder with four of cheap flour and keep in close vessel for 24 hours before dusting over plants attacked.

SULFUR-LIME-SALT MIXTURE.

Quicklime (fresh).....20 lbs.
Sulfur.....15 lbs.
Salt.....15 lbs.

Place lime in kettle; add sufficient water to slake and stir in sulfur while slaking. Boil until dissolved, an hour or more. Add salt and boil 15 minutes longer. Add sufficient water to make 50 gallons, and apply while warm. The salt may be omitted from the above with no material disadvantage.

FUNGICIDES.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulfate.....4 lbs.
Quicklime (not air slaked).....4 lbs.
Water (one barrel).....40 to 50 gals.

Dissolve the copper sulfate (blue stone) by suspending it in a wooden vessel containing four or five gallons of hot water. Slake the lime in another vessel. The slaking should be done slowly, otherwise it is apt to be granular. Pour the copper sulfate solution into the barrel after it has become cooled. Half fill

the barrel with water, add the slaked lime, fill the barrel with water and stir thoroughly. It is advisable to strain the lime through a coarse sack or sieve. Never add the lime until ready to use.

Stock solutions of dissolved copper sulfate and lime may be prepared and kept in separate covered barrels throughout the spraying season. The proportions of blue stone, lime and water should be carefully entered.

DILUTE BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

This is made exactly as the above with the exception that only 2 lbs. of copper sulfate and 2 lb. of lime are used to each barrel of water. This mixture should be used for trees having a tender foliage, such as the peach and Japanese plum.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE TEST.

The quantity of lime required in bordeaux mixture varies considerably with the quality of the rock from which it is made. For this reason it is advisable to test each lot of the Bordeaux mixture after it is made up.

PRUSSIAN OF POTASH TEST.

To ascertain if sufficient lime has been added place a small quantity of the Bordeaux mixture in a saucer and add two or three drops of the prussiate of potash. If this changes the Bordeaux mixture to a reddish brown color, there is not enough lime present; add more lime water and test again. The prussiate of potash may be obtained at any drug store in the crystallized form. The stock solution for the entire season may be prepared by adding just enough water to dissolve the crystals. Only a drop or two is required for each test and ten to fifteen cents worth is ample for the entire season.

FORMALIN.

(For the Potato Scab.)

Formalin is obtainable commercially, in 40 per cent solution and is used at the rate of 1 pint to 30 gallons of water.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate.....5 oz.
Ammonia.....3 pts.
Water (one barrel).....40 to 50 gals.

Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia. The ammonia and concentrated solution may be kept in glass or stone jars tightly corked. When ready for use, dilute with water. This is a clear fungicide and is convenient to use when Bordeaux mixture would stain the fruit.

POTASSIUM SULFID.

(Liver of Sulfur.)

Dissolve 2 ounces in six gallons of water and apply at once. This mixture deteriorates rapidly and should not be prepared until ready for application. This is an effective spray for mildew on gooseberries and currants.

DUST SPRAYS.

Insecticides and fungicides may be used in dust form and applied by a dust spray gun. They should be applied with air slaked lime or flour, using 1 lb. of arsenate to 10 lbs. of dry powder. The dust spray is fairly successful for leaf eating insects.

MISSOURI EXPERIMENT STATION FORMULA.

(To make 70 lbs. Stock Powder.)

Copper Sulfate.....4 lbs.
Quicklime.....4 lbs.
Water (in which you dissolve the copper sulfate).....2 gals.
Water (in which you dissolved the slaked quicklime).....2 1/2 gals.
Air Slaked Lime (thoroughly sifted).....60 lbs.

Dissolve the copper sulfate and slaked quicklime separately each in 2 gals. of water. Pour the milk of lime and the copper sulfate

"A KALAMAZOO DIRECT TO YOU"



We will send you direct from our factory, freight prepaid, any Kalamazoo Stove or Range on a

360 Days Approval Test

If not as represented the range or stove is to be returned at our expense. We save you from 20 to 40 per cent, because we give you

Lowest Factory Prices,

cutting out all dealers, jobbers, middlemen's and agents' profits. We are the only stove manufacturers in the world who sell their entire product direct to the user. We guarantee quality under a \$20,000 bond.

Send Postal for Catalogue No. 189 describing full line of ranges, cook stoves and heaters of all kinds.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., MFRS., Kalamazoo, Mich.

We fit all our ranges and cook stoves with our patent oven thermometer which makes baking easy.



solution, at the same time, into a third vessel and stir thoroughly. The surplus water is then drained out and the remaining wet material is thoroughly mixed with 60 lbs. of air slaked lime. All lumps must be sifted out and the mixture thoroughly dried. One pound each of sulfur and Paris Green may be added.

One Way Rates.

Every day from March 1 to May 15, 1905, the Union Pacific will sell One-way Colonist tickets at the following rates, from Missouri River terminals, Council Bluffs to Kansas City, inclusive: \$20.00 to Ogden and Salt Lake City. \$20.00 to Butte, Anaconda and Helena. \$22.50 to Spokane and Wenatchee, Wash. \$25.00 to Everett, Fairhaven, Whatcom, Vancouver, and Victoria, via Huntington and Spokane. \$25.00 to Tacoma and Seattle, via Huntington and Portland or via Huntington and Spokane. \$25.00 to Portland and Astoria, or Ashland, Roseburg, Eugene, Albany, and Salem, via Portland. \$25.00 to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

Correspondingly low rates to many other California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah, and Idaho points. Through Tourist cars run every day on Union Pacific between Missouri River and Pacific Coast; double berth \$5.75. For full information call on or address nearest Union Pacific agent.

SPRAYING CALENDAR

PLANT.	DISEASE OR INSECT.	FIRST APPLICATION.	SECOND APPLICATION.	THIRD APPLICATION.	FOURTH APPLICATION.	REMARKS.
APPLE.....	Apple-scab and leaf-spot.	Before petals open.	Just after petals fall.	A week or 10 day later.	Only partly effective for curculios and should be supplemented by jarring in May and June and cultivation in July and August.	
	Apple-curculio.	Bordeaux mixture.	Repeat.	Repeat.		
	Plum-curculio.	Lead arsenite, "double strength," in the Bordeaux.				
	Canker-worm.		An arsenite in the Bordeaux.	Repeat.		
PEAR.....	Codling-moth.				Repeat.	
	Apple-aphis.	Tobacco infusion or kerosene emulsion when they appear.				
PEACH.....	All leaf-eating insects.	An arsenite when they appear.				
	Scurfy scale.	Kerosene emulsion just after young hatch in late May or early June; lime sulfur wash in late winter.				
CHERRY.....	Oyster-shell scale.					
	Scab, leaf-spot and leaf-blight.	Bordeaux before buds start.	Just after blossoms fall.	Repeat.	If foliage is eaten by insects, add an arsenite to second and third sprays.	Cut and burn affected branches.
PLUM.....	Leaf-curl and brown-rot.	Bordeaux before leaves open.	Bordeaux (dilute solution) just after blossoms drop.	Bordeaux (dilute solution) 10 to 15 days later.		
	Leaf-spbt.	Before petals open.	Just after petals fall.	A week or 10 day later.	Ammoniacal copper carbonate after fruit is full grown if necessary.	See remarks under apple.
CURRANT.....	Plum-curculio.	Lead arsenate, "double strength," in the Bordeaux.	Repeat.	Repeat.		
	Cherry-aphis.	Tobacco infusion, kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap when they appear.				
GOOSEBERRY.....	Cherry-slug.	An arsenite when they appear.				
	Plum-curculio.	Lead arsenate, "double strength," in the Bordeaux.	Repeat.	Repeat.		See remarks under apple.
STRAWBERRY.....	Plum-aphis.	Tobacco infusion, kerosene emulsion, or whale-oil soap when they appear.				
	Shot-hole fungus, Brown-rot (destroy diseased specimens in autumn.)	Bordeaux before blossoms open (dilute for Japanese).	Bordeaux just after blossoms have fallen.	Bordeaux 10 to 15 days later.	Ammoniacal copper carbonate before fruit ripens if rot threatens.	For mildew on currants and gooseberries use potassium sulfid or bordeaux.
RASPBERRY.....	Current-worm.	An arsenite when worms appear, repeat if necessary.				
	Mildew.	When growth begins with potassium sulfid.	Repeat as necessary.			Arsonate should not be used after fruit is half grown.
BLACKBERRY.....	Leaf-roller.	Lead arsenate "double strength" when they appear, repeat every week if necessary.				
	Rust.	When growth begins in spring.	Bordeaux just after blossoms fall.	After picking, cut and burn foliage on windy day.		
DEWBERRY.....	Anthracnose and rust.	Bordeaux before buds burst.	Bordeaux just after blossoms fall.	Cut out badly infested canes and rotate crops.		
	Mildew and rot.	Bordeaux when leaves are half grown.	When fruit has set.	10 to 15 days later if disease persists.		
MELONS.....	Striped-beetle.	Bordeaux mixture repeated every few days, or plant decoy crop of very early squash around field and spray it with arsenate of lead when beetles appear.				
	Blight.	Slaked lime dusted on heavily. Keep plants coated with Bordeaux after first indications.				
CUCUMBERS.....	Aphis.	Tobacco infusion, kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap when they appear.				
	Caterpillars.	An arsenical solution in resin lime mixture as soon as they appear; repeat every 10 days; or an arsenite in dust form as soon as they appear, repeat every 10 days.				An arsenite must not be used after heading begins.
CABBAGE.....	Aphis.	Tobacco infusion, kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap when they appear.				
	Colorado potato-beetles, Blister-beetles.	An arsenical solution in Bordeaux if that is used, as soon as they appear; repeat every 10 days if necessary.				
POTATO.....	Scab.	Soak the tubers in 40 per cent formalin solution at rate of 1 pint to 30 gallons of water, for 2 hours before planting, by suspending them in a coarse sack.				
	Blight and rot.	Bordeaux at first indication of disease.	At intervals of 10 days as long as disease persists.			
ROSES.....	Mildew.	Bordeaux at first indication of disease.	Bordeaux 10 days later.	Continue to spray with Bordeaux at intervals of 10 days as long as disease persists.		
	Slugs.	Hellebore, pyrethrum or an arsenite.	Apply at intervals of one week until destroyed.			
ORNAMENTALS.....	Aphids or plant-lice.	Tobacco infusion, kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap.	Apply at intervals of one week until destroyed.			
				Small plants or colonies on ends of twigs best treated by dipping.		

All Kinds of Plants.

All Leaf Eating Insects.—An arsenite when they appear.
Slugs on Cherry, Pear, Strawberry, Rose, Etc.—An arsenite when they appear; if fruit is nearly mature, hellebore.
Aphids (Plant Lice).—Tobacco infusion, kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap.
Small plants, or colonies on ends of twigs, are best treated by dipping.

Miscellany

The Kansas Fish and Game Laws.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been a reader of the KANSAS FARMER for several years and know that it is a bureau of useful information. I write to ask about the fish law. According to the new law a person is not allowed to catch fish with a seine. Does this prohibit a person from seining on his own farm? I have two ponds that I have made on my farm, each not over 100 by 150 feet. I had about a dozen carp in my ponds a year ago. Does this new fish law prohibit me from buying a seine and using it when I please in my own ponds? If my ponds should go dry, could I take my fish and put them in some pond on another person's land, and could I seine and get them back when my ponds were full of water, or would the State law object to such transaction?

Osage County. S. A. J.

The new law does not prohibit the owner of a private pond from having in his possession a seine or from taking in any manner or at any time, fish from his private pond. It does prohibit the taking of fish from public water (which include all running streams) in any manner except with hook and line or set line.

The State laws would not prevent your putting your fish in another person's ponds, the owner, however, might object and it would be advisable for you to secure the consent of the owner before you placed them in his ponds and also before you attempt to take them out.

D. W. TRAVIS,
State Fish-Warden.

Following are the Kansas fish and game laws:

HOUSE BILL NO. 129.

An Act providing for the appointment of State fish- and game-warden and deputies and defining their powers and duties, making provisions for the propagation of fish and the protection of fish and birds, prohibiting the sale and shipment of game taken or killed in this State, making appropriation therefor, providing penalties for its violation, and repealing chapter 135 of the Session Laws of 1897, chapters 219 and 223 of the Session Laws of 1901, and chapter 321 of the Session Laws of 1903.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. Immediately after the taking effect of this act the Governor shall appoint, and every four years thereafter, a State fish- and game-warden, who shall be a citizen of the State, who shall possess the requisite knowledge of the duties of a fish- and game-warden, and who shall hold his office for the term of four years or until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, and such fish- and game-warden shall receive a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

Sec. 2. The fish- and game-warden shall have the management of the State fish hatchery, and shall carry out the provisions of law respecting the breeding and propagating of game- and food-fish and the distribution of young fish throughout the waters of the State, and shall enforce and fish- and game-laws of the State. He shall from time to time visit all the principal streams of the State which contain fish or in which fish may be successfully propagated, and ascertain by personal investigation the kinds of fish best adapted to such streams, and to restock or replant such streams with fish and small fry as the general Government, the State or individuals may furnish the same or provide the means to do so. The fish- and game-warden shall make a biennial report to the Governor, making such recommendations or suggestions as he may think best to protect the game and fish of this State and to replenish the streams and other waters with food- and game-fish.

