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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second-class matter.



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Address all communications to

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

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Prices of beef on the hoof have advanced some. Prices of beef on the block have advanced much.

Some parts of Central Kansas reported two inches of snow on Monday. April 17. But it was good for the

Apples are considered safe even if the other fruit crops shall prove to have suffered heavy reductions on account of the late frosts.

The next annual session of the Farmers' National Congress will be held in Richmond, Va., September 12-22, 1905. The congress is composed

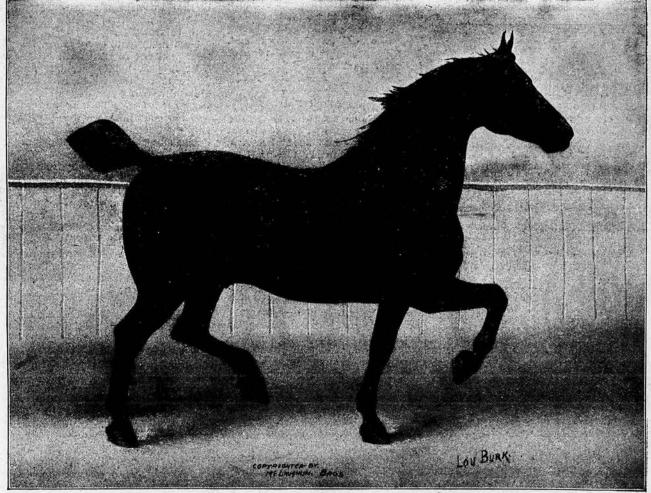
of delegates appointed by the Governors of the various States on the recommendation of the agricultural organizations of each State.

The animal husbandry department of the Kansas Agricultural College has just issued a bulletin, No. 126, giving

tary, 939-941 South Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.; American Essex Record, F. M. Srout, secretary, McLean, Ill.; Central Poland-China Record, W. H. Morris, secretary, 939-941 South Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.; Record of the Victoria Swine-Breeders' Association, H. Davis, secretary, Dyer, Ill.

his interest is not different from that of the carrier, so he may safely leave this aspect of the problem with the transportation companies.

Those who oppose all measures for regulating transportation charges point confidently to the admission of the Interstate Commerce Commission



THE IMPORTED FRENCH COACH STALLION, VENU 3301. Hoof No. 130.

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account of "Experiments with Hand-Fed Calves." It is designed for the benefit of farmers who combine dairy-Manhattan, Kans.

WITHDRAWAL OF CERTIFICA-TION.

Under date of April 5, 1905, Secretary James Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, sends out notice that, on account of failure to comply with the provisions of B. A. I. Order No. 130, the withdrawal of the certification of the following associations and books of record has been recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury: Sheep Records: Standard Delaine Spanish Merino Sheep-Breeders' Register, S. M. Cleaver, secretary, West Brownsville, Pa.; American Rambouillet Record, Dwight Lincoln, secretary, Milford Center, Ohio; Swine Records: Chester White Record, W. H. Morris, secre-

THE RAILROAD QUESTION AND THE FARMER.

In current discussions of railroad ing with calf-raising. The bulletin rates much importance is imputed to may be had free of cost on application the fact that complaints when made to the Kansas Experiment Station, have usually been of discriminations in rates while almost no complaints by shippers have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission or anywhere else alleging extortionate rates as a chief evil. The fact that shippers are not the ultimate payers of the freight seems generally to have been overlooked. The shipper is usually a dealer, or, perhaps, a commissionman, or, possibly, a mere forwarder who treats the freight as one of the items of expense and charges it as a part of the cost to be accounted for in the margin between the price paid to the producer and the price paid by the consumer. The only interest this shipper has in the rate question is to know that his rates are as low as those accorded to any of his competitors. True, the shipper is harmed if rates, even though uniform, become so high as to be prohibitive. But, in this,

that discriminations are almost thing of the past, then adding the statement that shippers rarely complain of the amount of the charges, they arrive easily at the conclusion that there is no demand for regulation.

in the West the farmers, the great silent half of the population, realize that, being producers of one class and consumers of other classes of commodities, the rates charged for transportation are matters affecting their profits in important measure. They are not generally "shippers," so that the assertion sometimes made that shippers are satisfied with existing conditions is without significance as to the farmers' attitude.

It is sometimes assumed that the interests of the farmer in these matters may be safely ignored. Much reliance is reposed in the assumption that the farmer is essentially an individualist, that his necessary self reliance and personal initiative, and, it may almost be added, his "personal referendum" make it unlikely that the farmer will ever favor schemes of State ownership.

(Continued on page 422.)



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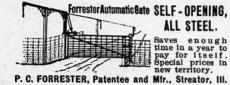




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Agriculture

Barley After Kafir-Corn.

What do you consider the best way to prepare land that was planted to Kafir-corn last year? I wanted to put in barley this spring, and some say it will not do well after Kafir-corn.

McPherson County. EARL MYERLEY.

Some late-planted crop, such as millet, cow-peas, soy-beans, or even Kafircorn itself, would probably do better on Kafir-corn ground than barley or early seeded crops. The results will, however, differ with the seasons. With a plentiful supply of moisture barley should do fairly well on Kafir-corn land. If the ground is not plowed, I

would prefer to disk and harrow in preparing a seed-bed for barley.

Kafir-corn has the name of being a "hard" crop on the land. This is partly due to the fact that it exhausts the moisture of the soil to a greater degree than many other crops; also the crop grows late into the fall, and does not give the soil a chance to regain the available plant-food and moisture necessary to start and grow crops which are planted early in the spring. However, with a plentiful supply of moisture such as we had last fall and this spring, it is my judgment that barley will produce well on Kafir-corn land. In 1903 we produced a good crop of barley after Kafir-corn.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Reclaiming Alkali Patches.

I wish to inquire what your suggestion would be regarding the treatment of alkali patches in fields? I have a tract in which there are two or three alkali spots aggregating perhaps onehalf acre. These I find difficult to cultivate, having a surface crust most of the time.

I would be glad if you will tell me how to manage such lands.

Shawnee County. J. C. Mohler.

If the alkali patches are small, the land can be reclaimed by manuring heavily and plowing deep when the soil is in a favorable condition for tillage, then a second application of manure may be made and thoroughly mixed with the soil by cultivation.

These alkali spots are unproductive probably fully as much on account of the unfavorable texture of the soil as because of the excessive amount of soluble salts. Simply deep plowing of such spots late in the fall so that freezing and thawing have full effect on the soil, will tend to improve the texture of the soil; but the application of manure improves the texture more readily and to a greater degree than simply deep tillage.

I know it is hard to plow deep in such spots, but it can be done; if not with the ordinary mold-board plow, with the disk plow. The most practical method of reclaiming alkali patches is deep tillage and the application of plenty of barn-yard manure. A. M. TENEYOK.

Amount of Alfalfa Seed per Acre.

The Kansas Farmer came to hand sown thinner. to-day, in which I note the letter from Mr. C. B. Daughters, Riley County, in sowing alfalfa

Your advice on the following will be greatly appreciated. I have seven acres formerly used as a hog pasture, upland, sandy soil, Garfield County, Oklahoma, now in oats. As soon as the oats are cut I intended to disk, and then keep the smoothing harrow going until about September 1; then, the weather being favorable, to put in alfalfa with press grain drill. I had intended sowing 20 pounds to the acre, in fact, was just going to send for the seed, when I read Mr. Daughters' letter, and since then am in doubt as to whether or not I will need 20 pounds per acre. Will it be necessary to sow both ways with drill? Some advise mixing alfalfa seed with bran or cornmeal when sowing, to insure a more even distribution of seed. About how much cornmeal should be used, and how should the drill be set?

Will Professor TenEyck kindly give his opinion on Mr. Daughter's letter? W. G. SUING.

Cook County, Illinois.

Last summer Mr. C. B. Daughters took me out to his farm near Manhattan, and showed me a field of alfalfa which he had seeded that spring. He sowed some 7 or 8 pounds of seed per acre I believe, on corn-land prepared by disking and harrowing. The alfalfa had made a splendid stand on almost every part of the field-and in some places was even too thick.

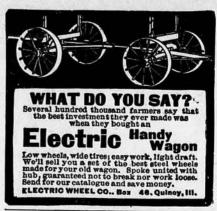
Mr. Daughters' method of preparing a seed-bed for alfalfa, by disking and harrowing unplowed land, can hardly be improved upon. As a rule, however, I should prefer not to be obliged to rake and burn the weeds, and I would not even remove the stubble or cornstalks, but would rather disk the land with the trash on it, and harrow it level as he has suggested, keeping the trash from bunching by running the teeth of the harrow at a sufficient angle so that the harrow will clear. We have usually cleared the ground of trash or stalks as suggested by Mr. Daughters; but this year we are seeding with the stalks upon the ground, simply breaking down the stalks with the cutter, disking the land two or three times-not too deeply-and leveling with the harrow. Our alfalfa was seeded on March 16, just before the wet weather; the rains began so quickly that we were unable to harrow it after sedieng. It is coming up at this date (March 30).

I am inclined to endorse Mr. Daughters' plan not to wait until danger of frost is past before seeding alfalfa. There is on the whole less liability of alfalfa being destroyed by frost when seeded early than by unfavorable weather conditions when seeded later, and the medium seedings are sometimes more apt to be destroyed by frost than earlier seedings. Alfalfa will only be killed by frost at about one stage in its growth, that is, just about the time it comes up and has one pair of leaves; after the plant has made some growth and has several leaves it will hardly be destroyed by

As to the point of sowing 20 pounds or more of seed per acre, it is the judgment of many alfalfa-growers in Kansas to-day that this is unnecessary and perhaps even undesirable. A year ago last winter, at the meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Mr. C. E. Sutton, of Russell County, stated that he had secured a splendid stand of alfalfa by sowing 6 pounds of seed per acre. Col. J. W. Robison, of Butler County, stated that while he had formerly seeded from 20 to 25 pounds of alfalfa per acre, he was now seeding only 15 pounds, and he would not seed more than 12 pounds per acre hereafter. In a rate-of-seeding trial conducted at this station last spring alfalfa was sown broadcast at the rate of from 8 to 30 pounds per acre. The land was not in the best possible seedbed condition, being spring plowing. In this trial the thinnest seeding gave a fair stand, while an excellent stand of alfalfa was secured from seeding 12 pounds of seed per acre. It is even noticeable this spring—as suggested by Mr. Daughters—that the thickly seeded alfalfa is not so thrifty as that

I can not accept Mr. Daughters' statement that it is not necessary to son why he has such good success is that he does prepare a good seed-bed for alfalfa. In order to secure the ideal seed-bed it is not always necessary to do a large amount of work on the land. The seed-bed for alfalfa should be mellow only about as deep as the seed is sown, while below the seed the ground should be firm, but not too compact and hard; such a seedbed condition may be secured by disking and harrowing corn-land or other unplowed land, as Mr. Daughters has stated.

Your plan of preparing a seed-bed for fall seeding of alfalfa could hardly be improved upon, unless some other crop than oats had been planted on the ground this spring. The annual legumes, field-peas, cow-peas, or soybeans, make excellent crops with which to precede fall-seeding of alfal-



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If you seed early in the fall, by the last of August or the first of September, on a seed-bed such as you will be able to prepare, unless the weather conditions are exceptionally unfavorable, I do not think it necessary for you to sow more than 10 or 12 pounds of good alfalfa seed per acre.