Sec. 3. The State fish- and game-warden shall, immediately after his appointment, appoint one or more deputy fish- and game-wardens in each county in this State where taxpayers request him to do so, whose duty it shall be to aid such State fish- and game-warden in carrying out the provisions of this act. Such deputy fish- and game-wardens shall receive no compensation for their services other than is provided in this act. The appointment of such deputies may, by the fish- and game-warden, be revoked at any time.

Sec. 4. The State fish- and game-warden and each of the deputy fish- and game-wardens shall have the power of a constable or police officer by him or them caught in the act of violating any of the fish- and game-laws of this State, and with a warrant under other circumstances, and to bring such persons before the proper court for trial; and in each case of conviction there shall be assessed as part of the costs the sum of \$10 for the person making such arrest, to be collected off the defendant, together with the mileage allowed by law to constables.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to catch, take, or attempt to catch or take, from any lake, pond, river, creek, stream or other waters within or bordering on this State, and fish, by any means or manner except by rod and line and fish-hook, or hand line or set line.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to empty or throw into or place in any lake, pond, river, creek, or stream, or other water within or bordering on this State, any acid, drug, lime, or other deleterious substance, or fish-berries, or dynamite, giant powder, or other explosive matter of whatever kind, or any material or liquid which may kill, stun, poison or craze fish; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the proper use of explosives for the exclusive purpose of improving navigation, or blasting rock on preparing foundations, or other improvements on or along the streams or waters of the State.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, at any time, except as herein-

after provided, to hunt, catch, kill, pursue, entrap or ensnare any partridge, pinnated grouse, grouse, prairie-chicken, quail, plover, pheasant, oriole, meadow-lark, robin, thrush, redbird, mocking-bird, bluebird, wild ducks, wild geese, wild brant, and red squirrel; provided, it shall not be unlawful to shoot grouse or prairie-chicken from September 15 to October 15; doves from August 1 to September 15; plover from July 15 to September 15; wild geese, wild geese and wild brant from September 1 to April 15; quail from November 15 to December 15; provided further, that this act shall not prevent the owner of orchards from killing orioles at any time for the protection of such orchards.

Sec. 8. No person shall shoot, hunt, or take, in any manner, any game which is by law protected during any portion of the year without first having in his possession a license as hereinafter provided for the fiscal year in which such shooting or hunting is done. Such license shall be issued to any resident of the State making application therefor, by the county clerk of any county of this State, under seal upon the payment to such county clerk of a fee of \$1, which licenses shall be good throughout the State; and any non-resident making application to the Secretary of State for such license shall pay a fee of \$15, which licenses shall be good for the entire State; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to affect the right of the owner or occupant of any land to hunt or shoot on his own premises, or the right of any member of any hunting club to shoot or hunt on the premises of such club. The officers issuing such licenses shall keep a record of all such licenses issued and the names and addresses of the persons to whom issued and the date thereof. The county clerk shall pay all license fees so collected to the county treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. The county treasurer shall pay quarterly to the State Treasurer the license fees so collected, taking his receipt therefor in duplicate—one to be retained by the county treasurer and the other to be filed with the State Auditor. The Secretary of State shall pay monthly all license fees collected by him as herein provided to the State Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor in duplicate, one of which shall be retained by such Secretary of State and the other shall be filed with the State Auditor. All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall be dated the day and year of their issue and shall expire on the 30th day of June next thereafter.

Sec. 9. Every person holding a hunter's license taken out as aforesaid shall carry the same with him while hunting, and on demand by the fish- and game-warden or any deputy fish- and game-warden, or any constable, marshal or other police officer charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act, shall permit said license to be examined by the officer demanding the same. Failure to produce such license for examination shall immediately terminate said license.

Sec. 10. The provisions of this act shall not apply to the catching of any wild bird or fish for the sole purpose of using it or preserving it for scientific purposes; nor shall this act be construed to prevent the game- and fish-warden or his deputies from removing or destroying in any manner any German carp or other worthless fish, for the purpose of protecting the food- and game-fish, nor to prevent the game- and fish-warden or his deputies from catching or taking in any manner, or having in his possession, fish taken from the public waters of this State for the purpose of propagating fish and restocking the waters of this State; nor to the possession and use by any person of a minnow seine not to exceed six feet in length and used solely for the purpose of catching minnows for bait; nor to prevent the owner of a private or artificial pond from taking fish therefrom in any manner.

Sec. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to shoot, hunt or pursue any wild or game-bird upon the occupied or improved premises of another, or upon any traveled or public road that adjoins any such occupied or improved premises, without first having obtained the written permission of the owner or the occupant of such premises.

Sec. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company or corporation at any time to buy, sell, barter, ship, or offer for sale, barter, or shipment, within the State of Kansas, any squirrel, bird or birds named in section 7 of this act.

Sec. 13. It shall be unlawful for any railroad, express or transportation company or corporation, or any agent, employee or manager of such company or corporation, to accept within the State of Kansas for shipment or transfer any of the birds named in section 7 of this act.

Sec. 14. In a prosecution of any person or persons for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, it shall not be necessary to state in the complaint the true or ornithological name of the squirrel, bird or birds caught, killed, trapped, snared, sold, or offered for sale, shipped, or had in possession, nor to state the true or scientific name of the fish caught, taken or in any way killed in violation of the provisions of this act, nor to state in the complaint or to prove at the trial that the catching or killing or having in possession of any wild bird hereinbefore named, or that the catching of any fish, was not for the sole purpose of using or preserving it as a specimen for scientific purposes.

Sec. 15. The having in possession by any person or persons, company or corporation of any bird named in section 7 of this act at any time, except by a person who has lawfully killed the same, or the possession of any trap, net or other device to be used for the catching, taking or killing of fish, by any person except the owner of a private or artificial fish pond, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 16. It shall be unlawful for any one person in any one calendar day to shoot or kill game-birds in excess of the following indicated numbers: Grouse, fifteen; prairie-chicken, fifteen; quail, twenty; plover, twenty; wild ducks, twenty; wild geese, ten; wild brant, ten.

Sec. 17. Any person or the manager, agent or employee of any company or corporation found guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in the sum of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense, and shall be adjudged to pay the costs of the prosecution, and shall be committed to the jail of the county in which the offense was committed until such costs and fine are paid; provided, that the catching, taking or killing of each bird or fish caught, taken or killed in violation of the provisions of this act shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of all constables, marshals and police officers in this State to diligently inquire into and prosecute all violations of this act, or other fish or game laws of this State. Any such officers hereinbefore named, having knowledge or notice of any violation of the provisions of this act, shall forthwith make complaint before some court of competent jurisdiction; provided, that such officer making complaint as aforesaid shall in no event be liable for costs unless it shall be found by the court or jury that the complaint was filed for malicious purposes and without probable cause; provided further, that any officer who shall neglect or refuse to prosecute any violator of the provisions of this act, upon proper information being laid before him, shall himself be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished as provided in section 17 of this act.

Sec. 19. That if any county attorney or oth-

THE CREAM CHECK SYSTEM

Will make your cows pay more money in actual cash than you can realize by any other system.

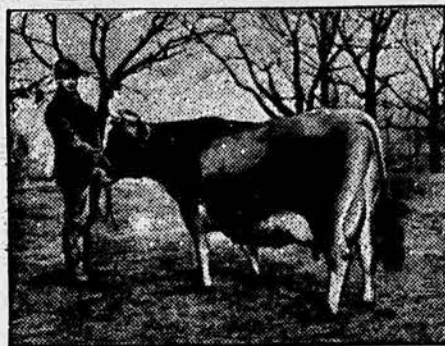
It Is Done This Way:

Use one of our separators bought on easy payment plan and deliver your cream to one of our 500 cream receiving stations. In return you get our check two times a month with a complete statement of your account attached.

At each of our stations you can see your cream weighed, sampled and tested. Our butter-fat prices are quoted in advance of delivery and the test of each delivery of cream enables you to know at once the actual cash value of each can delivered. If you need money before checks are due we advance cash on your account. If you can't reach one of our stations you can ship direct. If you have no separator and want one, write us for information about the De Laval and we will tell you how a little cream each month will pay for one.

Ask us any question you please about any phase of the dairy business.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO. TOPEKA, KANSAS.



The World's Champion

"LORETTA D"
No. 141708

This beautiful Jersey Cow was owned and entered by F. H. Scribner, Rosendale, Wis., at the St. Louis Exhibition in the Dairy Cow demonstration for the "Most Economic Production of Butter," and also for the "Most Economic Production of Milk," and won the Championship of the World in both points over all breeds competing. Read what her owner says about Cream Separators:

"Rosendale, Wis., March 8, 1905.

"I am pleased to be able to say to you that I have used the United States Cream Separator for more than ten years. I used the first one for several years, and later exchanged it for a larger one of the latest styles. I am satisfied that the U. S. Separator is the best separator for farm purposes and that its wearing qualities are of the best, and cheerfully recommend the U. S. Cream Separator to anyone intending to purchase a Separator for its durability, simplicity and construction. It is a clean skimmer and easily cared for. We have used our separator twice a day and skimmed the milk from 30 cows and it never failed to do the work which it was required to do. To all appearances it will last a good many years to come."

"F. H. SCRIBNER."

The U. S. SEPARATOR holds the WORLD'S RECORD for cleanest skimming.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing Warehouses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La Crosse, Wis., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Calgary, and Vancouver.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

er prosecuting officer shall neglect or refuse to prosecute any person or persons charged with a violation of any of the provisions of this act, any court, judge, or justice of the peace having jurisdiction of the offense may appoint an attorney at law to prosecute such person or persons, and the attorney so prosecuting shall receive a fee of \$10, to be taxed to the defendant, in every case where conviction shall be had.

Sec. 20. There is hereby appropriated, out of the general funds of the State not otherwise appropriated, as salary for the State fish- and game-warden, the sum of \$1,500 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and the sum of \$1,500 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907; and the following sums to be used by the fish- and game-warden for procuring and distributing throughout the State food- and game-fish and game-birds for propagating purposes, and to pay the actual and necessary expenses of the fish- and game-warden in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the fish and game laws of this State: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the sum of \$1,250; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the sum of \$1,250—the above sums to be paid by the State Treasurer upon the warrants of the State Auditor, as other moneys are drawn. All sums paid into the State Treasury for licenses shall be credited to the State game- and fish-warden fund and become immediately available to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 21. It shall be the duty of the fish- and game-warden, at reasonable intervals, to inspect all places of the State where meat, fish and game is kept for sale or shipment or stored for pay, and it shall be the duty of any person engaged in the business of buying, selling, shipping or storing for pay meat, fish or game within the State, upon the demand of the fish- and game-warden, to permit an inspection of their place of business by such warden; and any such person who shall refuse upon demand to permit the inspection herein provided for shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in the sum of not less than \$10, and not more than \$50 for the first offense, and not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each subsequent offense.

Sec. 22. Chapter 135 of the Session Laws of 1897, chapter 143 of the Session Laws of 1899, chapter 219 and chapter 223 of the Session Laws of 1901 and chapter 321 of the Session Laws of 1903 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 23. This act shall take effect and be in force from any after July 1, 1905, and after being published in the statute-book.

Upon another page will be found the advertisement of the First National Bank of St. Anthony, Fremont County, Idaho. This is a strong and conservative financial institution, of the highest standing and character, situated in one of the best and most prosperous farming countries in America. On account of the great size and rapid development of that country, the bank can loan more money than is supplied locally on absolutely safe security, and for this reason it is in a position to pay five per cent interest on time deposits of from six months to one year. Our readers who have idle money that is not earning them that amount of interest should write the cashier, Mr. G. E. Bowerman, St. Anthony, Idaho, at once. They will furnish a copy of their last statement to the Government; references, and any information desired will be furnished by Mr. Bowerman. This is the locality where the three \$1,000,000-dollar sugar-beet factories are running.

To the Stockholders of the Farmers Cooperative Shipping Association.

You are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers Cooperative Shipping Association will be held at the National Hotel, Topeka, Kansas, at 4 p. m., Wednesday, June 7th, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may legally come before the stockholders.

F. Englehard, President.
H. R. Signor, Secretary.

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

The Separator News

Did you think all separators were alike—that any kind was good enough—that makers of bucket bowl separators would tell you their machines are poor? Some dairymen have thought so—have dropped a bunch of money that way. But **you'll not** if you investigate—read **The Separator News**—learn that

Separators are Vastly Different

A cow's leg and tail may look alike, but they're very different. One is good for support—the other to swipe your face in fly time.

SEPARATORS are just as different. The Separator News tells how, tells it plainly, tells why Tubulars are best, appeals to your judgment. Tubulars recover more butter fat—skim twice as clean by official tests. It's the only simple bowl separator. The Separator News tells about separators—issued periodical—subscription free. Write for it and catalog No. C165.

Sharple's Co.
Chicago, Illinois

P. M. Sharple's
West Chester, Pa.



When you get ready to buy a hand separator you should take time enough to look about you and see what is best suited to your use.

The Omega SEPARATOR

has more advantages to offer you than any machine on the market, principally in the *simplicity of construction, ease of operation, ease of cleaning and perfect skimming.* These things, coupled with its great durability and special features too numerous to mention here, give it a position of absolute supremacy.

The whole story is told in our book, **MILK RETURNS**, which we mail free on request. Send for a copy at once. We want a good, active agent in each locality. Special offers to experienced Separator salesmen.

The
Omega Separator
Company,
23 Concord Street,
Lansing, Mich.
Department F,
Minneapolis, Minn.



If You Need the Money

Begin to save it now. Your cows will help you. Our separator book will tell you how. Send for it today and you will find at least one stamp that was worth spending two cents for when you learn more about the

DAVIS

CREAM SEPARATOR

They are popular because they make friends and keep them. They make friends because they are just what we say they are—**Good money makers** for the dairy farmer. Simple to understand, easy to handle, and the most durable machine of its kind. Let us tell you why. Our catalogue free.

Davis Cream Separator Co.
54-54 N. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.



"All Signs Fail in a Dry Time" THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME

In ordering Tower's Slickers, a customer writes: "I know they will be all right if they have the 'FISH' on them." This confidence is the outgrowth of sixty-nine years of careful manufacturing.

Highest Award World's Fair, 1904.

A. J. TOWER CO. The Sign of the Fish
Boston, U. S. A.

Tower Canadian Co. Limited
Toronto, Canada

Makers of Warranted Wet Weather Clothing



In the Dairy

Moisture Content of Butter—How to Control It.

The following is a summary from Bulletin 76 of Iowa State College: In order to avoid leaky butter and to incorporate moisture in an apparently dry condition, the results of the experiments, herein reported, have proven satisfactorily that water should be incorporated during the churning or washing process. If attempts are made to incorporate moisture during working, it will nearly always appear leaky. As was mentioned before, the butter should not appear in small round granules at the time of salting, as the salt tends to attract to the outside, and dislocate the minute particles of water in these granules. When these small granules, their surfaces covered with moisture, are caused to unite, the moisture will be caught in crevices or holes in the larger lumps of butter. If the butter is of medium firmness the moisture is present in such a form that when butter is worked this moisture will escape. This lessens the overrun, and what moisture there is left in these crevices will cause the butter to appear leaky. It is better to stop the churn while these granules are small; then continue the churning in not too cold wash-water, and not too much of it. This will cause the particles to unite. If the salting is attempted when the butter is in this shape, and the butter worked immediately with the drain hole in the churn open, the butter will retain its moisture and there will be no loose moisture in it, causing it to appear leaky. In that way, leaky butter can be overcome without decreasing the quantity of moisture in the butter.

If churning is carried to an excess, whether it be in the buttermilk or in the waste water, all other factors are subordinate and have little or no influence on the moisture content of butter. Low temperature is the chief one which delays incorporation of moisture on excessive churning; so under all conditions, when temperature of cream and wash-water is normal, the per cent of moisture can easily be controlled by different amounts of churning.

As stated before, it is better to control the moisture content of butter by churning in the wash-water, rather than to over-churn in the buttermilk, as by over-churning in the buttermilk, too much curd and milk sugar are incorporated in the butter. This is likely to sour the butter, and it also gives the butter a dull, light color. If churned a trifle in the wash-water it will retain its bright appearance longer, and still contain a higher per cent of moisture. If churned to an excess in the wash-water, it will also lose its color. It becomes very pale and dead appearing in a short time if attempts are made to over-churn excessively.

In a short time a creamery operator can easily learn to control the moisture content of butter, by having the temperature of the wash-water, or rather the degree of softness of the butter, just right. It is advisable to churn at a medium low temperature; otherwise too much fat is left in the buttermilk, but the temperature of the wash-water can then be raised a trifle and any reasonable percentage of moisture can be incorporated.

During all of these experiments the quality of butter from each churning was carefully noted, and the maximum amount of moisture which butter can contain without injury to the commercial quality of it, has already been fixed by the Government to be 16 per cent. This standard, however, does not mean that more moisture can not be incorporated without injury to its commercial appearance and value, but it is a standard which has been set in justice to consumers, and also to the producers. In this work it has been demonstrated that butter can contain 18 per cent moisture without having it assume any abnormal appearances and properties. It requires even a good judge to point out butter that

GRAND PRIZE CREAM SEPARATORS

After the most careful, complete and thorough investigation and consideration of every fact bearing on the subject ever undertaken by the award authorities of any exposition, the St. Louis Exposition conferred every highest honor possible upon the

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS THEIR INVENTORS, AND THE BUTTER EXHIBITS MADE FROM THEM

The International Jury of experts, representing all countries, gave to the DE LAVAL COMPANY the GRAND PRIZE (very highest award) for CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS, covering All Sizes, for Farm and Factory use.

In addition, Dr. De Laval was awarded a second GRAND PRIZE for invention of the separator; Baron von Bechtolsheim a GOLD MEDAL for the invention of the "Alpha-Disc" system, and Mr. Berrigan a GOLD MEDAL for the invention of the "Split Wing" distributing shaft, these being the three INVENTORS who have made the DE LAVAL machines the perfect separators they are today.

In the BUTTER EXHIBITS the GRAND PRIZE (very highest award) and all the GOLD MEDALS were awarded to users of DE LAVAL machines exhibiting butter made from them.

While the DE LAVAL machines have invariably received the highest awards to Cream Separators at every International Exposition since their invention twenty-five years ago, their triumph at St. Louis was even more complete and sweeping than ever before.

Every buyer of a DE LAVAL machine gets a "GRAND PRIZE" and no one having use for a separator can afford to delay making so profitable an investment another day. It begins earning and saving with the very first run and continues to do so twice a day for twenty years or more.

Send TO-DAY for catalogue of NEW MAY, 1905, machines and address of nearest local agent.

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contains as much as 20 per cent moisture, providing it has been incorporated properly.

KRESO DIP.

Farmers and stock-raisers throughout this country are realizing more and more every year the necessity of keeping animals clean and healthy, and the pens, yards and quarters in a sanitary condition. In the one case of hog cholera this sort of treatment has no doubt had a greater effect in reducing the loss from this disease than any other. It is easy to see the reason for this. If filth is allowed to accumulate upon the animals in the feeding troughs, drinking places, sleeping quarters, etc., germs are sure to be present in enormous numbers. Under such conditions the hog is sure to get these germs in his body sooner or later, where they are very likely to cause trouble.

To correct these conditions it is necessary to remove the accumulated filth and destroy the germs which may be present. Ordinary water can be used to wash and remove dirt, but in destroying these germs something more is necessary. Kreso Dip supplies this necessity. Mixed with water and used as a dip, it cleanses the hide and hair of the animals and is a powerful disinfectant, destroying the most resistant disease germ in one minute. The solution which remains in the tank after dipping may be used to advantage in sprinkling or spraying the yards, washing out the drinking troughs and in a general cleaning up.

Kreso Dip is used at the Iowa Agricultural College, and the following letter from one in authority there is very good evidence of its reliability and efficiency:

Iowa State College, Division of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Ames, Ia., July 23, 1904.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:—I have your letter of July 19 in regard to the Kreso Dip which you so kindly sent us. In my previous letter I think I mentioned to you that I should not be able to give your dip a fair trial on our sheep.

We dipped the sheep in this, however, and on examination, day before yesterday, July 21, we could find, on some 65 sheep, not even one tick.

You dip was used in ridding the breeding sows and pigs of lice. In this case it was very effective. Our swine herdsman said to me that of all the dips he had used he liked Kreso best, for this reason—that it not only killed the lice, but like the skin of the hogs in such a good condition. We have used Kreso Dip also in spraying our cattle, both old and young, to rid them of lice. In this we found it very effective.

Those interested in this matter—and every farmer should be—can secure further particulars and information by writing Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., at their main offices and laboratories, Detroit, Mich.

That all the good, productive wheat lands at low prices is not gone, is well shown by the advertisement of choice wheat lands in the State of Washington by J. W. Hayes & Co., 315 Empire State Building, Spokane, Wash. These lands are level, fertile, and productive, and this firm offers for sale, over 100,000 acres to choose from. It will pay our readers contemplating an investment in wheat lands in the mild climate of Washington, to communicate at once with this reliable firm.

Grange Department

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

All communications for this department should be addressed to Mrs. Kittle J. McCracken, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

The Kansas Farmer is the official paper of the Kansas State Grange.

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The Grange vs. Oppressive Combinations.

Against all the combinations of capital and greed of middlemen the farmers have a mild, conservative, but effective foil in the grange organization of the Patrons of Husbandry. The Grange bids every one welcome to its halls whose profession is not inimical to agriculture and whose moral character entitles them to respect in the community in which they live. Its ground work of principles is moulded on the broadest and most liberal lines. Possible dissensions are discouraged by prohibiting discussions of politics or religion in the Grange hall. Matters of public policy bearing on the welfare of the agriculturist and working class generally are carried to Legislature and Congress by the Grange, and most of the laws passed in recent years for their protection has been through their united influence. It is both social and educational in its work.

The Grange has in the last five years made great growth and the farmer is beginning to realize the fact that it is his organization to which Legislatures and Congress begin to give respectful attention and through which he can strengthen his just demands for a "square deal."

In almost every State the Grange has economically conducted fire insurance that costs its members about half the usual rates.—Grange Bulletin.

Grange Notes.

Grange Topic for May. 1. Would the general interest of the Grange and its membership profit by organizing a life-insurance company? What relation should such a company bear to the order of Patrons of Husbandry? What would be the most practicable system of organization?

2. Should the Grange publish a small monthly periodical devoted to the interests of the order and its work and embodying a question-and-answer department, at a subscription price of not to exceed ten cents per year?

All true reforms begin with the people. If possessing merits, a subject loses nothing by discussion. The great strength of the Grange in securing needed reforms is in the influence it brings to bear on the public through discussion and the united action of its members. It is expected that every grange in the State will intelligently discuss these topics sent out by State Lecturer Ole Hibner. All patrons must be pretty thoroughly acquainted with this subject (topic No. 1), and the decisions arrived at should be immediate. Voice those decisions through the Grange Column of our official State paper, the KANSAS FARMER.

Are the agricultural colleges in full accord with the interests of the farmers? Patrons, unite on this point. The interests of agriculture must be kept equal to other industrial pursuits.

Are some of us forgetting that the Grange is a school? If we attend its meetings merely to have a good time

we are losing sight of the school idea, which is to study to work in the present that we may have the pleasure of enjoying greater power in the future. The Grange is more than a school; it is an agency for bringing men and women together in a common brotherhood to be a kindly help to each other, mutual and enduring.

A young man, who had recently become a member of the order was questioned as to his impressions of benefits derived from his attendance at Grange; and his reply was, "Why, it is very nice to meet as we do socially but—we learn so much from important questions discussed, and about farming and other things." The other things were "current events," a settled feature of the lecturer's hour in this particular grange.

A wonderful story comes to us from Vinland Grange No. 163, which is worthy of emulation. For over thirty years this grange has been reporting a membership of thirty or forty, its report for last quarter, 1904, being thirty members. The first quarter of 1905 it reported a reinforcement of 88, making a total of 118 members. The cause, supposed or real, of this sudden growth was not stated.

The roster of supordinate granges in this State gives sixty-three. Shall we "call the roll" that we may have the pleasure of receiving a response from each?

Plans will count. Well made and intelligently carried out they are sure to be successful. Plans are at the bottom of the best work of the granges. All their arrangements should be well considered beforehand.

The Grange is for the farmer at all times of the year. It is neither a cold-weather nor hot-weather institution. It stands for usefulness in all seasons.

It is as important to have plans and conferences for rural betterment as for civic improvement.

Plan! Do not start in with a piece of work that demands a day's close attention and then cheat yourself into believing that you are overworked and have no time to attend meetings of the Grange. The cheat is on yourself. By your continued absence you are losing the benefit of Grange plans and work and most important of all you are holding your obligations, taken honestly, too lightly.

The usefulness of the Grange will not so easily be impaired, but will adapt itself to diminished numbers.

Is it generally known that Pomona Grange can confer the higher degrees usually conferred by State Grange?

A roster of the subordinate granges of Kansas is at hand. Perhaps it will be well to call the roll of the sixty-four granges there reported so that a fraternal acquaintance may result.

Blacklegoids.

No matter what claims and statements are made by the manufacturers of a product, it is always interesting to know what results it gives in actual experience. Almost every one knows of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich., and their reputation in the manufacture of strictly reliable medicinal products. Their Blacklegoids are advertised in these columns and have always been regarded as near perfect as it is possible for human skill to make a vaccine.

Nevertheless, the following letter, recently received by the above-mentioned company, is interesting and instructive:

"Wauneta, Neb., March 25, 1905.
"Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.,
"Detroit, Mich.
"Gentlemen:—In reply to yours of the 17th would say I got 250 of your Blacklegoids when in Kansas City first part of this month. I will want more in a short time. I have used all kinds of blackleg remedies, but yours beats them all.