The seed may be put in with a drill, but in my judgment it is not necessary to drill both ways; and in order not to sow too much seed with the ordinary grain drill, it will be necessary for you to mix the alfalfa seed with bran, commeal or some other material, I should judge about one-half cornmeal or bran, by bulk, would be sufficient. Probably you will not get quite so even a distribution of seed by seeding this mixture as by seeding pure seed, since the tendency will be for the heavy seed to sink to the bottom of the seed-cups, by the jar of the drill. Some drills are now made with a grass-seeder attachment, so that the grass-seed tubes extend back into the grain tubes, sowing the alfalfa in the drill-rows. Such an attachment may be so adjusted that a small amount of the pure seed may be used. A. M. TENEYCK.

Borticulture

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EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please inform me through your paper how to do budding? How old should the seedling be, and what kind of a branch should be cut off from the budded tree and what time should it be done? This is not to save the money but to know what I get without waiting from five to six years. In buying them from a nursery a farmer gets one-half budded culls and the other half seedlings.

Any information that you can give me will be highly appreciated and should be by every farmer who reads the Kansas Farmer. O. Meith.

Douglas County.

A brief history of the budded peachtrees now being set in Kansas Experiment Station orchards will answer for a general illustration of this method of propagation.

Seed from good, healthy trees was planted in the late fall, 1902. Rather thin, poor soil was selected because heavy bottom soil induces too rapid growth and the trees are hard to handle. Ground was well prepared and





well packed after planting the seed. The seed might have been stratified in sand, kept moist and exposed to frost until early spring and then planted, but we have better results from fall-plantings as a rule.

Seedlings were up and being cultivated in spring of 1903. The stocks were budded during late summer and early fall, 1903. The date varies a little—the seedlings must be in a state of active growth, the bark separating readily from the young wood and the wood showing smooth and slippery

when the bark is turned back. The cuts made on the stock are shown in illustration No. 1, the bud is taken from a tree of known variety, the young twigs of the season's growth being cut as freshly as possible, the leaves trimmed off leaving the petiole





of the leaf when convenient (see cut No. 2). The bud is cut with a sharp, thin-bladed knife as smoothly as possible and slipped into the cut shown in figure 1. It is then bound in place with a bit of raffia or twine, or other string as in figure No. 3.

In a week or ten days the bud is inspected; if dead and the stock is still in condition it may be rebudded; if it has "taken" the tie is cut. The bud then appears as in figure 4.

Early in the spring of 1904 the stock was cut off, and all buds below the bud which is to make the tree rubbed off. The cut is made just above the bud on the line shown in figure 4. The trees are carefully handled to prevent the strong shoot from the bud being broken off by wind or carelessness and the tree is ready for digging for the fall trade of 1904 and spring trade of 1905.

Apple, cherry, and plum are worked in practically the same way with slight differences sometimes in the age of the stocks. The stocks are not such rapid, irregular growers as the peach and are often available for budding for more than one season.

I wish to add that there is probably as large a proportion of honest men in the nursery business as in any other line of business; there is perhaps a greater probability of mistakes than in many other lines of work. This is largely overcome by constant watchfulness during the budding season and during the season the young trees are in the nursery rows. It is rare that a seedling peach can not be detected in the nursery row, as the budded trees are alike in foliage and twig and a seedling shows its differences to the observant eye. Some of the disappointments in orcharding come from the nurseryman's mistakes in field and packing-shed, and all reputable firms are willing to correct mistakes but usually limit liability to the original price of the tree. At least a part of the trouble comes from the attempt to produce trees too cheaply. The good firm must charge more for trees than the careless one and the orchardist should be willing to pay fair prices for honest trees. When the orchardist asks "How good are the trees?" and not, "How cheap?" a large part of the trouble will be overcome.

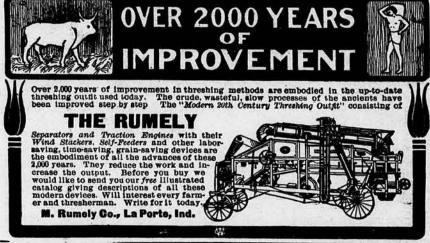
Many times after the tree is set in the orcherd it is injured or killed and a sprout comes from the root below the point where it was budded and this is of course a seedling tree.

The tree in the orchard should have as good care and as frequent observation as the nursery trees.

The irresponsible "tree peddler" has done a deal of harm, but there ought to be few farmers who will place an order unless the agent is well-known and the firm is of good standing. A very satisfactory way is to go or write to some well-known firm for prices on varieties wanted, underscore "No substitutions," and have the nursery sign their offer for the stock. The buyer has their signature and in case of the peddler, he has yours.

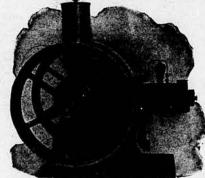
It ought not to be necessary for a tree man to be an orator or a liar in order to sell trees, but many men have to be "talked into" buying a few trees for a home orchard. The orchard should be planned for some seasons before it is set; and when it is, there are fewer mistakes made in buying and planting and more care is given





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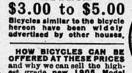
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Remarks on Work With Insects.

ELBERT S. TUCKER, MUSEUM ASSISTANT IN SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY, UNIVER-SITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE.

When visitors come to the University of Kansas and review the progress of the institution, they can not fail to be deeply impressed with the monumental life-work which holds the record for longest service and belongs justly to Dr. F. H. Snow. All acknowledgements given to his credit are worthily bestowed. In the January number of the National Printer-Journalist, Mr. B. B. Herbert, the editor, tells of his visit in an account from which the following extract is quoted:

"A visit to the State University of Kansas, on December 19, served to remind us as to how useful and practical such universities have become. Kansas stands in the front ranks among the best. Naturally we were especially interested in the "Course in Journalism," in which the school has taken the lead, but we were not deterred, on that account, from learning of other practical courses and practical work. The business course provided is superb and the other departments are proving very useful not only in the way of practical instruction but to the people outside the school.

Francis H. Snow, Ph. D., LL. D., who has been connected with the university almost from its beginning, and is now Professor of Organic Evolution, Systematic Entomology and Meteorology, and Curator of the Entomological Collections, some six years ago discovered a highly contagious, parasitic fungoid disease that kills chinch-bugs. By propagating this disease and sending out the diseased bugs throughout the wheat-belt, havoc was worked among those very destructive pests and without doubt millions of bushels of grain were saved to the farmers that would otherwise have been destroyed. As a result, Kansas has for the past three or four years, been almost entirely free from the chinchbug. The disease is propagated best in a moist atmosphere on shaded, damp ground with temperature about 70 degrees above zero.

Mr. Snow has in his department one of the finest and completest entomological collections in the country. We passed a half hour or so, delightfully, in looking through his splendidly mounted and scientifically arranged collections of beetles, butterflies, moths and bugs. It is wonderful as well as gratifying to know how much service has been rendered to gardners, fruit-growers and farmers through the practical study of insects and the ascertaining of methods or agencies for the destruction of those that are hurtful to plants."

The work of an entomologist is to learn about insects, spiders and their class, and the many-legged worms; but his principal efforts deal with the insects. To learn how insects live, how they multiply and grow from one stage to another quite different (usually through distinct transformations),

what they feed on and how they feed (either by gnawing or sucking), how classified according to structure, what names both common and scientific are what enemies, conditions and means affect them, constitute much of the important feature called economic entomology, the practical results of which are shown by the successful methods of treatment used in combat-

ing injurious insects. Much information has been prepared for the farmer as well as for the student, who can reasonably afford to purchase a book now and then for gen-

eral reading. Two popular books which deserve mention here should be on sale at every bookstore; if they are not carried in stock, the book-dealer can order either or both for a custom-

er, at the regular price.

"Caterpillars and Their Moths" is the title of a neat book by Ida M. Eliot and Caroline Gray Soule. This book has been written in response to the request of many teachers and young naturalists. It is the result of more

than twenty years spent in studying and rearing moths, and it contains all the facts needed for successful work in this fascinating line, as much structural detail as beginners need to know, an account of the appliances the authors have found most useful, and a list of books on the subject. The lifehistories of important species are written from actual experience. The illustrations are very striking; they are made from photographs and show ac tual size. Price, \$2 net.

"Birds in Their Relations to Man," by Clarence M. Weed and Ned Dearborn, covers a subject of importance to every person. This book is the outgrowth of twenty years of study and experience, and deals, it is believed, more fully and specifically with birds in their economic relations than any previous publication. It would appeal with special interest to the great army of bird-lovers, and likewise to those who have at heart logical and thorough game protection. From another view-point it should appeal with practical force to the horticulturist and agriculturist. To the teacher of natural history in our comon schools it offers itself as a comprehensive, accurate, and clear statement of the subject, and has particular importance for the student body at agricultural colleges. Price, \$2.50.

> THE SPRING CANKER-WORM. (Paleacrita vernata, Peck.)

Although the past March was unusually warm for this month, the appearance of canker-moths, the parents of the worms so called, seemed to be a little later than in other years. As early as February 27, in 1903, the moths were abundant in an apple-orchard near Lawrence, where they were observed by the light of a lantern after dusk. Mating was found to take place on the ground whence the insects emerged, and from the observation that the male moth can fly up into a tree carrying the female at this time, one reason for the failure of



Life History of Spring Canker-Worm.—a, magni-fied egg and cluster of eggs; b, larvac; c, female (wingless) moth; d, male moth. All natural size except a, magnified. (After Riley.)

bands to protect the tree is shown. Being wingless, the female moth would have to crawl up the tree to lay her eggs were she not elevated by the male which has well-developed wings. On March 16, of that year, during another inspection, egg masses were very easily found attached to the under side of strips of bark, quite low down on the trunks of the trees. The females acted as if they were too weak to climb high. After egg-laying, they dropped from exhaustion and per-

In one of the home papers, attention was then called to this pest as fol-"The spring canker-worm moths are appearing in great numbers, and were first noticed before the last heavy snow. They are seen towards evening on the warm days after the ground has thawed, particularly under elm-trees which the female moths ascend to lay their eggs, though they apple-trees. Banding the trees with some sticky substance will, to a great extent, prevent the ascent of the females, as they are wingless, but from recent observations, the males have been seen flying with the females clinging to them and are thus carried up into the trees in spite of preventive measures. The most effective remedy then would be spraying with poison after the worms hatch. However, banding should not be neglected as it will materially check the extent of propagation."

The same orchard referred to was, a year later, free from the pest; no moths were seen and no eggs were found, and an opinion was offered that any trouble from canker-worms would not be noticeable in the neighborhood at least. But while this particular orchard remained free from attacks, other orchards on adjoining farms became badly infested. Consequently, one re-

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gives it longer life than any other wire fencing. The barb being loose on the wire and not incontact with the other cables moisture is not retained at these points. Fence is not affected by cened by expansion or contraction. The objections to barb wire on access are entirely overcome in the Loose or Yielding Barb Wire Fence went in your territory, we will quote "you" prices. Write at once. Hart Grain Weigher Co., 105 Eaton St., Peorla, III.

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like this would not publish this guarantee if we did not. "make good."
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port can not be safely relied on to determine general indications. On April 28, the local paper printed the following statement: "The canker-worms were hatching out in countless millions vesterday and to-day and that in the face of experts declaring they could find no eggs this season. They are from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch long and half the thickness of a pin hanging to an invisible thread. Prompt spraying with arsenic poisons is necessary, to be done before the apple-blossoms open, as poisons or excessive wet prevents blossoms setting

Dissemination of the species is attributed to transportation of nursery stock on which the eggs may be carried. Its spread locally may be possibly accomplished by the males in flight carrying the females. Over fifty kinds of birds, much to their credit, are known to feed on canker-worms, and other natural enemies are numer-

Cotton bands have become extensively used for protecting the elmtrees in town where grown for shading the streets and lawns, and their use would be equally effective in apple-orchards. The material evidently costs less, is easier put on the trees, and lasts longer than sticky substances. A band several inches wide is tied around the trunk of a tree with cord about the middle or a little above; the upper edge is then turned down over the cord and left hanging loose. When the female moths start to crawl up the tree, they meet this barrier and can not cross it, as their legs become entangled in the fibers unless the cotton should be matted or water-soaked. During rainy nights, the moths have been noticed to be more active and apparently numerous than when the weather is dry; probably the soaking of the ground enables them to escape readily from the pupal confinement, and moisture seems to be repelled from body and wings as with other moths. Yet after heavy rain driven by strong wind, the male moths have been found with their wings beaten against the wet bark from which they were unable to release themselves until dried. Thus when most needed, during or directly after rainfalls, cotton bands may be rendered ineffective for their purpose. Reasons are therefore clear why banding will not keep trees entirely free from a brood of worms, since the female either succeeds in crossing the band or is carried up to the branches by the male, hence deposits eggs from which the worms are hatched.

Bands should be left on trees until the leaves have been expanded for some time. Male moths have been captured late in May at electric lights, but the females probably die off

State Inspector of Nursery Stock.

Both national and international commerce have established strict regulations governing shipments of nursery stock and horticultural products. All such consignments before being admitted at port of entry must be accompanied by certificate of inspection made at place of production. Transportation companies no longer accept for shipment such goods consigned to States or countries where inspection laws exist unless accompanied by authorized certificate. Accordingly facilitate and make possible the ready exportation of all horticultural products of this State, Governor Hoch has commissioned Professor S. J. Hunter. head of the Department of Entomology of the University of Kansas, Inspector for the State.-University News Bulle-

Street-Sweepings for Gardens.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Do you think street sweepings taken from a street lately paved with creosote block will decompose in a year's time so that they may be safely used on a garden? Would some lime help? I put some of the stuff on my lawn and it burned it all up. I have about fifteen loads of it in the alley and don't know whether to let it lay or have it hauled away. What do you think about it? I am not a farmer but allow me to say I find

Harvester Talks to Farmers-No. 4.

A New American Industry of Vital Importance to Every Farmer, Binder Twine at Greatly Reduced Prices.



American

at greatly reduced prices.

for it not only makes possible a cheaper made in time for the harvest of 1904 and This movement is in direct line with twine for the farmer's use, but, also, gave such uniform satisfaction that the the well-defined policy of the Internacreates an entirely new market for one manufacturers were encouraged to un- tional Harvester Company-to produce of the most important American farm dertake operations on a much larger from the raw material the machines and products.

For many years the manufacturers of manufacturer and farmer independent of market for the harvest of 1906. manila and sisal fiber of foreign growth.

gained by the substitution of flax for three or four times by hand. sisal and manila, and finally the attempt was abandoned.

natural state as harvested.

constructing the necessary machinery for flax growing sections of the country. the work.

twine manufacture.

much more thickly than flax sown for the flax in the bundle makes it one of country as have these. No other maseed, in order to produce a higher and the most profitable crops the farmer can chines have made so enviable a record. less bushy growth, getting a longer and grow. better fiber. The ground, too, must be product harvested.

tured, with a regular grain binder, and of many higher priced twines.

ucts of thousands of acres buys the flax in the bundle, before it is price, means a greater diversification of of American farm lands threshed, paying for it a price based on crops and less crowded markets for -development of a new the yield of seed, and saving the farmer everything the farmer raises, and in this industry—a the expense of threshing.

These are some of the results follow- success, a corps of men were sent into or buys a pound of twine. ing the introduction of the International the flax growing sections of the country As the industry grows, we may con-It is an important move in many ways, harvest of 1905. A few carloads were their product. scale for 1905.

harvesting machines have been experi- Michigan and other flax growing states, of the highest grade at the lowest cost menting in an attempt to perfect a contracting with farmers to grow flax of production-and now they are demethod by which American-grown flax for twine production and the expectation veloping a new industry, producing an can be utilized in the manufacture of is to secure sufficient flax in this way to indispensable necessity at a lower cost binder twine and thus render both the place a large amount of twine on the to the farmer, and making the American

In their first experiment the attempt nishing the flax growers with seed for one of his staple crops. was made to use retted flax, but the planting, using the best seed grown in . The supply of flax twine for 1905 will process of retting the fiber was so slow this country, or a high grade of Russian not be nearly sufficient to meet the deand so expensive that but little was seed-all carefully cleaned and recleaned mand for it, but by next year it is

entire production of the flax field before ican product can secure it without dif-One of the brightest inventors in the threshing, it is desirable that the twine ficulty, and at a price which will save country was put to work to solve the mill be located as near the flax growing him much money. problem of how to utilize the flax in its region as possible. At the present time In our former talks we called atten-In the early part of 1904 this inventor cago, but it is the company's intention ternational Harvester Company for succeeded in perfecting a process and in to establish branch mills in the leading manufacturing harvesting machines, and

This overcame all the mechanical ob- sufficient to permit the making of the thatthe Champion, Deering, McCormick, stacles, but the next difficulty was to get twine in large quantities, the price will Milwaukee, Osborne and Plano machines a sufficient quantity of flax suitable for be still lower as compared with the price have fully demonstrated their worth. of manila and sisal fiber twines; while No other machines have gained the Flax for this purpose must be sown the price which the company pays for approval of so many farmers of the

We need not point out the great imleft as smooth and level as possible, so portance of this new industry to the est value—that's why. that the flax may be cut low down, with American farmer; a twine cheaper than and the longest possible fibers in the has long been a crying necessity. The utilization of flax gives him an article,

twine purposes much care is taken to utilization of thousands of acres of farm own line.

NEW market for the prod- keep the sheaves straight. The company lands for flax growing, at a profitable respect the new industry is of vital imhigh grade binder twine As soon as the process of manufactur- portance to every farmer in the country, ing the twine was demonstrated to be a even if he never raises an acre of grain

Harvester Company's new flax twine- and succeeded in securing a large quan- fidently count upon a flax twine mill in an article which is undoubtedly destined tity of flax of a good quality, the twine every flax growing section, giving flax to enter largely into the binding of grain, from which will be sold and used in the growers a market of easy access for

> appliances needed for the harvesting of Men are now canvassing Minnesota, grain, securing by this means material farmer independent of a foreign grown In many instances the company is fur- article and giving him a new market for

> hoped and confidently expected that Inasmuch as the company takes the every farmer who wants a purely Amer-

all the twine is manufactured in Chi- tion to the immense facilities of the Inas harvest time is rapidly approaching, When the supply of flax fiber shall be we wish to emphasize our statements

And you know the reason why-These machines are all of good, hon-

You know your wants for the on-coma short stubble, getting all of the straw the twine made from imported fibers ing season. If a harvesting machine is one of them, see the local dealer in The flax is harvested, when fully ma- at a lower price, in every way the equal your locality. Remember there is a separate dealer for each machine and bound into bundles. In handling flax for But beyond this is the fact that the each one will be glad to show you his

See Harvester Talks Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in Previous Issues of this Paper

The International Harvester Company's Machines,

Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne and Plano,

have been endorsed by nine farmers out of ten as being the most worthy of their patronage. A good enough reason in itself, isn't it, why you, also, should use this line of harvesting machines for saving your grains and grasses?

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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.

some mighty interesting reading in your Kansas Farmer just the same. J. ELLORY EATON.

Lucas County, Ohio.

In my opinion it would not be safe to use street-sweepings strongly charged with creosote on land until they had been exposed to prolonged leaching by rain. The creosote would not undergo decomposition—it is a preservative against decomposition. would not take chances in applying it in any quantity to a garden.

J. T. WILLARD.

Cultivate the Orchard.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Replying to inquiry about cultivation of orchard, will say: Thorough cultivation of an orchard is always to be advised. The only danger in plowing is that, if it is too deep or too close to the trees, the roots are apt to be injured and if the ground is not kept level the soil may wash badly. It is a good plan to disk the soil to a depth of three or four inches, keeping it well worked but

The objections to mulching an or-

chard with straw to keep down the weeds is that the roots will have a tendency to grow too near the surface. Thorough cultivation is more advisable than mulching.

The following is a list of good varieties of apples: Early Harvest, Cooper's Early, Maiden Blush, Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, York Imperial, Romanite, Winesap, Ben Davis, and Mammoth Black Twig. ALBERT DICKENS.

The man who does not hate evil terribly does not love good heartily.

The Stock Interest

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES

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

April 19, 1905—Dickinson County Shorthora Breeders' Combination sale at Hope, Kans. H. R. Little, Manager, Hope, Kans.

April 19, 1905—Closing out sale of Shorthorns, J. D. Stanley, Horton, Kans.

April 27, 1905—Combination Poland-China sale at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Manager, Fredonia, Kans.

Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Manager, Fredonia, Kans.
April 28, 1905—Combination sale of Shorthorns and Herefords at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Manages, Fredonia, Kans.
May 2-4, 1905—Blue Ribbon Cattle Sale at Sloux.
City, Iowa. D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa. Mgr.
May 4, 1905—Combination Sale of Roadster and Standard-bred horses; Union Horse Sale Co., E. E. Abell, Secretary, Wichita, Kans.
May 5, 1905—First annual Shorthorn sale by Shawnee Breeders' Association, Topeka, Kans., I. D. Graham, secretary.
May 14-19, 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.

American Royal Show.

At a meeting held at the Midland Hotel, Kansas City, last week, at which were present representatives of the American Hereford, Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, and Galloway Breeders' Association and of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, the incorporation of the American Royal Live Stock Show was completed by the adoption of by-laws and the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected: President, Allen M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo.; vice-president, Eugene Rust, Kansas City; secretary and treasurer, Senator T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo.; general manager, C. R. Thomas, Kansas City; superintendent of publicity, Jno. M. Hazelton, Kansas City.

The directors of the show are nine in number, two representing each of the breeders' association and one representing the stock-yards company. They are as follows: Charles Gudgell, Independence, Mo.; C. R. Thomas, Kansas City; T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo.; B. O. Cowan, Chicago; H. W. Elliott, Estill, Mo.; George Stevenson, Jr., Waterville, Kans.; Allen M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo.; C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo.; and Eugene Rust, Kansas City.

Plans for enlarging the scope of the horse department were discussed, and it was stated that in all probability purses aggregating \$6,000 would be hung up for draft- and coach-horses. Assurances were given that the leading stables of the country would be represented. At the next meeting to be held May 18 perfected plans for this department will be announced, together with a committee of management for the horse department.

It was decided to abolish the arbitrary line heretofore recognized as the boundary between native and rangebred cattle in the car-lot division. At this year's show, which will be held October 9 to 14 inclusive, car-lots of feeding cattle will be shown in two general divisions, hay- and grain-fed being one division and grass- and hayfed the other, regardless of the location. This action was taken because the corn-belt has been gradually pushed westward until it now overlaps the range country, and it is no longer possible to separate the corn-belt and the range country by a line drawn due north and south.