"Yours truly,
"(Signed) JOHN WOODS.
From the above it is evident that vaccination with Blacklegoids is really a very simple and rapid operation. The circulars which Parke, Davis & Co. send out to all who request them contain a description and discussion of the disease. Even if blackleg has not appeared in your locality, it will pay you to secure this advertising matter and post up. If there are among our readers who live in a locality where blackleg is common, those who are not familiar with Parke, Davis & Co.'s Blacklegoids, they are certainly neglecting an opportunity in not giving this preparation a trial for the prevention of the disease.

BINDER TWINE LOWER PRICES FOR 1905

Why pay more when you can buy the best of us at lower prices than all others ask? Don't fail to send today for our new cash and credit prices with complete samples. To secure our prices for your own protection. Postal Card places your name on our mailing list for 5 years. **CRICKET CRICKET PROOF** Prepared by our secret process, a most desirable feature rendering our twine more valuable than any other, it is imitated. Registered with the U. S. Government, which is our guarantee that it is of the highest grade, and superior to any other twine made in America. **SEND** Postal Card to nearest place, and receive by sealed mail, samples, prices, etc. Ask for Lot No. 133. 4 Sherman St. 512 Nicollet Ave. 1209 Union Ave. **CHICAGO MINNEAPOLIS KANSAS CITY**

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DO YOU Want \$ Wheat

The better your wheat the bigger price you'll get for it. To insure a good stool of the grain, it must be properly deposited in the furrow and well covered. You cannot raise a "bumper" crop with a machine that won't plant the seed right. Buy the

PEORIA DRILL

It will plant so that you will be sure to increase your crops. It won't crack other grass to operate. It sows beans, peas, wheat, oats, barley and flax and it or grind the seed. Will drill or broadcast alfalfa and seeds. Works in all soils; draws lightly and is easy. Discs have self-oiling chilled bearings that are re-fitted if they wear out. Fitted with Press attachment if desired. No better drill made at any price. Made by an independent factory and sold at anti-trust prices. Circulars free. **Peoria Drill and Seeder Co.** 243 N. Perry St., Peoria, Ill.

BLACKLEGIDS

THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG.

NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin by a single thrust of the instrument.

TO STOCKMEN—An Injector free with 100 vaccinations. For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free—Write for it.

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Our book "The Dipping Proposition" telling how to dip, when to dip, why to dip, what to dip, and a sample of the dip to dip with, will be sent free, charges prepaid, to any stockman or farmer who will write for them. We want to demonstrate to you by your own actual experience with

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that it is far superior to anything known for scab, mange, lice, ticks, and other parasitic live stock troubles. We know it has no equal. We want you to know it by actual test at our expense. We also send free complete set of plans for home-made dipping vats. Trial gallon Carbolem Dip \$1.50, express prepaid. Enough to make 100 gallons ready to use. Dipping tanks at cost.

Prescott Chemical Co., 1694 Pearl St., Cleveland, O.

HOW TO DIP WHY TO DIP WHEN TO DIP WHAT TO DIP

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FOR \$21.00 TO \$23.00 also ROAD WAGONS at \$14.00 to \$17.00, SURREYS at \$34.00 to \$38.00.

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FROM HERE TO THERE

A HOUSE ON A HILL

And there's pure air, pure water and sunshine on the hill. Just the place for a rest after the long winter. It's the

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Round-trip tickets to Eureka Springs on sale every day in the year.

Ask **A. HILTON, G. P. A.** St. Louis, Mo.

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256 TO 278 EGGS A YEAR EACH. Our Barred Rocks bred for business. Profits doubled by new methods in breeding, hatching, and feeding. Instructive catalog free. E. Grundy, Morristownville, Ill.

The symptoms I have discovered so far are as follows: Swollen eyes, and the nose and eyes running a clear but rather thick matter. The mouth is coated with a hard, dry, yellow pus which smells very badly. The count and head have little sores on them. Only in two or three cases have any of these symptoms been found in one

7. The nutrients of corn are fed a

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S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—The champion winter and summer layers. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs from either variety, 85c per 15; \$1.25 per 30. L. E. Evans, Fort Scott, Kans.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1 per sitting of 12. Mrs. M. M. Banta, Topeka, Kans.

BUFF LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs \$1.75 per 50; \$3 per 100. J. A. Reed, Route 3 Wakefield, Kans.

WHITE LILY POULTRY YARDS—Eggs from pure-bred White Langshans. \$1 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Cooke, Route 1, Greeley, Kans.

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$2 per 15. Hackim and Bradley strains, scoring 93% to 94%. Mr. and Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

FULL-BLOOD Plymouth Rock Eggs for sale; \$1 for 18. H. C. Burns, Edgerton, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE

Eggs, guaranteed fertile, from, from heavy laying prize winners.

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Our new and handsomely illustrated 88-page book (with map) tells you about the leading industries in Oregon Washington and Idaho, where the best of everything grows and where there are more openings for the man with small means or the man with thousands, than anywhere else in the Union. Four cents in postage will bring it to you. Write today.

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Don't forget the Great Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon, June 1, to October 15, 1905

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Immune your pigs by feeding virus to the sow (costs 1 cent a pig) and have their barn cholera-proof. ONE MILLION successful tests. Indorsed by thousands of able veterinarians and scientists; satisfaction guaranteed in writing, backed by \$10,000 security. Agents wanted.

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Observation Cafe Cars now in service on Wabash day trains between Kansas City and St. Louis, both directions and on Wabash New York Fast Mail train No. 2.

a lower cost than those of oats and wheat. This conclusion is based upon the actual availability of the various nutriment of the grains.

Dr. Salmon says that these experiments are being continued involving the feeding of mixed diets, and results may be expected which will be of considerable practical use to poultry raisers.—Selected.

Idaho and Sugar-Beets.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—It looks as though Idaho would be the sugar-beet kingdom of the United States, judging from the number of sugar-beet factories already built and those to be built in this State.

There is a reason for this because the climate soil and other conditions necessary for producing and manufacturing sugar to the best advantage and at least cost seem to be right here.

Last week representatives of the big sugar factories in Utah and Eastern Idaho were in Nampa and have located a new mammoth sugar-beet factory near this city. This great establishment will cost over one million dollars and will create a market for the beets grown upon eight million acres of land. The farmers are now signing up for acreage, the factory will be started right after June 1 so as to be ready to handle the beet crop of 1906.

I find the farmers here fully alive to the great benefits that are derived from sugar-beet raising, for the profits are large, the market certain and the price of land runs up rapidly wherever sugar-beet factories are established.

The factory company have contracted to pay the farmers \$4.50 per ton for their beets at the factory and the beet-producers consequently going to receive for their crop. As beets properly cared for produce in this country from 12 to 25 tons per acre, the net income per acre, after paying all expenses, is from \$14 to \$72.50. And as the total cost of production where everything is hired done is \$40 per acre, of course where the farmer has his own help the profits per acre are very much larger than the above figures.

But I find this extensive irrigated farming country around Nampa is a big producer of other things besides sugar-beets. Alfalfa is surely in its chosen home here for I see thousands and thousands of acres of it covering the prairies for miles around, and it is already, even this early in spring, high and vigorous, and stock have been grazing upon it since February, so early are the springs here. It has been so long since I have seen anything like winter out here that I have forgotten there is such a thing as wilting frosts and cutting blizzards.

Thousands of acres have been under irrigation around Nampa for a number of years, in fact long enough for the farmers to get well-improved farms and fine homes; but the advantages of this particular part of Idaho are so great that the United States Government has chosen this locality for the expenditure of six or seven million dollars in bringing several hundred thousand additional acres of unimproved land of the very finest quality under irrigation. The majority of this great tract that the Government is now taking measures to irrigate lies tributary to Nampa, and another year will see this vast tract open to the settler at actual cost of irrigation for the Government land under water and at very low prices for that that is in private ownership. This land has already good railroad facilities as it is cut through the center by the Idaho Northern Railway and the Oregon Short Line Railway.

I have talked with many farmers around here and find them enthusiastic over the benefits of irrigation as compared with the old ways of farming in the East where many of them are from. As one of them told me, "I can make it rain whenever my crops need it, and I can make it stop raining when my crops have enough moisture." Another farmer said, "No damage to my crops here from drouth nor from too much rain. By means of my irrigating ditches I can absolutely control the yield of my crops and can almost tell in the spring when I put in my crops what yield I will secure."

These farmers struck the nail on the head. Their absolute control of the supply of moisture for their crops saves them from any danger of short crops, not to speak of failure from too much rain or from too much wet. Farmers say here that the span of human activity is too brief for them to run any risk of loss of a crop; and by means of irrigation their crops are rendered large and certain every year. I can believe this from the nature of the improvements I see upon these irrigated farms, for although they have had irrigation in any amount for only about ten years, it is remarkable how many elegant houses and fine barns are found all over this country.

While all the land for miles around Nampa is rich, smooth and looks like an Illinois prairie (except that it is covered with sage brush where not yet irrigated), high mountains are in view far to the northward and to the southward. In the midst of balmy spring with its warm weather here on the plain, it is pleasant to see the gleaming snows, which are seen all through the summer on the high mountain summits. It is this snow that gradually melts all through the summer and makes the full volume of the rivers that supply the water for irrigation for the millions of acres of splendid farm lands of the great Snake River Valley.

But the mountains are good for other things. They are seamed over and through with great veins of gold, silver, copper, lead and other precious metals which are now being profitably worked, and for all these hundreds of miles of mineral and timber country Nampa is the natural center on account of its being in the naturally good position that has brought railroads to it from five different directions and thus made it the principal railroad center of Idaho.

This fine natural position has made the town the headquarters for many of the largest and most productive mines of Idaho, and companies operating in the famous Thunder Mountain District, Pearl, Owyhee and other sections are located here and their supplies are forwarded

What Can Be More Desirable?

A home that is a home with green lawns, beautiful shade trees and fruit trees that show a growth of 13 feet in a single season.

Kennewick is a new town, just two years old this month and now has a population of 1,000. Here we have the earliest seasons in the Northwest and our farmers are positively raising more in dollars and cents on a five-acre tract than the Eastern farmer can raise on a 160-acre farm. Under the celebrated Northern Pacific Irrigation Canal. Write to

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Kennewick, Yakima County, Washington.

ARE YOU ALIVE?

To the advantages of the "Great Snake River Valley,"
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which lies in the very heart of this great fertile, irrigated valley, offers opportunities to live men who are looking for a home, or profitable investments. Sunshine, pure air, pure water, big crops, land as rich and fertile as the Garden of Eden, and no failure of crops. "You do your own raising, and it's easy." Good church and school facilities. Reliable and detailed information BY ANY of the following firms of St. Anthony, Idaho: First National Bank; C. C. Moore Real Estate Co.; Wm. D. Yager Livery Co.; Murphy & Bartlett, Cafe; Commercial National Bank; C. H. Moon, Farmer; Chas. H. Heritage, Commercial Hotel; Miller Bros., Grain Elevator; Skalet & Shell, General Merchandise; Chas. S. Watson, Druggist; Gray & Ross, Townsites; W. W. Youmans, Harness Store.

A WHEAT FARM IN WASHINGTON

Fortunes are made in one year raising wheat in Washington. We have a wheat farm for you in Yakima County, Washington, any size you want from eighty acres to five thousand acres.

Last good, low-priced land left on the Pacific Coast. Prices from \$2 per acre upward, according to location and quality. Easy terms. Low interest rate.

Wonderful alfalfa, fruit and vegetable country, in a mild climate of sunshine, where you can be outdoors in comfort every day in the year. If this is what you have been looking for, we have it. Springs, creeks, smooth, exceedingly rich land.

We own 37,000 acres of Wheat Land.

Write, or call on us at once for complete information.

THE COOK-CLARK CO., Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Van Valkenberg Bldg. Spokane, Wash
Or North Yakima, Wash.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

is expending over seven million dollars in building reservoirs and canals to irrigate 370,000 acres of magnificent farming lands around NAMPA, IDAHO, the railroad center of the State which is ample proof of the great fertility of our farm lands.

ONE MILLION BEET-SUGAR FACTORY is securing contracts for raising sugar-beets prior to its erection.

OUR CROPS—five to eight tons alfalfa per acre per year—potatoes three to five hundred bushels—two crops timothy and clover—wheat 30 to 60 bushels, oats 30 to 80 bushels, barley 50 to 60 bushels per acre. All fruits raised to great perfection.

Write or call on any of the following citizens of Nampa, Idaho: R. W. Purdum, Mayor, Mine Owner; C. E. Dewey, Railways, Mines, Hotel Nampa, Development Co.; Walling & Walling, Real Estate; Stoddard Bros., Hardware; Harmon & Lamson, Real Estate; Tuttle Mercantile Co.; Langdon Mercantile Co.; Robbins Lumber Co.; Central Lumber Co.; Bank of Nampa; Citizens' State Bank; Grand Hotel; Central Implement Co.; Nampa Hardware & Furniture Co.; W. L. Brandt, Real Estate; Mrs. R. E. Green, Lands; King & Witterding, Townsites; W. F. Prescott, Lands; Dewey Livery Stables.