The Rice County Improved Stock Breeders' Sale.

Breeders' Sale.

On Thursday, March 30, at Lyons, Rice County, Kansas, was held the first annual combination sale made by the Rice County Improved Stock Breeders' Association. This sale was of importance in two ways. First, because it is the beginning of a series of efforts in this direction by a newly organized association, and second, because it marks the era of pure-bred live stock in a region formerly named the "Great American Desert," the "Short-grass country" and the "wheat belt" successively. It is doubtful if any new organization ever contended against so many adverse circumstances as did this one in holding its first sale. The members in charge were inexperienced; their decision to hold a sale was so late that time for preparation was not given; the consignments to the sale included too many breeds and too great a number of animals for one day, and, to cap the climax, the sale was held in the open during the severest windstorm of the year with no seats or shelter provided for the buyers.

In spite of these adverse conditions, however, the sale may be considered a

In spite of these adverse conditions, however, the sale may be considered a success. Colonel Lafe Burger, of Wellington, was in charge and the adverse

conditions seemed only to nerve him to greater efforts. After working like a Trojan the entire day he had the satis-faction of retriing from the sale-ring with the knowledge that his work had been

well done.

While the prices realized at this sale were not high, it must be remembered that very many of the animals were too young to be placed in the sale-ring and that it is almost impossible to sell for their value animals which are consigned for a mixed sale of this kind. In the sale were consignments of three breeds of hogs, four breeds of cattle, and several breeds of horses, and during the sale other parties who had no interest in it, but who had animals for sale, attempted to attract buyers away.

The forenoon was devoted to the selling of hogs, of which the largest consignment was Poland-Chinas. After the sale of the three breeds of hogs, the auctioneers offered the cattle, in which the Shorthorns predominated. This sale was followed by the offering of Percherons and other draft-horses, and then by the teams and roadster classes.

The Kansas Farmer desires to commend most heartily the efforts that have been put forth by these breeders, and to say that it is our belief that the sale they have held has resulted in excellent missionary work which will pay them in dollars and cents in the future, although the returns from this sale were not so good as hoped for. They will remember our State motto and continue in business.

The receipts from the sale amounted to \$5,503.60, of which \$431 was for hogs; \$1,194.60 for cattle; and \$3,875 for horses. While the prices realized at this sale

High-Priced Shorthorns.

High-Priced Shorthorns.

One of the most important deals in Shorthorn matters that has taken place in Missouri this spring was consummated last week when Harriman Bros., of Pilot Grove, Mo., bought from the celebrated Tebo Lawn Herd at Clinton, Mo., four splendid Scotch cows at prices ranging from \$400 to \$700 each.

It is a well-known fact among breeders that these gentlemen started out two years ago to get together a select herd of Scotch cattle that would be the equal of any herd in the country and this is not the first time, by any means, that they have been known to pay long prices for females that were good enough to come up to their high standard.

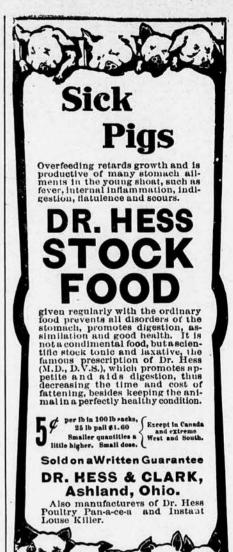
It will be remembered that they bought ten head of cows last year from Capt. C. E. Leonard, bred to the champion bull, Lavender Viscount, and they have for several years been breeding a number of their best Scotch cows to him so that the foundation of the Mt. Vernon Park herd has a strong infusion of Ravenswood blood.

It will also be remembered that they paid \$850 last fall for two Scotch cows

It will also be remembered that they blood.

It will also be remembered that they paid \$850 last fall for two Scotch cows from the Harned herd. One of these cows is Imp. Lady Star, said to be one of the very best Shorthorn cows to be found anywhere. She has a magnificent heifer calf by Mr. Harned's good Victoria bull, Modern Marshall, and is bred again to Lavender Viscount.

The Casey cows, just bought, are a grand lot of young cows, all reds, and all





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PREVENTS AND CURES PARASITIC AND SKIN DISEASES.

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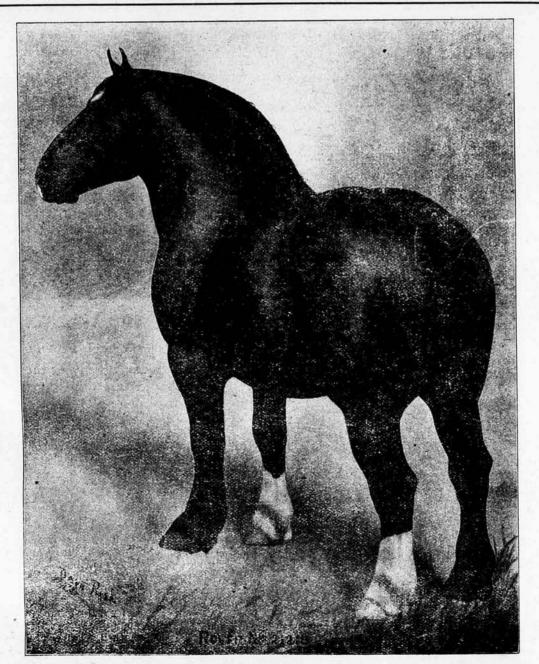
PINK EYE CURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

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

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Neville Blk., Omaha, Neb.



Percheron stallion sired by Turc 5639 (10032). Bred and owned by M. M. Coad, Fremont, Neb., and the sire of 50 young stallions now for sale by him.

pure Scotch. One is a Violet by Prince of Tebo Lawn, out of May Violet 2d by Velveteen Prince. Another is a Lavender by Imp. Blythe Victor, out of Sweet Lavender by Imp. Cortez. The third is a Secret by Imp. Cortez. The third is a Secret by Imp. Conqueror, out of Imp. Sylvia, and the last is a Nonpareil by Imp. Collynie, out of Nonpareil of Meadow Lawn by Baron Victoria. This cow has a splendid red bull calf by Choice Goods and is in calf again to him. The others are also in calf to Choice Goods. These good cows will make a splendid acquisition to the Mt. Vernon Park herd, as well as to the already famous Cooper County Shorthorns. Our good friends, the Harriman Bros., are to be congratulated.

lated.

Col. R. L. Harriman, the auctioneer, is a full partner in this firm. He is known to be one of the very best judges of Shorthorns in all the country. It is said of him, that at the cattle-shows at St. Louis and Kansas City last fall, he went through the different classes and picked out the winners in almost every class before the judges got to them. The very fact that he is doing the buying for the Mt. Vernon Park herd, is a sufficient guarantee that every animal that goes into the herd will be a rare specimen of the breed.

McGavock's Annual Spring Show and Sale at Kansas City.

Sale at Kansas City.

This being the first sale of the year, the attendance of breeders was naturally much larger than has been seen at any sale since the fine stock show last year. A valuable addition to the sale was the premiums offered for the animals in the sale. The first prize in class amounted to \$15, and \$50 was offered in both bulls and females. The sale was ably conducted by the following well-known auctioneers: R. E. Edmunson, Kansas City; R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.; James W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo.; Geo. P. Bellows, Mary-ville, Mo. There was a good crowd of buyers present and the general prevailing good prices was indicative of a betterment in the thoroughbred stock business. Taken altogether the sale was a good one, and Mr. McGavock is to be congratulated on its success. The four auctioneers who made this sale are sure to bring success.

SHORTHORNS.

The following breeders had consignments in the sale: D. T. Bronaugh & Sons, Nashua, Mo.; Daniel Donnohue, Appleton City, Mo.; F. M. Gifford, Wakefeld, Kans.; Johnson & Gates, LaPlata, Mo.; H. O. Linhardt, Lohman, Mo.; Sam J. Maddox, Bucklin, Mo.; C. H. McAlister, Carmen, Okla, McClean Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.

ter, Carmen, Okla, McClean Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.

Of the twenty-eight head sold, ten bulls brought \$1,145, making an average of \$114.50. Eighteen females brought \$1,785, making an average of \$99.17. The twenty-eight head brought \$2,930, mak ing a general average of \$104.50.

John Harvey, of Maryville, Mo., paid the top price for Baron's Gloster \$235. F. H. Bass, Augusta, Okla., paid the top for Golden Girl, \$130. The other buyers were:
C. D. Banner, Weston, Mo.; Tebo Land & Cattle Co., Clinton, Mo.; A. W. Tillman, Nashua, Mo.; C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.; J. T. White, Ada, Kans.; H. E. Batchelder, Fredonia, Kans.; J. L. Work, Carmen, Okla.; Wm. Hemm, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo.; Redmond & Hurst, Tipton, Mo.; W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo.; A. G. Miller, Ada, Kans. Harned, V Ada, Kans.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Harned. Vermont, Mo.; A. G. Miller, Ada, Kans.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

The Aberdeen-Angus sale was most ably conducted under the management of W. C. McGavock, Springfield, Ill., a man who probably knows as much about the business as any one man in the country.

There was really only one fault to find with the sale and that was that there were too many animals in the offering, but even taking this into consideration, the averages realized were really more than might have been expected. The attendance was probably larger than at the Shorthorn sale of the previous day. The sale was conducted by the same well-known auctioneers who had charge of the Shorthorn sale the day previous. The entire consignment of C. H. Gardner, the veteran breeder and showman of Blandinsville, Ill., were sold at good prices to Geo. D. Elliott, Midland, Tex., who also bought a goodly number of the rest of the offering. The consignors included: E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.; L. S. Crookshanks, Browning, Mo.; Elm Park Cattle Co., Harris, Mo.; C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill.; Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo.; J. H. Rea & Son, Carrollton Mo.; Marion C. Stone, Milan, Mo.; W. J. Turpin, Carroliton, Mo.; R. Williams, Liberty, Mo.; J. B. Withers, Missouri City, Mo. The top price for the bulls was \$325, paid for Philo 46111, by J. F. Fronk, Worth, Mo., while the top price for cows was \$335, paid by Geo. D. Elliott, Midland, Tex., for Washington Rose 68396. Among the other buyers were: Ben Huber, Belton, Mo.; R. H. Goodbar, Galatin, Mo.; Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo.; J. M. Jones, Everton, Mo.; T. R. Sanders, Memphis, Mo.; Geo. Kitchen, Jr., Gower, Mo.; C. E. Sutton, Russell, Kans.; R. L. Turpin, Carrolton, Mo.; D. R. Turpin, Carrolton, Mo.; T. A. Parker, Kansas City; H. C. Brantley, Princeton, Mo.; J. M. Jones, Everton, Mo.; T. A. Parker, Kansas City; H. C. Brantley, Princeton, Mo.; J. W. Crookshanks, Browning, Mo.; C. H. Butler, Frankfort, Kans.; L. E. Chase, Hiawatha, Kans.; J. B. Frazler, Kansas City; R. H. Clay & Sons, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Geo. Calloway, Lex

The Coffeyville Combination Sale.

The Coffeyville Combination Sale.