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quickly and safely in buying our splendid, level, rich, and highly productive wheat and fruit lands; near railroads with splendid markets and every advantage including remarkably mild climate. Prices are only \$6 to \$10 per acre according to location and upon easy terms. We can sell you any sized farm you want. Write us quick or call upon us.

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The First National Bank, of St. Anthony, Idaho, will pay you FIVE PER CENT on time deposits. If your money is not earning you that amount, write us and we will send you a copy of our last statement, our references, and any information you desire. We have a sound, strong, conservative institution.

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TACOMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Tacoma, Washington.

from Nampa wholesale and retail establishments.

The fine climate and very productive surrounding country has also tended to make Nampa a desirable residence town for those desiring agreeable surroundings and for location to educate their children at the excellent schools of the city.

All these conditions have contributed to make the rapid and substantial growth it is now having, and in walking over the town I see dozens of beautiful residences under course of erection, while the magnificent Dewey Palace Hotel built at a cost of over \$250,000, makes a delightful stopping place for the traveling public.

I find irrigated farms here quite large, many of them being from 160 to 320 acres in size. But on the other hand, many are finding all they can do to take care of 40 or 80 acres; for where crops are large and certain as they are here, every acre makes a large tonnage to take care of and the prices of land are exceptionally reasonable considering the fertility and certain productiveness of the soil.

In addition to the farms, many farmers are buying and improving 5-, 10-, and 20-acre fruit-lots in the suburbs of Nampa on account of the educational advantages they secure for their children.

Nampa, Idaho. D. R. M'GINNIS.

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Spokane Chamber of Commerce,
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PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, PATENT ATTORNEY
415 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending May 2, 1905, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The first part of the week was cool, with generally good rains. The last days of the week were warm. The rainfall was quite heavy in the western divisions and was heavy in the northern counties of the middle and eastern divisions but was light in the central and southern counties of the middle division, and in Miami and Linn Counties in the eastern.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat has been improved by the conditions prevailing this week and is in very good condition; it is jointing in Wilson County and beginning to head in Elk. Rye is heading in the south. Oats have improved and are doing well except in Johnson. The oats are coming up in Doniphan. Corn planting is about finished in the southern counties and is progressing in the northern; corn is up in the southern counties and coming up in the central; cultivation has begun. Apple trees are blooming sparingly in Johnson, are in full bloom in Marshall, and give promise of an unusual yield in Riley. Strawberries give good promise in southern counties. Grass has improved and in many counties is supporting cattle. Alfalfa is fine, and in the southern counties is about ready to cut. Potatoes are up. Blue-grass is heading in Montgomery.

Anderson.—Favorable weather conditions for growing crops; wheat is in very good condition and almost all corn-ground is planted. Atchison.—Crops are in good condition except for some damage from hail; corn-planting is making good progress where the ground is in condition for the work; grains, grass and gardens are growing well.

Bourbon.—Recent rains have improved condition of crops; wheat is in better condition; almost all corn is planted; some is up but does not have good appearance; meadows and pastures have made good growth; fair prospect for fruits with exception of peaches. Brown.—Rains beneficial to all crops; wheat is in fair condition although growth has been delayed by cool weather; corn-planting in pro-

gressing well; corn-planting nearly finished; coming up and showing good stand; blue-grass and rye heading; pastures improved and stock doing well.

Pottawatomie.—Beneficial rains; all crops doing well.

Riley.—Ground in fine condition for growing crops and crops of all kinds are doing well; prospect for fine yield of apples; some cattle turned into pastures.

Shawnee.—Beneficial rains; corn-planting in progress although delayed by cool weather during the first part of week; fruit still gives promise of good crop.

Wabaunsee.—Good rains and warm weather beneficial to growing crops; alfalfa, wheat and oats look very well; corn nearly all planted; cattle all in pastures.

Wilson.—Beneficial rain first part of week; wheat jointing; rye heading; oats backward; corn coming up and some being cultivated; alfalfa will soon be ready to mow; potatoes up and gardens generally looking well; pastures growing and cattle looking fairly well.

Woodson.—Wheat and oats looking well; corn nearly all planted and some early planted being cultivated; garden products growing well; pastures in good condition.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat generally is in good condition; in many counties it is in very good condition; some reports of fly in Republic and of yellow blades in Ottawa, while in Sumner the conditions have been unfavorable since sowing last fall. Oats are in good condition generally, though poor in Cloud and needing rain in Cowley. Corn-planting and listing are progressing in the central and northern counties, but are generally finished in the southern. Potatoes are coming up. Apple trees are in bloom, giving good promise. Grass, generally, has made good growth. Alfalfa has grown rapidly and looks very well. Gardens are growing rapidly. Cattle are on pasture and are doing well. Speltz has made good growth in Ottawa.

Barber.—Beneficial rains; wheat, barley and oats doing well; corn and cane being listed; apples nearly all in blossom.

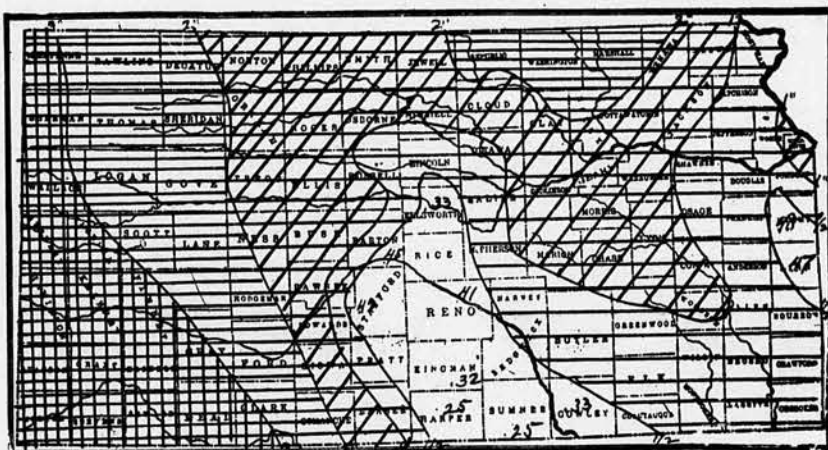
Barton.—Wheat improving; corn-planting nearly completed although some has to be replanted in flooded districts; potatoes coming up; grass has grown slowly; cattle in pasture.

Butler.—Crops of all kinds making good progress; wheat, alfalfa and grass doing well; corn coming up and ground in good condition; better prospect for apples than was expected.

Clay.—Wheat, oats and alfalfa growing well; corn-planting delayed by rain; some of the early corn is up; grass in good condition for pasturing.

Cloud.—Wheat in very good condition; oats not doing well—growth retarded and getting weedy; alfalfa growing rapidly; pastures in

Rainfall for Week Ending April 29, 1905.



SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than 1/4. 1/4 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

grass generally although slightly delayed by wet weather; pastures generally sufficient for stock.

Chase.—Improvement in crops, as result of rain; wheat and oats doing well; corn-planting nearly completed; some cattle in wild and tame grass pastures.

Chautauque.—Crops doing well, especially wheat and oats; corn is planted and the earliest is being plowed; grass is improving but is still short for this season; alfalfa in very good condition and cutting will begin next week; strawberries are in very good condition; fruit looks well, except peaches; cattle are in good condition.

Coffey.—All crops were benefited by recent rains; most corn is planted; some has grown and is under cultivation.

Crawford.—Good rains and other favorable weather conditions have been beneficial to crops; wheat, oats and all cereals are doing well; ground in good condition for plowing and planting corn, which has not been entirely completed; good prospect for fruit with exception of peaches; gardens are doing well and vegetables are plentiful.

Doniphan.—First days of week too cool for vegetation, but week ends with ground in good condition and weather favorable for growth; hardly any corn planted yet; wheat in fair condition; oats coming up; trees in bloom.

Douglas.—Fine growing weather for all crops; most of remaining corn-ground planted this week.

Elk.—Wheat commencing to head; corn coming up; light rain during first part of week but more would be beneficial.

Franklin.—Condition of crops improved by recent rains; large part of corn planted.

Geary.—Beneficial rains and higher temperature; wheat, oats and grass showing noticeable improvement; potatoes up; garden products looking well; corn planted the general order of farm work; large part of ground has been planted.

Greenwood.—Good growing week; corn coming up well and planting finished; stock all on pasture.

Jefferson.—Beneficial rains and vegetation in fine condition; corn-planting nearly completed; favorable conditions for growth of crops.

Johnson.—Early planted corn shows poor stand and large amount is being replanted; all vegetation needing rain; oats and timothy making slow growth; apple trees blooming rather sparingly; no peaches.

Leavenworth.—Weather conditions favorable for all crops; corn-planting about one-half completed; garden products looking well.

Linn.—Favorable weather for all crops; corn about all planted.

Lyon.—Good rains and warm weather have been beneficial to crops; wheat is doing well and corn is almost planted.

Marshall.—Corn-planting progressing well, although farm work was delayed somewhat by wet weather; wheat and oats are in very good condition and grass is making good growth; cattle being put on pasture; apples and cherries in full bloom.

Montgomery.—Crops improved by rains and

good condition; corn-planting delayed by rain; apples trees in bloom.

Cowley.—Wheat is in good condition but needs rain; oats doing well but are turning yellow in spots and need rain; corn is all planted; first planted is up but too cool and dry weather for good growth; grass is in good condition and is sufficient for stock.

Dickinson.—Crops are generally in good condition; corn-planting is progressing well and some corn is up; wheat in bottoms seems too rank; early potatoes all up; garden products look well.

Ellsworth.—Crop conditions very good; corn-planting progressing well.

Harper.—Crops generally doing well, with exception of corn which is backward on account of cool weather; grass in good condition.

Harvey.—Wheat and oats in good condition; alfalfa doing well; corn nearly all planted and some coming up.

Jewell.—Corn-planting retarded by wet weather, but the ground is in very good condition.

Kingman.—Wheat and rye looking well; corn-planting almost completed; grass is growing rapidly; fruit is in good condition; ground is becoming dry but stock looks well.

McPherson.—Wheat is in good condition; alfalfa is doing very well and is almost large enough to cut; corn is coming up and planting is still in progress; potatoes up; grass in good condition and cattle are on pasture.

Marion.—Fine growing week with beneficial rains; corn-planting about completed; early planting up and shows a good stand; wheat, oats and grass making good growth; favorable indications for fair fruit crop.

Ottawa.—Wheat prospects not so favorable; blades next to ground in some fields are yellow but cause is unknown; oats, alfalfa, speltz and grass doing well; corn-planting progressing; early potatoes and gardens doing well.

Phillips.—Fall grain is in very good condition as result of recent rains; corn-planting progressing well; crops show good growth.

Reno.—Wheat looking well and benefited by recent rains; oats growing slowly; corn-listing nearly completed and first planting coming up; potatoes doing well; ground in good condition for all farm work.

Republic.—Wheat was benefited by recent rains and is looking well, although there are some complaints of trouble from Hessian fly; rains were also beneficial to oats and alfalfa; corn-planting is progressing although somewhat delayed by the wet weather; late apples in bloom.

Russell.—Rains beneficial to wheat; more rain is needed for crops, however, as subsoil is still dry; gardens delayed by the cool weather; corn-planting is making good progress.

Saline.—Good rains during first part of week; wheat and alfalfa in very good condition.

Sedgwick.—Good prospect for wheat; corn coming up; early garden truck plentiful.

Stafford.—All growing crops doing well except early listed corn which is not coming up and has made relisting necessary in some cases.

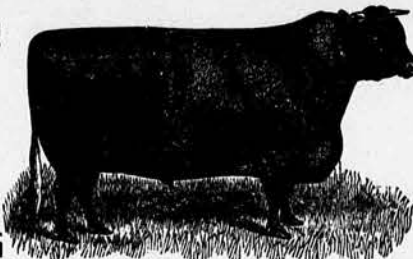
Sumner.—Some wheat is good but most of it

SHAWNEE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

FIRST ANNUAL

SHORTHORN SALE

30 Bulls
and
10 Heifers
and Cows.



A Choice
Offering
by Good
Breeders.

Topeka, Kans., Tuesday, May 16th, 1905.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

Sons and daughters of such great bulls as Lord Mayor 112727, Sir Charming 4th 131411, Golden Crown 149188, Baron Dudding 125042, Golden Lad 115691, Golden Day, Knight of Maginta 168045, Hamilton 140920, Knight's Valetine 157770, Violet Prince 145647, Lord Butterfly 187717.

CONSIGNORS:—C. W. Merriam, Gullford Dudley, Jr., M. A. Low, H. W. McAfee, and C. H. Samson, of Topeka; J. A. Baxter, Tecumseh; D. M. Howard, Rossville; Porter S. Cook and Geo. D. McClintock, Meriden, Kan.

Sale begins at 1 o'clock sharp. Sale will be held under cover. No postponement. Terms of sale will be cash unless other arrangements are made with consignors. For catalogue address

I. D. GRAHAM, Secretary, Topeka, Kans.

AUCTIONEERS—Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.; Col. Bert. Fisher, Topeka, Kans.; Col. C. M. Crews, Topeka, Kans.

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is in poor condition; corn-planting almost completed and large acreage sown; gardens are in good condition; stock on pasture; ground becoming dry and dusty.