On April 27 and 28, at Coffeyville, Kans., there will be held a great combination sale of pure-bred cattle and hogs under the management of H. E. Batchelder, of Fredonia, Kans. The Shorthorn cattle will be consigned by the following well-known breeders: H. M. Hill, Lafontaine; Deming Ranch, Oswego; S. E. Myers, Chanute: A. A. Clark, W. W. Dunham, and H. E. Batchelder, of Fredonia. The Hereford cattle will be consigned by Samuel Drybread, Elk City; Fred Perkins and Deming Ranch, Oswego. The Poland-Chinas will be sold by A. G. Lamb, Eldorado: E. E. Walt, Altoona; A. J. McDowell, Elk City; H. M. Hill, Lafontaine; and Deming Ranch, Oswego.

The Best Breeders In America Use And Endorse Zenoleum.

If there is any one man who needs and must have a reliable remedy for warding off animal disease and preventing its ravages and spread, it is the breeder of pure-blood live stock. He cannot afford to send out a scabby, mangy, lousy or otherwise diseased animal. Many breeders try about everything they have ever heard of, but when they reach Zenoleum they stop. They have found what they sought. Our books show repeated orders from the largest and most famous breeders of cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats and poultry in the United States and Canada. Indeed, not one of these first class breeders will think of attending a show with animals from his herd or his flock without carrying a supply of Zenoleum with him. This faith is born of results. You are just as certain to become its firm convert if you try Zenoleum. There is not any domestic animal that will not be improved in condition by its use. Zenoleum will keep all live stock quarters sweet and clean and free from disease germs, if used as directed. FORTY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES USE AND ENDORSE ZENOLEUM.

Wonderful Zenoleum "Coal Tar Disinfectant and Dip" The Great Promoter of Animal Health.

One gallon of Zenoleum will be sent you, express prepaid for \$1.50 and it will make 100 gallons of reliable disinfectant solution. Try it for the animal troubles and ailments that are worrying your stock: use it as a disinfectant, germicide and insecticide; for lice, mange, scurvy, ringworm, canker, scab; for removal of stomach and intestinal worms; to cure calf cholera, abortion of cattle, chicken cholera, scab in sheep, cattle mange or itch, etc. We are satisfied that if we can induce you to make the trial you will become more than enthusiastic about Zenoleum. In addition to every representation made above, Zenoleum is guaranteed to be non-poisonous—absolutely harmless for internal or external use. Neither injures skin, discolors wool or roughens the hair.

We ask you to take no chances. Read the Zenoleum guarantee. "If Zenoleum is not all we say it is or even what you think it ought to be-you get your money back. No argument. Just Money.

Most all druggists handle Zenoleum—if yours won't supply you, we will. The prices of Zenoleum are: One gallon, \$1.50, express paid; two gallons, \$3.00, express paid; three gallons, \$4.50, express paid; and five gallons, \$6.25, freight paid. Send to us for booklets, "Veterinary Adviser," "Chicken Chat" and "Piggie's Troubles." Free.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 61 Bates Street, Detroit, Michigan.

The cattle consignment will consist of an extra fine lot of young bulls, cows and helfers, selected from some of the good herds of the State. The hogs consigned are boars of serviceable age, brood sows, bred and open gilts. The hogs will be sold on April 27, and will include some Duroc-Jerseys as well. The cattle will be sold on April 28. Coffeyville is on the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, and M. K. & T. Railroads. Catalogues may be had of H. E, Batchelder, Fredonia.

DESCRIPTION ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE P

The French Coach Horse.

The French Coach Horse.

During the Middle Ages, when success in battle depended chiefly upon the prowess of mounted knights, protected by heavy and cumberous armor, the strength of the horse which carried him was of more importance and more highly appreciated than perhaps at any other period in history. So important did the chivalry of France consider their horses that they induced the Government to take an interest in their breeding and development such as has never been taken by any other country. The result has been that the French Coach breed, instead of being the result of haphazard methods, has been developed under the exclusive guidance of the Director General of the National studs. This office is filled by men educated in the same school from generation to generation, who are taught to value the same form, seek for the same qualities, and pursue the same system with the object of obtaining a high degree of perfection and great uniformity. All breeding horses of this breed are specially inspected and licensed by this department of the Government with the results that the type is now fixed to such a degree that the French Coach horse is the most prepotent and impressive of any that has been introduced into this country. They transmit their valuable qualities to their progeny with a surety and definiteness that can not be excelled. On the first page of this issue will be found the picture of a typical French Coach horse which shows the perfection of form attained by this long and thorough system of breeding. The horse is now in the barn of McLaughlin Bros., the owners, at Kansas City. Mo., where he can be seen by visitors at any time. A good horse will do an untold amount of good in any community where he may be located.

The Coad Horses.

The Coad Horses.

Mark M. Coad, Fremont, Neb., the well-known pioneer draft-horse man of Nebraska, has for sale 50 head of Percheron and French Coach stallions and mares from the well-known stud maintained by him at Maple Grove Farm. They annually take a large share of the premiums at the Nebraska State Fair, and were selected to represent this State at the World's Fair where they carried off a big per cent of the ribbons. The stock for sale ranges from yearlings to 4-year-olds in stallions and mares.

We know of no better place in the West to get good young American-bred stallions or mares on more favorable terms than at Maple Grove Farm, as Mr. Coad wishes to retire from business and will sell cheap. Now is the time to get in the draft-horse business for the demand for good farm-horses was never better. Mr. Coad has made good money at the business. It is something more than a year ago that he made a public sale and disposed of a large majority of his stock; but he is now stocked up again from the younger stock retained by him on the farm and some others that were not in condition at the time of the sale. Mr. Coad's early importation was one of the best ever brought to this country as his many sales and show record proves and the stock he now wishes to dispose of is descended from the original importation made nearly a quarter of a century ago. See advertisement and please mention the Kansas Farmer when writing.

Duroc-Jerseys for Sale.

Note the change in the breeder's column of the advertisement of full-blooded Duroc red swine of Chas, Dorr, of Osage City, Kans. He is offering 75 spring pigs ready to wean cheaper than you can get them in Kansas or anywhere else. Without a doubt he has shipped pigs to more States this winter than any breeder of any breed of hogs in Kansas and wherever he shipped his customers were well pleased, for which he thanks all who bought hogs of him, and says he will try and please them better this year in what he is offering for sale. Now is the

1 4 - A

PREVENTS BLACKLEG

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

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

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Branches: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore. New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis.





\$21.00 PRICE EXPLAINED

FOR \$21.00 TO \$23.00 S14.00 to \$17.00,
TOP BUGGIES, similar to one illustrated,
HAVE BEEN WIDELY ADVERTISED,
HOW BUGGIES can be offered at these prices and why we can sell buggies and all other vehicles at much lower prices than any other house is all fully explained in our FOUR BIG FREE VEHIGLE GATALOGUES, Cut this ad. out and send to us and you will receive by return mail, Free, Pestpaid, FOUR BIG VEHICLE CATALOGUES, Out will receive by return mail, Free, Pestpaid, FOUR BIG VEHICLE CATALOGUES, Carlages, Light and Heavy Wagons, Vehicles of all kinds, also everything in Harness, Saddles and Saddlery, all shown in large mandsome half-tone

WITH THE FOUR FREE CATA-LOGUES you will receive the most astonishing LOGUES Buggy Offer eyer heard of, a now and

buggles at \$21.00 to \$33.00 and why we can sell at much lower prices than all others will be fully explained. We will explain why we ship so as to make freight charges amount to next to nothing. We will explain why we are the only makers or dealers in the world that can ship buggles the day we receive your order. Our Free Trial Offer, Our Pay After Received Terms, Our Binding Guarantee are all explained when we send you the FOUR FREE CATALOGUES. HAVE YOU ANY USE FOR A BUGGY? If you have, don't fail to cut this ad, outsteday and mail to us. and get the Four Big Free Catalogues, the most liberal offer, the very latest SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO proposition, everything explained, all free for the asking. Write today. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., ILLINOIS

time to write for prices because the express won't be very much on pigs and also you can feed them to suit yourself, and when fall comes you don't have to take what is left as it sometimes is. He has pigs with nice head and ears, well-built, good color, dark red, out of Honesty, a 700-pound boar in thin flesh but an extra good one. Some are out of Ohio Chief Jr., the breeding of which is so well known to every breeder; some are out of Royal Rob, he out of Chief Perfection and out of Van's Perfection and the sows these pigs are out of are equally as well bred as the herd-boars. He always gets what is good. Write to Mr. Dorr and also write to some other breeders and compare letters and send for the pigs that suit you best. I am in the business to stay and don't hold a closing-out sale every year, and then start over new, as some breeders do. I will please every-body that buys of me. Write to-day and get something good and cheap. Write to Chas. Dorr, Route 6, Osage City, Kans., and mention Kansas Farmer.

E. D. King's Meadow Brook Herd.

E. D. King's Meadow Brook Herd.

It was m' privilege, a few weeks ago, to visit the "Meadow Brook" Herd of pure-bred Berkshire swine, belonging to Mr. E. D. King, of Burlington, Kans. The herd is one of the few standard herds of the State, and Mr. King may well be proud of the reputation his stock has made for him as a breeder. There are numerous so-called breeders of pure-bred Berkshires in the State, but in the majority of cases, they breed, seemingly, with the idea that all that is essential for a good herd is that the individuals composing it shall have some sort of a pedigree, and be registered as pure-bred. Mr. King's idea is entirely different from this. He prefers, he says, to pay \$500 for an animal worth that money than to pay \$100 or \$200 for an animal richly worth that amount; and the quality of his stock proves that he has bred with this idea in view. He takes great pains in the selection and mating of his breeding stuff, and has introduced into his herd some of the best blood obtainable, not only in Kansas, but from the best herds of other States and Canada as well.

While Mr. King pays careful attention to pedigree, his herd does not consist of pedigrees only, but contains some individuals that are exceptionally fine, while (Continued on page 428.)

(Continued on page 428.)





carry the banner or yields of wheat and other grains for 1904. This is the era of \$1.00 wheat.

70,000 FARMERS receive \$55,000,000 as a result of their Wheat Urop alone, or an average of \$800 for each farmer. The returns from Oats, Barley and other grains, as well as cattle and horses, add consider ably to this. Secure a

Free Homestead

at once, or purchase from some reliable dealer while lands are selling at present low prices. Apply for information to Superinten-dent of Immigration, Ottawa, Oan., or to Authorized Can. Gov. Agent:

J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo. Mention this paper.

\$000000000000000000000000000 The Houng Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

A Sweet Young Face.

Along the noisy city ways
And in this rattling city car,
On this the dreariest of days,
Perplexed with business fret and jar.

When suddenly a young sweet face Looked on my petulance and pain And lent it something of its grace And charmed it into peace again.

The day was just as bleak without, My neighbors just as cold within, And truth was just as full as doubt, The world was just as full of sin.

But in the light of that young smile The world grew pure, the heart grew And sunshine gleamed a little while Across the darkness of the storm.

I did not care to seek her name, I only said, "God bless thy life, Thy sweet young face be still the same, Or happy maid or happy wife." Phillips Brooks.

In Puritan New England.

In connection with the poem celebrating the New England of some fifty years ago, published in the Kansas FARMER of April 13, the following concerning the same place a century later, is very interesting. It is from an article by Edward Eggleston, in the Bay View Magazine.