Washington.—Wheat and other small grains are looking well but have not gained a large growth; alfalfa and blue-grass in good condition; corn-planting at standstill on account of wet weather; apples and plums in bloom; too cool and wet for good growth of garden truck.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is in good condition; early sown spring wheat up, late sown coming up. Oats up and growing well. Barley up in many counties, coming up in others and growing. Corn-planting is well advanced in the central counties, begun in the northern. Grass has made good growth last few days. Alfalfa is doing very well. Apple trees are in full bloom in Kearny County. Peach, plum, and cherry trees are in bloom in the central counties. Plowing for forage crops is now progressing.

Clark.—All conditions favorable for growth of crops.

Decatur.—Winter wheat is making unusually good growth; barley and oats doing well; grass of all kinds starting well; early-planted corn is germinating; corn-planting will be progressing generally next week.

Finney.—Wheat, oats, barley and alfalfa are in very good condition; fruit promises well, with exception of peaches; cattle are out on grass.

Ford.—Favorable weather for wheat and alfalfa.

Greeley.—Losses of stock are heavy.

Kearney.—Wheat, oats and barley are doing well; grass and vegetables are making slow growth; ground too wet for plowing or planting; apples in full bloom.

Ness.—Recent rains were beneficial to crops; wheat looks well; corn-planting is well advanced; plowing for forage crops in progress; peaches, plums, and cherries in bloom; gardens doing well.

Norton.—Wheat looking well; all crops are making good growth although farming has been delayed by the wet weather; plums in full bloom.

Sheridan.—Fall grain is doing well; good growth of alfalfa; corn-planting is in progress generally; cherries are in bloom; garden products are coming up.

Thomas.—Recent rains have improved condition of crops and there is prospect of large yields; wheat is in very good condition; barley and spring wheat coming up; ground being plowed for cane and millet.

Trego.—All growing crops in fine condition; corn-planting progressing well.

Wallace.—Wheat, barley and oats look well, although growth has been delayed by cool weather; planting of corn and forage crops is at a standstill on account of wet weather; range-grass doing well; losses of stock in recent storms.

The Treasurer of the United States on May 6, 1903, redeemed two half-cent pieces. This is the first time in the history of the country that any such coins have been presented for redemption. It is more than a century since the first half-cent piece was coined, and it is nearly fifty years since the Government discontinued minting them.

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DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE, with new 80-foot Acetylene Gas-lighted Pullman Chair Cars (seats free) on night trains and Pullman High-back seat Coaches on day trains.

Direct Line between Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., Hiawatha, Sabetha, Seneca, Marysville, Kan.; Fairbury, Hastings and Grand Island, Neb.

QUICK TIME TO CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. S. M. ADSIT, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.

PINK EYE CURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

Sure relief for Pink Eye, foreign irritating substances, clears the eyes of Horses and Cattle when quite milky. Sent prepaid for the price, \$1.

Address orders to W. O. THURSTON, Elmdale, Kansas.

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POULTRY FEEDING AND FATTENING

A handbook for poultry keepers on the standard and improved methods of feeding and marketing all kinds of poultry.

The subject of feeding and fattening poultry is prepared largely from the side of the best practice and experience here and abroad, although the underlying science of feeding is explained as fully as needful. The subject covers all branches, including chickens, broilers, capons, turkeys and waterfowl; how to feed under various conditions and for different purposes. The whole subject of capons and poupinizing is treated in detail. A great mass of practical information and experience not readily obtainable elsewhere is given, with full and explicit directions for fattening and preparing for market. The broad scope of the book is shown in the following

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Thrifty Growth, Expert Chicken Feeding, Broiler Raising, Nutrition for Layers, Special Foods, To Finish and Dress Capons, The Art of Poultry Fattening, Lessons from Foreign Experts, American Fattening Methods, At Killing Time, Preparing for Market, Marketing Turkeys and Waterfowl, Finish and Shaping. Profusely illustrated, 160 pages, 5x7-1/2 inches, cloth. Price 50 cents postpaid.

Kansas Farmer Company
Topeka, Kansas

The Markets

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday, May 1, 1906.
After Tuesday of last week, the markets for live stock, cattle, hogs and sheep were subject to none of the regular rules that usually govern prices. Receipts were small in all lines, but prices dropped rapidly, demand was small, and stuff was moved at the lower range of prices with difficulty. Packers claimed it was not so much a question of prices as it was their ability to handle it, claiming that the retail demand had almost disappeared, and did not improve any even after the wholesale price of meats had been reduced. It was rumored also that the vigorous prosecution of the beef-trust investigation had something to do with the apathy of the packers.

The cattle market finally closed the week with a net loss of 25¢ to 40¢ on killing cattle from the close of the previous week, stockers and feeders 15¢ to 25¢ lower. Supply to-day is small, at 7,000 head here, and 18,000 at Chicago, market about steady, but no great things are expected for this week in the cattle market. On last Tuesday \$6.80 was paid for probably the best drove of cattle seen here this year; it was also the best price. Outside of this one drove, however, nothing sold above \$6.25, and at the last of the week, \$5.85 to \$6.10 was ruling prices for the kind that sold two weeks ago at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Cows and heifers declined in the same proportion, and range for heifers is now \$3.00 to \$5.00, cows \$2.50 to \$4.75, including all grades above common canners. Bulls have declined only a little from the high time; they sell at \$2.50 to \$4.75, veal calves strong, at \$5 to \$6.25. Stockers and feeders lost less than fat cattle.

As in the cattle market, hogs went down hill rapidly last week. The decline began Tuesday, and 30 cents was taken off in three days. Market was barely steady last two days of the week. Supply to-day 4,000, prices steady, top \$5.22 1/2, bulk of sales \$2.10 to \$2.50, weights below 200 pounds, up to \$5.15, pigs under 140 pounds, \$4.25 to \$4.90. The different weights closed up nearer together in price, but skinny pigs and rough old sows are discriminated against. Packers displayed great indifference all the week.

The advent of Texas grass sheep was the feature of last week's mutton market, outside of a break of 20¢ to 30¢, mostly on lambs and yearlings. Market was steady up to Thursday, but sagged suddenly after that, buyers apparently having the same kind of orders as those in the cattle and hog yards. Run to-day 4,000, market steady. Fed stuff sells at lambs, \$5.50 to \$7, yearlings \$5 to \$6, wethers \$4.50 to \$5.50, ewes \$4.25 to \$5.25. Texans sell at \$4.50 to \$4.85 for clipped wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50 for ewes.
J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 1, 1906.
The supply of cattle at the five large markets to-day was about the same as last Monday but there was a more equitable distribution, Chicago receiving less and outside points more. This had a rather steadying effect on values, which were not materially changed from the close of last week. None of the buyers seemed to have urgent orders except for a few for immediate slaughter. The dressed meat channels of the East are still clogged and about the only relief in sight is for producers and shippers to hold their stock in the country. This will be the means of giving all the markets a breathing spell and will enable packers to reduce their holdings of carcass meats in Eastern coolers; continuous heavy marketing can only result in great disaster to the producers and shippers, as the situation is such that none of the markets will be free buyers until there is a better outlook for meats; however, there are a few contract cattle ready to come, and also some ripe bunches that will not bear feeding much longer, and as these kinds must come to market it would be better for the country to send them to Missouri River rather than to Chicago. This is especially applicable to the South St. Joseph market which last week was higher than any competitive point and the demand was sufficient to practically absorb all offerings. The market on butcher stock while not quotable higher to-day had a much better tone and showed considerable activity for anything of decent quality. No choice cows or heifers were offered, and very few that were anything like good offerings being largely common to medium styles that were on the canning and cutting order. The market on this class of stock while showing sharp decline last week did not break to the extent reported at other markets and there is a demand here for a great many more than are coming. Good to choice fat corn-fed bulls have shown no depreciation in the past two or three weeks and they are in just as good demand to-day as any time during that period. Stags suffered a decline of 10¢ to 15¢ in sympathy with the break in beef steers last week and the offerings to-day sold readily at last week's closing prices. Veals are in small supply and steady. Included in the offerings of stock and feeding cattle to-day were some very good, fleshy Western feeders that sold around \$4.25 to \$4.40, which were the same style of cattle that sold at \$4.75 to \$5 during the high point. Yearlings and calves and long yearlings were in light supply and prices were steady, but buyers were inclined to be a little slow in making their purchases. Thin young stock cows are in good demand at last week's decline and there was also very good inquiry for stock heifers and stock bulls.

The hog market shows no indication of improvement over the hammering it received last week. Prices to-day ranged from \$5.10 to \$5.20 with the bulk selling at \$5.12 1/2 to \$5.17 1/2. As we have contended in previous letters during the past six weeks, probabilities are that prices will go lower before they go much higher. It is now approaching the season of the year when big fat hogs are not in as good demand as the light and medium grades and it is more than likely that

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want 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. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey bull calves, all ages, ready for service, prices \$25 to \$50. All sired by "Financial Count," (bred by Wm. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil millionaire), from imported sire and dam. Both Island prize-winners, dam being winner in class two years over the Island of Jersey. Sire's dam gave 62 pounds of milk daily (59 in public test of several days) and is dam of eight cows whose average daily milk record is 45 pounds, all with public butter records. "Count's" dam and four generations back, gave from 22 to 28 quarts daily, and all had butter records. The dam of "Count's" sire (Blue Belle) sold last year for \$3,500, and was also a great Island winner. Some calves are from daughters of Stoke Pogue Marigold, whose dam and sire's dam were 25 pound cows. Later will have bull calves of "Son of Beesie Lewis," whose dam has authenticated butter record of 32 pounds in seven days, and will sell last six "foundations" cows in herd and young bull. Write what you want to Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Route 6, Parsons, Kansas.

WANTED—A registered Holstein bull, must be good size and a good breeder. Prefer a 2- or 3-year-old. E. P. Riggle, Eureka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Seventeen registered Angus bulls, 10 to 20 months old; also a number of cows and heifers at reasonable prices. Will sell my herd bull. Address A. L. Wynkoop, Bendena, Kans.

FOR SALE—10 Registered Galloway bulls, cheap. J. A. Darrow, Route 3, Miltonvale, Kans.

FOR SALE—Red Polled bulls, half-brother to World's Fair winner. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kans.

FOR SALE—8 Scotch Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 30 months old, all red. J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Aberdeen-Angus cattle, registered bulls, cows or heifers. J. L. Lowe, Erie, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Shorthorns—One herd bull, Greenwood 165865 and 3 young bulls, all Scotch-topped. Brookover Bros., Eureka, Kans.

FOR SALE—A registered Red Polled bull, 30 months old, weight 1500 pounds, in good condition, will guarantee him a breeder; price, \$100. For pedigree or other information address W. E. Brockelsby, 815 E. Hancock, Lawrence, Kans.

FOUR GOOD HEREFORD BULLS, 15 to 20 months old, at reduced prices if taken at once; also a few younger ones. A. Johnson, Clearwater, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Eight good, registered Shorthorn bulls, four straight Cruickshank, good ones, and prices right. H. W. McAfee, Station C, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A 3-year old Shorthorn bull, sired by Royal Bates. Address Dr. N. J. Taylor, Berryton, Kans.

prices will be reversed on these grades and that light and medium grades will sell to better advantage than the heavy weights inside of the next few weeks. Packers are absorbing supplies at the low range of values but they are not very eager purchasers as they expect to purchase at a much lower level within the next few weeks. Hogs ready for market should come forward but the holding of immature grades will have a tendency to strengthen the market. Shippers are again urged to exercise the utmost care in loading their hogs as a good hot night would credit a severe loss to put their credit on the wrong side of the ledger. The supply of sheep to-day was again very large and prices again took a sharp downward turn, ruling 25¢ lower than at the close of last week on practically all grades; lambs to-day sold from \$6.50 to \$7 and sheep are quotable at \$5 to \$6.25.
WARRICK.

Kansas City Grain Market.

Receipts of wheat were the lightest on the crop for Monday, only 54 cars. The demand was better than at the close of last week. Prices were 1¢ to 3¢ higher in most instances. The railroads reported 34 cars of wheat received, compared with 139 cars a week ago and 19 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Hard wheat—No. 2, 2 cars 90¢, 1 car 88¢, nominally 85¢ to 90¢. No. 3 hard, 1 car 87¢, 2 cars 86 1/2¢, 2 cars 86¢, 1 car 85¢, 5 cars 84 1/2¢, 4 cars 84¢, 1 car 83 1/2¢, 3 cars 82¢, 1 car 81 1/2¢, 1 car 81¢, 4 cars 80¢, 2 cars 78 1/2¢, 2 cars 76¢. No. 4 hard, 1 car 84¢, 1 car 83¢, 2 cars 80¢, 1 bulkhead car 80¢, 2 cars 79 1/2¢, 1 car 79¢, 1 car 78¢, 3 cars 76¢, 2 cars 75¢, 1 car 74 1/2¢, 1 car 73¢, 1 car 72¢, 1 car 70¢, 1 car 65 1/2¢. Rejected hard, 1 car 72¢, 1 car 70¢, nominally 60¢ to 72¢. Live weevily hard, 1 car 80¢. Screenings, 1 car 70¢ cwt. Soft wheat—No. 2 red, nominally 85¢ to 90¢. No. 3 red, 1 car 85¢, 1 car 84¢, 1 bulkhead car 84¢, nominally 78¢ to 86¢. No. 4 red, 1 car 82 1/2¢, 1 car 80¢, 1 bulkhead car 80¢, nominally 70¢ to 82 1/2¢. Rejected red, 1 car 70¢, nominally 60¢ to 72¢. Spring wheat—Rejected, 1 car white 60¢.