The first printing press on the American continent began its work in 1639 in Cambridge; the first newspaper was issued in Boston after the overthrow of Andros in 1690; and almanacs, the forerunners of the modern magazine, were published from the outset. Medicine and the physical sciences received no special encouragement at first, though Winthrop, of Connecticut, was a fellow the Royal Society. Poetry was attempted by the clergy, though with indifferent success; but history and philosophy as well as politics were dealt with in a way that challenges admiration. It is enough to mention the works of Samuel Willard, of Increase and Cotton Mather, of Jeremiah Dummer and Jonathan Mayhew. But far above all these towers the name of Jonathan Edwards, the greatest thinker that America has

ever produced. The farmers, who made up the great body of the population, continued, as they had done in England, to raise the articles necessary for their own immediate support. They raised wheat, rye, and Indian corn, garden vegetables, cows, pigs, and poultry; and this kind of agriculture was not favorable to the employment of slave labor or to the production of very large crops. The soil and climate of New England, indeed, did not admit of any other kind of agriculture than this. Moreover, the Puritan theory of life made it absolutely necessary that the people should meet together every Sunday for religious worship; and this necessity cooperated in keeping them from getting very widely scattered. Accordingly one of the most prominent features of New England life from the very outset had been its concentration. In New England the cultivated spot in the midst of the wilderness was a village, with its church, town-house. schoolhouse, inn, blacksmith shop, and variety store in the center, surround-ed by from fifty to a hundred neat and fortable farm-houses, each one the dwelling of an independent landed proprietor. It is obvious at once that this compactness of life must have been highly favorable both to the education of the people and to their general social and political progress. All New England, so far as it was then settled at all, was dotted over with these little towns, sometimes perched on bleak hilltops with the outline of the white church spire gleaming against the sky, sometimes cozily nestled in beautiful valleys. When a village was felt to have become too populous, a portion of the inhabitants-perhaps twenty or thirty families-would move away in a body, and lay out and build another village, with a new meetinghouse and a new schoolhouse. From this method of settling the country followed the necessity of making good roads. In

Massachusetts and Connecticut the roads were more numerous and in better condition than in any of the other colonies, though until after the middle of the eighteenth century there were few wheeled vehicles drawn by horses, except in the neighborhood of the large towns. In the interior of the country there were the ox cart for summer and the ox sled for winter, while men, women, and children all rode about on horseback.

As the New England villages increased in population, they did not wholly throw off their rural character, but developed into pleasant towns, with wide and shady streets running between handsome villa-houses with flower gardens or well-kept lawns. Such cities as New Haven and Portland, both famous for their beauty, have succeeded in preserving something of this appearance to the present day. These houses were usually built of wood, but with timbers so stout and hard as to endure almost like stone. In the coast towns of Massachusetts especially they were often very spacious and elegant, with broad staircases and twisted oak balusters, with carved chimney-pieces, on which was wrought the coat of arms of the family, and with the principal rooms wainscoted in panels and hung with tapestry. There were no cottages of one or two rooms such as are found in English villages; the poorer houses had four or five rooms on the ground floor, with an attic overhead; the better houses had a second story with chambers. The style of dress was rude, and the manner of living was plain and frugal. Dishes were of wood or pewter, though most families possessed a service of china and a few pieces of silver plate, which were treasured as heirlooms, and only used on occasion of a wedding or a funeral. But in the coast towns, and especially in Boston, the dress and the general style of living were the same as among country gentlemen or prosperous merchants in England.

In this New England society the children of rich and poor alike were brought up to work and support themselves, and no sort of stigma was attached to useful labor of any kind. But distinctions of birth were clearly reconized, and with absolute political equality there was an aristocracy of personal consideration, the traces of which have not even yet been obliterated. The possession of land carried with it no title to distinction or power in a community where every one was a landed proprietor. Yet good birth, high intellectual power, or distinguished services to the State formed the basis of an aristocracy which was not the less influential and respected because it was not labeled with grand titles. Every village had its "squire," who was very likely to serve year after year in some local magistracy, and to serve with honor. Only men and women of artistocratic birth were addressed as "Mr." and "Mrs." For other people, including the majority of the farmers and tradesmen, the style of address was simply the Christian name, or else "Goodwife Smith," or "Neighbor Brown." Seats were graded according to rank in the churches. and the same distinctions were preserved in the catalogues of students at Yale and Harvard until just before the Revolution, when the alphabetical arrangement was first adopted.

The Boy Who Learned Not to Meddle.

"The boy was a slave to the fear of doing anything the wrong way," said a workshop teacher in one of the city schools. "He showed that in so many ways that I classed him among the people who, in their childhood, want mamma to take them to school. the people who hesitate to think for themselves, because they know the thinking will be done for them.

"His dependence upon specific directions was a serious handicap to him in the workshop, and his helplessness when any work prevented me from answering his questions prompted me to plan a cure for this defect in his character. I tried to shame him into self help, but he preferred my jibes to becoming his own master.

PAINFUL PERIODS

Suggestions How to Find Relief from Such Suffering.



While no woman is entirely free from eriodical suffering, it does not seem to the plan of nature that women hould suffer so severely. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's itality. If it is painful or irregular omething is wrong which should be tright or it will lead to a serious deangement of the whole female organ.

Vegetable Compound sooner; for I have tried so many remedies without help.

"I dreaded the approach of my menstrual period every month, as it meant so much pain and suffering for me, but after I had used the Compound two months I became regular and natural and am now perfectly well and free from pain atmy monthly periods. I am very grateful for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as done for me."

Such testimony should be accented. eriodical suffering, it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful or irregular something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to a serious derangement of the whole female organ-

More than fifty thousand women have testified in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham that Lydia E. Pinkham's egetable Compound overcomes pain-

ful and irregular menstruation.

It provides a safe and sure way of escape from distressing and dangerous weaknesses and diseases. The two following letters tell so con-

vincingly what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will do for women, they cannot fail to bring hope to thousands of sufferers.

Miss Nellie Holmes of 540 N. Davision Street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

sion Street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Your medicine is indeed an ideal medicine for women. I suffered misery for years with painful periods, headaches, and bearing-down pains. I consulted two different physicians but failed to get any relief. A friend from the East advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and no longer suffer as I did before. My periods are natural; every ache and pain is gone, and my general health is much improved. I advise all women who suffer to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. Tillie Hart. of Larimore, N. D.

Mrs. Tillie Hart, of Larimore, N. D.,

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound rests upon the well-earned gratitude of American women.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstrua-tion, leucorrhea, displacement or ul-ceration of the womb, that bearingdown feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating, (or flatu-lency), general debility, indigestion and lency), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I might have have been spared many months of suffering and pain had I only known of the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

"One day, after he had put my patience to a particularly severe test, I called him to my office and asked him why he was so loath to develop his own judgment.

"'Well,' said he, "it is this way. When I was much younger than now no one could tell me anything. I was eternally finding out for myself.

"'My father owned a stone quarry, and I had often followed him to see the men drill and blast the blocks of stone. The whole thing was a deep mystery to me.

"'One day at noon, while the men were eating lunch, I took it upon myself to solve the mystery. Unseen, I went to one of the holes, pulled out what the men had put in, and began to test it with my little hammer.

"'When I woke a few days later I found myself in my bed, much bandaged and in charge of a nurse. I now prefer too much caution, in experimental work, to extreme curiosity.' "-N. Y. Sun.

How to Find a Person's Age.

Tell a friend that you can reveal to him his age through a system of simple computation with figures; not only his age, but the month of his birth. If he doubts you or is willing to have the fact demonstrated, have him take pencil and paper and do as you tell him, being careful not to see his figures.

When he is ready have him put down the number of the month of his

birth. Multiply that by 2. To the product add 5. Multiply this sum by 50. Add his age to this product. To the sum add 115. Then subtract 365 from the result.

Here you ask him what is his answer. When he has given it to you you have the key to his age.

For example: Supposing he is 48 years of age and was born in April. April is the fourth month; 4 times 2 equals 8; 8 plus 5 equals 13; 13 times 50 equals 650: 650 plus 48 (his age) equals 698; plus 115 equals 813 minus 365 equals 448 or 4-48. Then announce that he was born in April, 1854.

This never fails if correctly formed.

It is a curious thing which every one does not know that you can not destroy the integrity of the figure 9 by multiplication.

To make plain: 9 times 9 equals 81. Add 8 and 1 (the product) and you have 9. Take any other number, say 123. 123 times 9 equals 1107. Add the figures of the product again and they equal 9. Again, 9 times 33 equals 297, which added gives us two 9s by adding 7 and 2, or the three figures added equals 18, or 2 times 9.

Elephants always sleep standing up when in captivity, although they lie down when they sleep in the jungle. The reason given for this is that the big brutes never learn to trust their keepers enough to put themselves wholly at their mercy.

For the Little Ones &

Toyland.

And how do you get to Toyland?
To all little people the joyland?
And go on tiptoes,
Just follow your nose
It's only a minute to Toyland.

And ho! but it's gay in Toyland, This bright, merry girl-and-boy-land, And wooly dogs white That never will bite, You'll meet on the highways in Toyland.

Society's fine in Toyland, The dollies all think it a joyland, And folks in the ark Stay out after dark, And tin soldiers regulate Toyland.

There's fun all the year in Toyland,
To sorrow 'twas ever a coyland;
And steamers are run
And steam cars for fun,
They're wound up with keys down in
Toyland.

Bold jumping jacks thrive in Toyland; Fine castles adorn this joyland; And bright are the dreams And sunny the beams That gladden the faces in Toyland.

How long do you live in Toyland?
This bright, merry girl-and-boy-land?
A few days, at best,
We stay as a guest,
Then good-by, forever, to Toyland!

Fun of Esquimau Children.

-Eugene Field.

Most Northern of all Uncle Sam's children are the Esquimaux who live around Point Barrow, which juts out into the Polar Sea beyond the Artic circle. There it is night all winter long and day all summer long.

So far from becoming gloomy because of their dreary surroundings and their long nights, the Point Barrow children are particularly bright and lively and full of mischief and play. One of their pastimes in winter is to dance to the Northern Lights.

They are warmly clothed in garments made of the skin of the Northern deer or the Arctic fox. There is an upper garment something like a sweater with a hood to it, skin trousers and deerskin boots coming to the

They wear deerskin mittens, and when they sing their song to the Aurora Borealis and dance with it, they frequently attach the tail of a blue or white fox to their belt behind.

Each dancer clenches the fist, and bending the elbows strikes them against the sides of the body, keeping time to a song and stamping vigorously with the right foot while springing up and down with the left knee. The song has a large number of stanzas and begins "Kioya ke, kioya ke," which means "hail to the Northern Lights."

When the aurora is bright and in an especially dancing mood the children will often keep up the song and dance for hours at a time.

In winter the Point Barrow children have a snowball game which they play with their feet. They wet some snow and make a ball about as big as two fists. The cold is so intense that the ball immediately becomes solid ice.

Then the player balances the ball on the toe of one foot and with a kick and a jump throws it to the other foot, which catches it and throws it back. Some of the players are so expert that they will keep this up for a number of strokes without letting the ball fall to

The children of this tip-end of Uncle Sam's land also amuse themselves in winter by sliding down the steep banks of frozen snow which form under the cliffs along the shores of the frozen sea. They use no sleds or toboggans, not even boards, in this sport, but slide down the steep declivities on their knees.

Kneeling down and sitting well back, with their hands grasping their ankles, they go shooting along down great steep hills of snow, laughing and shouting, and now and then losing their balance and getting a tumble which sends them rolling in a heap to the foot of the snow hill.

Both boys and girls at Point Barrow are fond of playing football, but they seem to have no order or system. They simply get an old mitten or old boot, and stuff it with bits of waste deerskin or rags, and then kick it about with merry shouts and in great confusion.

The children are very fond of danc-

ing, and if they can get hold of an old tin can which some whaler has left they are happy. Beating the tin can for a drum, they improvise dances for themselves and invent songs to accompany them.

The little Esquimaux of Point Barrow have a most mischievous little instrument which they call a "mitigligaun." It is to the Esquimaux boy what the bean snapper is to the white

It is made of a piece of stiff whalebone about five inches long and half an inch wide. It is narrowed off and bent up for about an inch at one end.

On the upper side of this bent-up end is a little hollow large enough to hold a small pebble, and the other end is cut into sharp teeth. This is purely an dinstrument of mischief, and many a little Esquimau boy is compelled to retire with his mother into one of their snow huts for a painful interview because of the reckless manner in which he uses his pebble snap-

The children who frolic by the shores of the frozen sea and dance with the Northern Lights even have mechanical toys among their playthings. One is a wooden doll representing a man dressed in skins.

He holds a drum in one hand and a stick in the other. The arms are made of whalebone, and by pressing them together at the shoulders the figure can be made to move as if beating the

Then they have little toy kaiaks, or canoes, in which are seated dolls with paddles in their hands. By pulling a string the doll is made to move its head from side to side and make a motion as if paddling.

The girls are fond of playing cat's cradle. Two little girls will sit in one of the underground houses, or in one of the huts made of frozen snow, and, by the light of a stone lamp, fed by seal oil, will play at this game for hours, making all sorts of complicated figures with the string.

The favorite figure, and a difficult one, is the representation of a reindeer which, by moving the fingers, is made to run down hill from one hand to the other.

Lieutenant Ray, who was in charge of the Government Station at Point Barrow, says that the children are so polite that they would take pains to mispronounce native words in the same way as he did so as not to hurt his feelings by appearing to correct him bluntly.—N. Y. Sun.

It Was Embarrassing.

President Eliot of Harvard said the other day:

"The last time I was abroad I met at a tea in London a well-known writer of children's books.

"He was a quiet, modest gentleman. The lionizing he underwent at the tea did not puff him up, and neither did the dreadful disaster that happened later particularly unman him.

"He was nearly ready to go, when his hostess brought up to him her little daughter, a child of seven or eight years. She was a pretty child, and as soon as she had been presented she said in a loud, clear voice:

"'I think you are a very wonderful

"The author smiled.

"'Why do you say that, my dear?' he asked

said the little girl Recause 'mamma told me to.' "

One-Way Rates.

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Lost Youth.

Sing me a song of a lad that is gone: Say, could that lad be I? Merry of soul he sailed on a day, Over the sea to Skye.

Mull was astern, Egg on the port, Rum on the starboard bow; Glory of youth glowed in his soul: Where is that glory now?

Sing me a song of a lad that is gone: Say, could that lad be I? Merry of soul he sailed on a day, Over the sea to Skye.

Give me again all that was there, Give me the sun that shone! Give me the eyes, give me the soul, Give me that lad that's gone!

Sing me a song of a lad that is gone: Say, could that lad be I? Merry of soul he sailed on a day, Over the sea to Skye.

Billows and breeze, islands and seas, Mountains of rain and sun, All that was good, all that was fair, All that was me is gone. Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Boy and Girl Question—Is There a Difference in Their Treatment?

One of our readers takes exception to the article published some time ago, called "Who Maketh Thee to Differ?" by Mrs. Florence Shaw Kellogg. Our correspondent, Mr. J. R. Law, Amarillo, Texas, says:

I have seen so many articles in papers and heard so much said about the difference in raising boys and girls -that the boys are most seriously neglected and the girls are so highly favored, petted, and humored—that I for one feel it my duty to rise up and defend the boy-side of this question. I never have been able to see any difference to speak of in the raising of boys and girls-at least where the parents are intelligent and love and serve God. I don't see how any true, honest, right-thinking parent can for one moment tolerate the false and inconsistent idea that it is their duty to pet, humor, and indulge the girl and give her the best education, the best room, and the best of everything and just put the dear boys off with anything. It is true, one will see so-called homes where the boys as well as the girls are turned loose, as it were, to have their own will and to pursue their own way of pleasure and enjoyment; but this kind of a place I do not call home.

I also differ with Mrs. Kellogg when she says that a girl who is petted and raised to have her own way and to have every whim and notion satisfied grows up to be a blessing to her parents and develops into a good and useful woman, leaving her own home to be the loved and crowned queen of another. But, alas! A girl raised in this way too often is a curse to her parents, brothers and sisters, and finally becomes, perhaps, the wife of some good man who must suffer the rest of his days with a woman whom he calls wife but is a wife only in name, or else he has to sue for a divorce, which I would think would be almost equal to death itself.

Now 'let us get rid of this old idea that the girl is petted. Sometimes, however, I have seen families where boys as well as girls have been permitted to have their own way and of course both turned out badly, which might be expected under such circumstances.

In conclusion, let me say to all true and honest parents, let us show no partiality with our children, and let us raise both boys and girls for the glory and honor of God; then our efforts will not be in vain and our children will rise up to call us blessed.

We are glad to publish the above letter, and invite other discussions of the subjects introduced on this page. It is only by broad and fair-minded discussion that any truth is approached.

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE QUESTION.

There is another side to the boy and girl question which is coming to be much talked of. There is another difference in their lots which can be remedied. It may be true that boys

are sometimes overlooked in the matter of caresses and attention and sympathy, yet it is possible that this very thing is a blessing, teaching them to be self-reliant and resourceful, driving them out of doors and compelling their thoughts to take refuge in other interests than themselves. While the boy is expected to run, and climb trees, and swim, swing a ball-bat or dip an oar, from toddling childhood, his sister is given a doll, and some sewing to do for it, encouraged to stay in the house, and keep her clothes clean and be mama's little lady. While the boy is learning the haunts and habits of birds and bugs and squirrels, studying the wonderful book of out-of-doors, his little sister is perhaps learning to make a bed or tidy up a room. While the boy is growing tanned and hungry, getting innumerable knocks and bumps and having wonderful hairbreadth escapes—and incidentally learning the heights and depths of things, the law of cause and effect, the use of his own limbs and muscles and storing up of energy, his sister is moping about the house learning, it is true, many useful things, but remaining white and pink-delicate, sweet, dainty-but helpless, ignorant of the first facts of life that have been liberally pounded into the boy.

Now, whether the boy suffers from unappreciation or not, this is certainly true, that in general instruction in the art of living, he fares by far the best. If there is an accident of any sort, in which a boy and girl are in equal danger, the girl is the one who suffers every time. She is the one who must be looked out for. She is like a china doll, that can not take care of itself, and in any chance slip or fall is broken to pieces. This is humiliating; for it is not destiny, nor any divine ordering of things. It is simply the stupidity of parents. It is not to be expected, nor, perhaps, desired, that a girl shall be as strong as a boy, that her muscles should stand out in great balls, nor that she should he able to do heavy, rough work. But she should be able to know herself mistress of her own muscles and sinews. She should be able, if not to avert a catastrophe, to at least avoid it, or receive it gallantly. She has a right to vitality and vigor, to that abounding, living joy which comes from no other cause but exuberant good health.

Happily, thought has been given to the matter, of late years, and girls are encouraged to live more out of doors, to dress more simply and, in short, to appropriate some of the privileges which they had never cared for before. The girl, from childhood to womanhood ought to live the life of health and wholesomeness, and store up energy and strength and resourcefulness and knowledge at first hand. All these things she will need in the later years for the duties and responsibilities, the storm and stress that will come to her as surely as they will to her brother.

A Problem in Labormatics. CLYDE C. ADAMS.

[Any man who has tried to hire help and is familiar with the exactions of the class who are "hunting a job" will appreciate the humor of the following.]

Once upon a time a hobo started out to hunt a job. His freight train got out of order as it was passing from one town to another about twelve miles out, and stopped; and the train crew advised him to do so. He took his rusty coat jauntily over his left arm, and, with his hat in his right hand, he went forth through the country lanes to hunt a job.

The first house that he came to was occupied. He looked warily up at the sun and as it was not near meal-time according to that, and he thought there might be a dog, the hobo did not stop to hunt a job at this first house.

But the second farm-house that he came to had a wind-mill. Now, the hobo was a thirsty soul albeit his drink was not exactly water. Yet a gen-





tleman should be always equal to any emergency, he thought; and it seemed to-day as if his thirst could not well afford to hold itself up as a respecter of fluids. That is why he went into the yard of the second house, not forgetting to keep his eye open for a dog; but he did forget that he was out to hunt a job.

It was a nice day in Kansas. The gentle breezes roved wildly over the waving grass, and whistled over the house-top, and whirled the weathervane on the big red barn. Out in the fields it looked as though the yellow grain might soon be ready to cut. Which is the reason the hobo suddenly bethought himself, after he had drank some water, that he was out to hunt a job.

The farmer met the hobo in the lane that led away from the house. The hobo was a very courteous gentleman, and the farmer need not have been a bit embarassed by this chance meeting. He was not. He wanted to know if the other had come to hunt

"I have come to hunt a job," replied the hobo, gazing straight into the farmer's eye in order to show how honest and frank he was, "I have come to hunt a job if there is enough in it." "There is \$2 a day in it," said the

farmer. "Now," said the hobo, "we will just sit down and talk this over."

"I haven't much time," said the farmer, "but we will, as you say, sit down and talk this over."

The farmer had left his team standing unhitched by the open gate, and his wife was watching him from the back porch; but he needed a man badly, so he let this outweigh all other considerations. He sat down in the lane with the man who had come to hunt a job.

"To begin with," said the man, "each day has twenty-four hours."

"But we only work ten hours," said the farmer.

"Which leaves us fourteen," continued the hobo, "and I am to understand that I get my meals with you?"

"I give you six meals a day," said the farmer, generously.

"Exactly. Those six meals a day must come in pretty handy. At the noon meal, we rest two hours, do we

The farmer frowned.

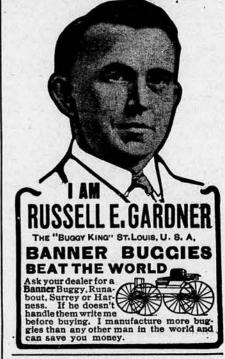
"W-why, yes," said he, "but have you never worked on a farm before.

"I have not," answered the hobo, suddenly realizing that he was supposed to be hunting a job. "And, perhaps, as I have not, I-"

'Oh, that's all right!" the farmer interrupted quickly. "It is not very hard. As you say, we rest two hours at the noon meal."

"Ah," mused the other, "two hours at each meal: did you say two hours at each meal?"

"You are joking," said the farmer. "Of course not. We will say that you rest a half-hour after breakfast, fifteen minutes at each of the extra meals, two full hours at noon, andand," continued he, well pleased with himself, "ten hours between supper and breakfast!"



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"Now, that's more businesslike," said the man who hailed from a hundred different cities, and still had the mark of Mammon written upon his eager countenance. "And you do not hurry a man from his meals?"