The light offerings of corn sold readily at unchanged to 1/2¢ higher prices. The railroads reported 21 cars of corn received, compared with 66 cars a week ago and 17 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Mixed corn—No. 2, 1 car yellow 46¢, 1 car 45 1/2¢, 10 cars 45¢; No. 3, 1 car yellow 45 1/2¢, nominally 44 1/2¢ to 45¢; No. 4, nominally 42¢ to 44¢; 1 car yellow 43 1/2¢; no grade, 1 car 40¢. White corn—No. 2, nominally 46¢ to 48 1/2¢; 1 bulkhead car 46¢; No. 3, nominally 45 1/2¢.

Offerings of oats were liberal. The demand was fair. Prices were unchanged to 1¢ lower. The railroads reported 24 cars of oats received, compared with 11 cars a week ago and 20 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Mixed oats—No. 2, 1 car color 29 1/2¢, 2 cars 28¢, 2 cars color 28¢; No. 3 nominally 28¢ to 28 1/2¢. White oats—No. 2, 1 car 31¢, 2 cars 30 1/2¢, 3 cars 30 1/2¢, 3 cars 30¢; No. 3, 1 car 30¢, 3 cars 29 1/2¢. Rye—No. 2, nominally 69¢ to 71¢. Corn-chop—Nominally 84¢, in 100-lb sacks. Timothy—Nominally \$2.60 per 100 lbs. Flaxseed—Nominally \$1.15 1/2. Bran—1 car 74 1/2¢.

SWINE.

TWENTY-FIVE last fall Duroc-Jersey boars. Chock full of the top-notch blood. They are a fine lot; also 40 sows bred or open. A. L. Burton, Route 1, Wichita, Kans.

FOR SALE—Duroc boar pigs, fall litters, pigs right, prices right. W. A. Wood, Elmdale, Kans.

FOR SALE—Say! I have some fine, big-boned, broad-backed Berkshires, brood sows or pigs. Want some? Write me; turkeys all sold. E. M. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

FOR SALE—Boars for immediate use. Sons of Perfect I Know, out of daughter of Ideal Sunshine. Geo. W. Maffet, Lawrence, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

TO TRADE for good jennets, good registered standard-bred stallion. H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kans.

STRAY MARE—A black mare came to Wm. Cook's residence, one-half mile east of the city of Downs, Kans., on or about the 10th day of October, 1904, weight about 900 pounds, age about 8 years, worth \$40; branded on the left shoulder; owner or owners will please come, prove property and pay expenses.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—Tomato and cabbage plants, strong, vigorous. Tomato, 25¢ per 100, \$2 per 1000; cabbage same prices. C. A. Hicks & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

PLANTS FOR SALE—Strawberry, blackberry, dewberry, rhubarb, grape-vines. Write for special prices. Address J. C. Banta, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Seed Sweet potatoes; 6 kinds; write for prices to I. P. Myers, Hayesville, Kans.

FOR SALE—Speltz, 60¢ bu. f. o. b. Two registered Galloway bulls. Wheeler & Baldwin, Delphos, Kans., or S. B. Wheeler, Ada, Kans.

STRAWBERRY, Blackberry and Raspberry Plants—Best varieties, low price. J. H. Wendell, Route 5, 2 1/2 m. north on Central Ave., Topeka, Kan

ENGLISH BLUE-GRASS SEED FOR SALE—My own raising; fresh and clear of all foul seed; \$5 per cwt., sacked and loaded. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.

SEED CORN—Both white and yellow at 90 cents per bushel; cane, millet and Kafir-corn seeds. Prices and sample on application. Adams & Walton, Osage City, Kans.

SEEDS WANTED—There are many inquiries for seeds adapted to various parts of Kansas; Black Hulled White Kafir-corn, different varieties of oats, corn suited to localities, etc., are in demand. Those who have such for sale may make profits for themselves and confer benefits on others by advertising in this column.

FOR SALE—Speltz, 60 cents per bushel; Soy-Beans, \$1.25; Red Kafir-Corn, 50 cents; sacks free in ten bushel lots. Seed extra nice and clean. C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans.

WANTED—Cane, Kafir-corn, millet, alfalfa, clover, English blue-grass and other seeds. If any to offer send samples and write us. Missouri Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—15 for \$1; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Doniphan Co., Kans.

SILVER WYANDOTTES exclusively; pure-bred farm range; 1st prizes twelve years. Nice fertile eggs, 100, \$4. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kans.

EGGS—From full-blood S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.25 for 30. Mrs. A. G. Page, Route 1, Eudora, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

"Superior Winter Laying Strain" noted for size and quality. Sixteen years' careful breeding. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 30 for \$1.50. E. J. Evans, Box 21, Fort Scott, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

WANTED—Men and teams to break prairie. Will rent the land or sell it on easy payments. Address, W. W. Cook, Russell, Kans.

SOME FINE BARGAINS—480 acres, 60 acres alfalfa, 90 acres bluegrass, 250 acres under plow; fine improvements; a great bargain; price, \$20 per acre. 80 acres, good land, all smooth; moderate improvements; good bargain; price \$2100. 320 acres, all closed in, 90 acres bottom; good improvements; 10 acres timber; running water; cheap at \$6200. 120 acres, small improvements, 70 acres under plow; reasonable; price \$2000. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.; office at Minneapolis, Kans., also.

Shorts—Nominally 76¢ to 78¢, in 100-lb sacks: Millet—German, \$1.40 to \$1.50; common, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per 100 lbs. Red clover and alfalfa—\$9 to \$11.50 per 100 lbs.

Cane-seed—Nominally \$1.30 to \$1.40. Kafir-corn—1 car 70¢ per 100 lbs. Linseed cake—Car lots, \$27 per ton; ton lots, \$28; per 1,000 lbs., \$15; smaller quantities, \$1.60 per cwt. Bulk oil cake, car lots, \$26 per ton. Castor beans—\$1.35 per bushel, in car lots. Barley—No. 3, 1 car 36 1/2¢.

Best Before American People.

Milton, N. D., Nov. 15, 1904. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen:—Please send me a copy of your valuable book, "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." This book is like your Kendall's Spavin Cure, the best that ever was put out to the American people.

Wishing you success, I remain Very truly yours, WM. G. GRAHAM.

The Best for Sprains on Human Body or Horses.

Stromsburg, Neb., Jan. 30, 1905. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O. Regarding GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, I have found it the best liniment I have ever used for sprains on animals as well as for human treatment. I had a sprained wrist and two applications fixed it all O. K.
D. L. HALLQUIST.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

DO YOU WANT to buy a farm ranch, city property, or buy, sell or exchange a stock of merchandise, or want a bargain in some of my wheat farms, write me F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good farm and pleasant home, one-half mile from county high-school and city public school, three-fourths of a mile from several churches and stores, 2 grain elevators and stations. Farm consists of 800 acres, adapted to farming and stock raising, good 9-room house, with water, bathroom and good cellar, ice-house, tool-house, barns and sheds sufficient to hold 40 tons of hay and 150 head of cattle and horses, alfalfa, shade and fruit trees. Farm can be divided. Price, \$15 per acre. Call on or address the owner, Box 192, Wakarusa, Kans.

BARGAINS in Central and Western Kansas land. J. J. Hazlett, Sterling, Kans.

BARGAINS in good grain, stock and alfalfa farms. J. C. Burnett, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Land, merchandise and city property. Let me know what you want to buy sell or trade. A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

TWO SNAPS—160 acres cheap; improvements, valley land, 140 acres cultivated; price \$3,200. Small payment down, balance yearly payments. 160 acres, 12-room house, 30 by 40 barn, 85 acres cultivated; price, \$4,500; half down, balance terms. Garrison & Studebaker, Minneapolis, Kans. We also have offices at Florence and Salina. Try us.

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. I can fix you out Wm. Green, P. O. Box 966, Wichita, Kans.

FOR SALE—200 acres fine pasture land, 175 acres of it mow land, two miles from Alma, living water that never fails, all fenced. This is a bargain if taken soon. Call on or address Mrs. M. A. Watts, Alma, Kans.

LAND FOR SALE in Western part of the great wheat State. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

VIRGINIA FARMS

AS LOW AS \$5 PER ACRE WITH IMPROVEMENTS. Much land now being worked paid a profit greater than purchase price the first year. Long Summers, mild Winters. Best shipping facilities to great eastern markets at lowest rates. Best church, school and social advantages. For list of farms, rates, and what others have done write to-day to F. H. LABATON, Agr and Ind. Agt., Norfolk and Western Ry., Box 66 Roanoke, Va.

LAND IN THE OIL DISTRICT

We have land from \$5 to \$50 per acre in tracts of 100 to 1500 acres. List your property with us. We sell or trade everything. Money loaned. Farms rented and rents collected.

ENLOW & CO., Elmdale, - Kansas.

FARM LOANS

Made direct to farmers in Shawnee and adjoining counties at a low rate of interest. Money ready. No delay in closing loan when a good title is furnished and security is satisfactory. Please write or call.

DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO., Stormont Bldg., 107 West 6th, Topeka, Ka.

For Sale or Trade for Land

A large breeding barn and about 4 acres of land with good breeding stock, or will sell and give purchaser time on part. This is one of the very best breeding points in the state.

L. C. WYMER, - - Peabody, Kansas

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—Eighty page catalogue; everything for the home and farm. Send 2 cent stamp. Home Manufacturing Company, Taylor St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By married man, no family; thorough practical farmer and stockman, situation as manager or will take a well stocked farm and share profits on basis of half. References furnished and required. Address C. A., Box 13, Lindsborg, Kans.

WANTED—Canvassers for a fruit can holder and sealer. Territory given. J. W. Adams, 741 Tennessee, Lawrence, Kans.

WANTED—All-around farm hand with some dairy experience, who can care for separator and dairy-room. Permanent position for right man. Also young boy, old enough to milk, and handle team, who wants to grow up with a dairy, fruit and vegetable farm. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Route 6, Parsons, Kans.

WANTED—Middle aged woman with no incumbences to do house work in a family of three. R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kans.

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

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

AGENTS WANTED Sell our \$1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35 cts.; best seller; 350 per cent profit. Write to-day for terms and territory. F. R. GREENE, 115 Lake St., Chicago.

LEGAL.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

To Charles Woodcock:—You are hereby notified that on the 4th day of April, 1905, an order of attachment was issued by M. F. Laycock, the clerk of the Court of Topeka, in and for Shawnee County, State of Kansas, in an action pending in said court in which E. G. Kinley is plaintiff, and you are defendant, against you, for the sum of \$28.94, and that said cause will be heard by said court on the 25th day of May, 1905, at 8 o'clock a. m.
FRANK H. FOSTER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Stray List

Marion County—J. H. Thrasher, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by A. D. Tooker, in Grant p. (P. O. Marion), Nov. 3, 1904, one 3-year-old red heifer, bar on left hip.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

D. M. TROTT ABILENE, KAS., famous Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas.
COUNTY SEAT HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.
 Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.
 Young stock for sale.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Large-boned and long-bodied kind. A fine lot of fall pigs (either sex) for sale. Prices reasonable.
 E. S. COWEE, R. F. D. 2, Scranton, Kans.

MAPLE AVENUE HERD **J. U. HOWE,**
Duroc-Jerseys Farm two miles west of city on Maple Avenue

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS
 Now numbers 150; all head for our two sales, October 25, 1904, and January 31, 1905.
J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

THE OLD RELIABLE KLONDYKE HERD.
 Duroc-Jersey Swine, Shorthorn Cattle and B. P. Rocks.
 FOR SALE—Two September 27, 1904 males. Eggs 75 cents per 15; or \$4 per 100.
 Newton Bros., Whiting, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM
LEON CARTER MGR., Asherville, Kans.
 Gift-edged Duroc-Jersey Swine.

The Famous Fancy Herd
DUROC-JERSEY SWINE
 A few gilts and 7 fine young boars for sale. Breed sow sale at Concordia, Feb. 21, 1905.
JNO. W. JONES & CO., R. F. D. 3, Delphos, Kan.

FOR SALE
 75 head of pedigree Duroc-Jersey spring pigs, boars or sows, no akin, good color, well built, very cheap, order now from
CHAS. DORR, Route 6, Osage City, Kans

ORCHARD HILL HERD
OF DUROC-JERSEYS
 Glits all sold. A few excellent males left yet.
R. F. NORTON, - Clay Center, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.
 All stock registered. Pigs for sale weighing 150 to 200 pounds, both sexes. Will have sows for early farrowing at \$20 each. Spring males and gilts, \$10 to \$15. Address
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauweta, Kans

PLAINVILLE HERD
DUROC-JERSEYS
 For sale, an extra fine lot of young boars large enough for service. Bronze turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorn chickens for sale.
J. M. YOUNG, Plainville, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS
 A few Gold Dust gilts of the big-boned, hardy variety, and out of large litters bred for April farrow.
BUCHANAN STOCK FARM, Sedalia, Mo.

Wheatland Farm Herd Duroc-Jerseys
 For Sale—At reasonable prices, some fine October pigs, male and female; also some tried sows bred and open. Our yearling herd boar, Wheatland Dandy 23905, sire Nathan 6897, dam Lincoln Lass 32792, will also be sold.
GEO. G. WILEY & SON, South Haven, Kans.

MINNEOLA HERD
DUROC-JERSEY SWINE
 Prince 17799 and Red Rover 27665 at head of herd. Young boars and bred and open gilts for sale.
L. A. KEELE, Route 7, Ottawa, Kans.
 Phone 591 G.

Rose Lawn Herd Duroc-Jerseys
 Now offering males only. Bred sows and gilts reserved for Feb. 22, 1905 sale. Visitors welcome and prices right. Can ship on Santa Fe, Mo. Pacific and Rock Island railroads.
L. L. Vreeman, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kans.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas W. R. C. Leghorn eggs. F. P. Maguire, Hutchinson, Kans.

FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Holstein-Friesian Cattle, either sex. Best strains represented. H. N. HOLDEMAN, Rural Route No. 2, GIBBARD, KANPAA.

MAPLE VALLEY STOCK FARM
 Pure-bred Poland-Chinas from leading strains. Visitors welcome and correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. P. Brown, R. 2, Whiting, Ks

Elm Grove Stock Farm Poland-Chinas.
 Herd headed by Nonpareil 86105A. Sweepstakes boar at Missouri State Fair, 1904. Can spare a few choice sows bred for May and June farrow.
F. A. DAWLEY, Waldo, Kans.

DIRGO BREEDING FARM
J. R. Roberts, Proprietor, Deer Creek, Okla.
 Breeder of Poland-Chinas of the leading strains. Stock of all kinds for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us and we will tell you what we have.

Republic County Herd
 Big-boned, Fancy-bred Poland-Chinas
 Fancy breeding, great individuality. Inspection invited. Choice boars and gilts of September farrow for sale. Two sired by a 750-pound boar—a prize-winner. Their dam, Wauweta Ann 171850, she by Expansion. Three sired by Keep Coming 84889, he by Keep On. Also R. C. B. Leghorn eggs from choice matings. Write for description and prices.
O. B. SMITH & SON, Cubn, Kans.

HIGHLAND FARM HERD OF PEDIGREED
POLAND-CHINAS
 Twenty serviceable boars at special prices for next 30 days, sired by Black Perfection 37152, Silk Perfection 32904, Perfection Now 32880, and Ideal Perfection. They are lengthy and good-boned pigs, with plenty of finish. Write me description of what you want and I will guarantee satisfaction.
JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

POLAND-CHINAS

For Sale—June gilts, sired by Corwin's Model. This stock is first class. Weight from 150 to 200 pounds. Prices quoted on application.
Dave Stratton, Route 1, Walton, Kans.

Pecan Herd of Poland-Chinas
 Model Tecumseh 64188, American Royal (S) 80788, and Best Perfection 81507 at head of herd. Write us your wants.
J. N. Woods & Son, Route 1, Ottawa, Kans.

Main's Herd of Poland-Chinas
 Empire Chief 30379, heading champion herd and winner in class at Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs. He is of great size and finish. Sire Chief Tecumseh 3d and out of Columbia 2d. The combination that produced so many State fair champions. A grand lot of sows bred to him; and summer boars for sale at reduced rates. Try me for quality and prices.
JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kan.

ROME PARK POLAND-CHINAS
and BERKSHIRES.
 I have about twenty boars ready for use and twenty-five sows bred, and some unbred, and a large number of good pigs, both breeds.
T. A. HUBBARD, (County Treasurer Office.)
 Wellington, Kans.

GUS AARON'S
POLAND-CHINAS
 Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Choice young boars of April and May farrow sired by Beauty's Extension, for sale. Also bred sows and gilts, all with good colors, bone, fancy head and ears. The head boar, Beauty's Extension 27966, for sale. Some snaps here. Visitors welcome. Mention Kansas Farmer and write for prices.

CLEAR-CREEK HERD OF
POLAND-CHINAS

For Sale, at bargain prices, from now till January 1, 1905, four boars ready for service, sired by Sherman's Corrector, a half brother to Corrector 2d, the reserve champion at the St. Louis Expo 1904, and out of up-to-date bred sows. Also a bunch of boars equally as well bred, sired by six good herd boars, and out of matured sows.

E. P. SHERMAN,
Wilder, - Kansas

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

D. L. BUTTON,
 Elmont, Shawnee Co., Kan.
 Breeder of Improved Chester-White swine. Young stock for sale.

Sedgewick County Herd
O. I. C. SWINE
 Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.
E. Forward & Son, - Clearwater, Kans.

O. I. C. SWINE
 Have for sale a few choice boars of serviceable age; booking orders now for spring pigs. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
S. W. ARTZ, - LARNED, KANSAS

High Point Stock Farm
 I have choice O. I. C. and Duroc-Jersey males. Also bred O. I. C. and Duroc-Jersey gilts for sale. B. P. Rock cockerels and eggs in season. Write or come and see
J. R. EBERT,
 Route 3, Hunnewell, Kans.

O. I. C. HOGS
A. G. McQUIDDY,
 501 East South Fourth Street, Newton, Kans
 Handles the great George Washington breed from the famous Silver Herd of Cleveland, Ohio. For particulars and prices write to the above address.

O. I. C. HOGS.
300 Beauties, all ages.
 We take the lead, others follow. We were the first western breeders to take up the O. I. C.'s, consequently have advanced our herd to a place above all others. We have spared neither time nor money in perfecting this breed. Write your wants and we will be pleased to give you information.
Scotch Collie Dogs.
No Pups for Sale.
 Brandane Noble, Cragmore Wonder, Liddle McGregor, at stud. Write for terms. We assure you we can please you. We are selling more Collies than any firm in America. We guarantee satisfaction.
WALNUT GROVE FARM, Emporia, Ks.
H. D. NUTTING, Proprietor.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

CEDAR LAWN BERKSHIRES
 My sows are sired by Elma's Prince 64778, and Berrington Duke 72948. Boar at head of herd, Jurists Topper 76277. Wm. McADAM, Netawaka, Kan

BERKSHIRES

From the best breeding that can be had, for sale at all times. Male and female, bred and open. Prices and breeding that will suit you.
J. P. SANDS & SONS, Walton, Kans.

Ridgeview Berkshires
 Boars of July and August, '04, farrow for sale, sired by Forest King 72668. Orders booked for spring pigs.
MANWARING BROS.,
 Route 1, Lawrence, Kans.

WHITE HOUSE HERD
BERKSHIRES.

GEO. W. EVANS, Prop. MERRIAM, KANS.
 W. S. ROWE, Manager Rural Route.
 Herd consists of Cherry Blossom, Royal Majestic, Artful Belle, Longfellow, Riverside Lee and Silver-tip strains. Choice young stock for sale. Visitors always welcome.

SUTTON'S BERKSHIRES
Imported Blood

30 extra choice Boars, 100 to 150 pounds.
 40 extra choice Gilts, 100 to 150 pounds.
 Fancy heads, strong bone and all-around good ones. Bargains at \$15 to \$25 to close quick.
CHAS. E. SUTTON, Russell, Kans.

BERKSHIRES

I have purchased the great S. B. Wright herd, of California—one of the best in America, and the best sows and boars I could find in Canada, and have some fine young boars by several different herd boars. Can furnish fresh blood of high quality.
 Eight pure Collie pups, cheap.
E. D. KING, Burlington, Kans.

KNOLLWOOD
BERKSHIRES

Pacific Duke 56691, the 1,000 pound champion show and breeding boar from herd of S. B. Wright, Santa Rosa, Cal., bred by N. H. Gentry; Model Princess 60124, by Halle 60125, sweepstakes Pan-American sow; Stumpy Lady 63409 by Combination 56028, sweepstakes Kansas City and Chicago 1902. Lee's Model Princess 62614, the \$120 daughter of Governor Lee 47771; Lady Lee 90th 65385, the \$160 daughter of Lord Premier 56001, and other "Blue-Bloods." Sows bred to 3 grand boars and young stock for sale.

E. W. MELVILLE, Eudora, Kans

TAMWORTH SWINE.

TAMWORTHS
 Ready for sale, consisting of 50 fall and spring gilts, that can be bred to any one of the three different herd boars, Mark Hanna, Red Stack Jolly, and a fine herd boar from Illinois. Also 40 young boars for sale for spring farrow.
C. W. FREELOVE,
 Clyde, Kansas.

SHEEP.

ELMONT HERD
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
 Herd headed by Huntsman 155655 and Marshall 176211. Choice young bucks ready for service, for sale, also extra good spring ram lambs. All registered
JOHN D. MARSHALL,
 Walton, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

VERMILION HEREFORD CO.,
VERMILION, KANSAS.
 Boatman 56011 and Lord Albert 121557 head of herd. Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.
E. E. Woodman, Vermillion, Kans.

Hazford Place Herefords
 Herd Bulls: Printer 66884 and the American Royal prize-winners, Protocol 2d 91715 and Imported Monarch 142149. Visitors always welcome.
ROBERT H. HAZLETT,
 Eldorado, Kans.

SOLDIER CREEK HERDS OF
 Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Shorthorns
 Service Bulls—Herefords: Columbus 17th 91264, Columbus Budybody 141836, Jack Hayes 2d 119761. Shorthorns: Orange Dudding 149469. Polled Short-horns: Scotch Emperor 133646, Crowder 304815.
 Herds consist of 500 head of the various fashionable families. Can suit any buyer. Visitors welcome except Sundays. Address
Joseph Pelton, Mgr., Belvidere, Kiowa Co., Ks.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Plainville Shorthorn Herd
 Headed by Prince Lucifer 188685
 A pure Scotch bull.
 Stock for sale at all times.
N. F. Shaw, Plainville, Reels Co., Kans.

ROCKY HILL HERD
SHORTHORN CATTLE.
J. F. True & Son, Perry, Kans.

D. P. NORTON'S SHORTHORNS.
 Dunlap, Morris County, Kansas.
 Breeder of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle.
 Herd bull, Imported British Lion 133692. Bull and heifer calves at \$50.

Meadow Brook Shorthorns
 Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, by Laird of Linwood, at head of herd.
F. C. KINGSLEY,
 Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORN HERD
BANKER No. 129324
CRICKSHANK HERD BULL.
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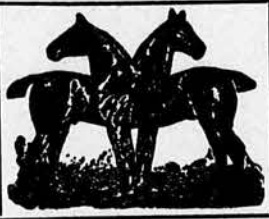
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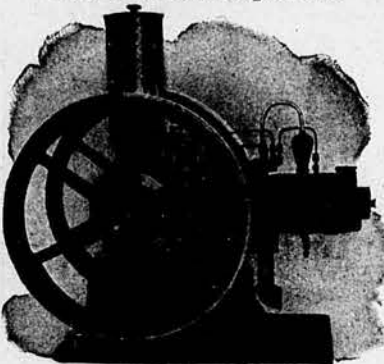
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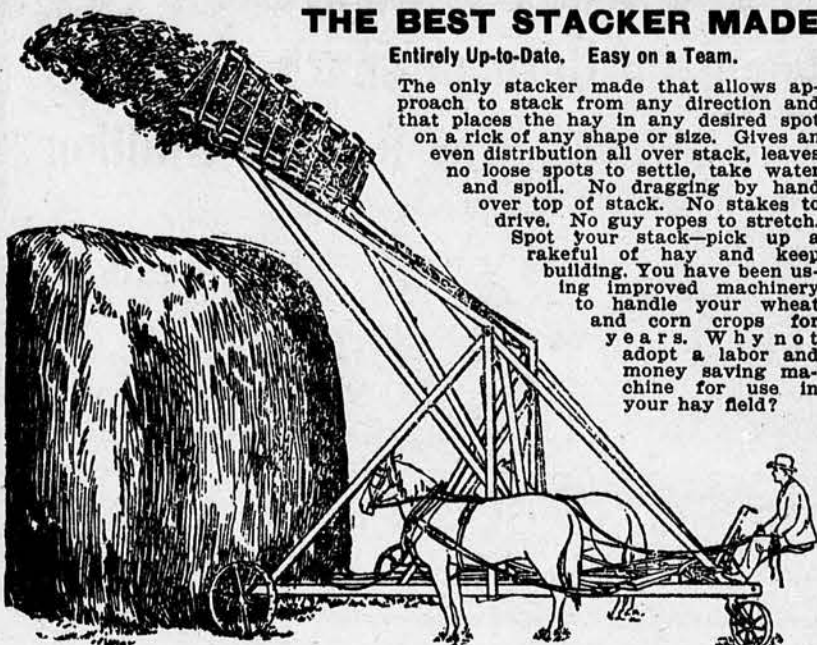
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