"You have that much time," said the farmer. "No one has ever accused me of hurrying my help away from their

meals before their time."

"That is right," said the hobo. "Thus I will have thirteen hours and fifteen minutes out of a total of twenty-four hours in which to consume my dinner, supper, breakfast, and the three special spreads."

"Did I say that?" exclaimed the farmer, suddenly becoming bewildered. "Did I say you could eat thirteen hours

a day?"

"I believe you did," said the hobo. "At least we will take it that way. Even then I have left only eleven hours and twenty-five minutes in which to sleep."

"To sleep!" cried the amazed farmer. "If I give you all this time to eat and to sleep, what do I do about your work?"

'Why," answered the hobo, sweetly, "I understood that you were to pay me \$2.00 a day for that besides."

'Indeed," said the farmer, rising to his feet, followed by the hobo, "if you eat, you've got to work!'

Which, if I work ten hours, leaves me only one hour and twenty-five minutes out of the twenty-four hours to sleep. Man alive! no one could stand that. I guess that I will have to hunt a job somewhere else. Good-day!"

The farmer walked sorrowfully back up the lane towards the house. The bottom seemed to have dropped out of everything.

Then suddenly a ray of light pierced through his mental gloom. He turned and hailed the retreating hobo.

"Say, fellow!" he bawled. might do your sleeping a little at each meal time, between supper and breakfast, mostly."

"And cheat myself out of that much grub? Say, farmer, what d'ye take me for? I guess not!"

And the man who came out to hunt a job went whistling away up the lane. It never occurred to him, until he got too far away to go back, that he might have "bummed" the old man for a meal just as well as not.

But the farmer went back to his work, and in his heart of hearts, one more grievance was laid up, ready to be taken out on the first well-meaning fellow who came along to hire out to him, and was not cute enough to beat him at his own game.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON. Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Second Quarter, Lesson IV. John 12:12-28. April 23, 1905.

The Entry of Jesus into Jerusalem.

Jesus left the white-embowered villa on the east slope of Olivet, on the morning of a day corresponding to our Sunday. He joined Himself, in a conspicuous manner, to the pilgrim caravan on its way to the festivities of the Passover week. He was enthusiastically welcomed. These Galilean travelers had a local pride in the wonder-working Prophet of Nazareth. They felt it an honor to be His escort to Jerusalem. They took their way over the southern shoulder of the figand olive-crowned mount.

Jesus commissioned two of the apostles to hasten on, and bring the beast on which He should ride. It would not be necessary for them to catch it in the field. They would find it tethered by the roadside, as if put there for His service. Mention of His name and need would be all that was necessary to obtain the loan of it. This comparatively insignificant incident, the demand for the beast, hastily reported from mouth to mouth along the crowded thoroughfare, would serve notice of Jesus' approach. Up from a thousand pilgrims' booths, on the slopes of Olivet, the public garden of Jerusalem and the camping-place of those whom the city could not hold, came an eager throng; out from the city gate came pouring another the city gate came pouring another ever-augmenting multitude of those who were only waiting the signal of Jesus' approach.

He was mounted now, and so in plain view of the largest possible number. He rode a beast considered appropriate for a sacred function-one never ridden before. As only an ox that had never worn the yoke was esteemed fit for the altar, so this foal that had never been saddled was meet for the Master's use.

Such a transport of admiring loyalty seized that mighty throng as made all former ebullitions seem faint in comparison. The palm-trees were stripped to provide the emblems of victory. Ten thousand cloaks were proffered to carpet the highway with. A litter-a mattress-of twigs and green grass was formed, so that the King's beast might tread softly beneath Him.

And now the multitude, with that skill at improvisation which is a characteristic of the East, bursts forth in a noble psalm of welcome, the rear guard responding antiphonally to the advance.

From an angle in the road a glimpse of Zion is obtained—her palaces fair, her battlements strong. The sight is signal for a salvo of joy and praise. David's city is called-upon to welcome David's Son. But this first view is only a foregleam of the splendor that awaits the unobstructed vision from the crest, as under the very feet of the pilgrims the whole glorious scene is unrolled. The great white heart of it is the temple, with its ample courts rising in terraces; its snowy colonnades; its sanctuary, a mound of snow and fire.

At this goodly sight such a shout is raised as penetrates to even the starchamber of the sanhedrin, and keys to its highest pitch the murderous jealousy of the rulers of Israel as they say "Perceive to one another, bitterly: ye how ye prevail nothing? Behold the world is gone after Him."

How different Jesus' emotions The crowd looked, and shouted joyfully. Jesus looked, and wept aloud. His human and patriotic heart is deeply stirred as, with prophet's eye, He sees the awful fate impending over that city which, spite of her loveliness, knows not the things that belong to her peace.

Some forward Pharisee, with ominous glance at the Tower Antonia, exhorts Jesus to suppress this demonstration. But Jesus puts the seal, of His approval upon this festal spectacle in the declaration that the very rocks would find tongues to welcome Him, if the people did not.

So the Messenger of Malachi came suddenly to the temple. But a venal hierarchy could not abide the day of His coming. He calmly looked about as the Divine proprietor of all. But His presence was like the refiner's fire and fuller's soap to the dross and filth of the ecclesiastical establishment.

It was night, and Jesus returned to Bethany.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The triumphal entry was not a mere passing incident—an accident of Jesus' approach. It was a very large event.

Jesus deliberately planned His entry-designed to make it as effective as possible. He was not captured by the multitude; He captured it, and used it for His purpose. The orderly precision of all His movements indicates this. "The royal entry was an integral part of the history of Christ oughly consistent without it."

He openly came unto His own. The issue was pressed. They must accept or reject. The test was not made in any dark corner, either. Nothing could have been more conspicuous.

A triumphal entry, true! But how many points of contrast it presents to all other "triumphs" with which the world is familiar! The meekness of the Victor; the lowliness of His equipage; the absence of captives and spoils—a triumph accorded, not by the chief of Church or State, but by the common people! Yet, in comparison to it, even Pompey's famed triumph pales. No similar spectacle was ever fraught with such significance for the race.

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Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County
(1903).

(1908).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
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Prentis Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903). County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russel, Kans.

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

KANSAS HISTORY PROGRAM.

Hurrah for Kansas.

Roll-Call-Why I am proud of Kansas.

I. Her glorious past.

II. Present prosperity. III.What of the morrow?

IV. State loyalty.

This, the last of the Kansas history programs, should be made somewhat of a resumé of what has been learned and spoken during the year's meetings. The first paper, especially, will recall the brightest spots in the history.

Kansas has come out of her hard period of struggling beginnings, into an era of prosperity and advancement. She is now turning her attention toward the beauties, the embellishments of life. A very helpful and encouraging, as well as instructive paper will constitute the second number.

What of the future? All thoughtful and patriotic men and women are looking into the future with hope, and the steady purpose to make it bright. Yet many obstacles will meet our State's advancement. What these are and what is our mission as a State, are very interesting questions to consider.

Just what is State loyalty? It is certainly akin to patriotism, that heroic virtue without which any man is unworthy the respect of his fellow citizens. But just what are the limits of State loyalty? Where does duty to State end and duty to country begin? There are many things to be said on this most interesting subject. It is to be hoped that this will be one of the best meetings of the year.

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by no means the easiest-of the housewife's duties is the preparing of the winter stores for the coming year. When one is toiling in the heat over a boiling kettle of jam or marmelade it is very pleasant to think how much enjoyment will come to the family from it.

The first paper should be taken by one who is famous for her pickles. (Is there not always one such in every community?) The second should be told by another equally skilled in the making of preserves, jells, etc. The third subject is a very practical one and should be very helpful. It should consider the details, as, What are the best kinds of cans? How can they be more easily filled and more safely sealed, etc?

Very few people are successful in canning vegetables. They seem much more liable to spoil than fruits. The woman who has succeeded in this, and is willing to tell about it, will be eagerly listened to.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION AND

(Continued from page 411.)

as being too socialistic; so that it is considered safe to disregard the farmers' occasional demands for lower freight rates in the assurance that he, unlike people whose positions in life tend to union of action, will never assist in presenting the alternative, "State regulation or State ownership."

But the farmer has the opinion that the cost of transportation and exchange is too great; that trusts and combinations in manufacturing and in merchandising are demanding and receiving undue compensations for the services they render. The farmer has an opinion of long standing that by reason of its power to control rates of transportation, the railroad has charged too much for transporting the things he sells and the things he buys. Though assertions to the contrary are gravely made, the farmer knows that all excesses in any of the charges laid upon products in their transfer from the producer to the consumer appear either in reduction of remuneration left to the producer or in advance in price paid by the consumer, and that the aggregate of many small excesses easily amounts to a formidable charge. He realizes that this excessive charge is, in part at least, subtracted from the good he ought to enjoy or from the accumulations he might make, and is appropriated by intermediaries without right. The farmer is willing to pay fair compensations for needed services, but he objects to being held up and made to pay unfair compensations.

The doctrine of socialism that competition is a failure under modern conditions, that legal regulation is not demanded by those having the ear of legislators, or is a long way off if not totally inapplicable and inefficient, has caused a surprising development of the inclination to favor State socialism as a potent remedy for an otherwise apparently hopeless case.

The alacrity with which Kansas turned to the socialists' plan for overcoming the extortions of the twine trust, and the unanimity with which the same plan was adopted against the oil trust, and the endorsement and imitation of this plan by other communities, should be sufficient warning of the early presentation of the alternative of State regulation or State ownership of such public utilities as railroads.

In a State in which individualism is as highly developed as in Kansas, the preference is beyond question for regulation. So in the days of Lincoln, the prevailing sentiment favored restriction of the slave power, but the alternative of restriction was abolition—a doctrine professed by a comparatively small group of fanatics only—but-failing in restriction the judgment of the Nation was quickly turned to abolition, and, despite the bulwarks of the constitution, abolition prevailed. It has been followed by a train of complications not yet ended.

Efficient official regulation of railroad charges will do much to allay the demand for State ownership and is probably the only alternative for a more rapid development of socialist ideas and a more precipitate application of socialist plans than will be good for the country.

A DAIRY SCHOOL ON WHEELS.

The rich agricultural region which is now embraced within the limits of Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska has had several periods in its progress towards affluence. Following the Indians came the period of the range steer which brought wealth to many of its inhabitants. This was succeeded by the period of the wheat farmers many of whom prospered through the cultivation and sale of this crude product. In turn came the period of the beef- and pork-producer who has brought the country to its present degree of prosperity. But in agriculture as in other things the law of evolution holds good and the community must progress else it deteriorates. Far-sighted business men now realize that, with the increasing price of land and the decreasing price of market products, another step in ad-

vance is necessary if the country would progress financially in the future as it has done in the past. They have, therefore, turned their attention to the milch cow as the solution of this problem.

It is a well-known fact that dairying, with the careful methods which necessarily accompany it, has brought prosperity to every country where it has been practiced. Dairying means intensive rather than extensive farming. Dairying is a manufacturing business in which the crude products of the farm are made into the highest priced farm product known. With it careful methods are necessary and all the products of the farm are utilized in making money.

One of its chief advantages lies in the fact that it takes less fertility from the soil than any other known form of agriculture. It has been demonstrated that a ton of wheat which is worth less than \$20 on the market will remove \$7 worth of fertility from the soil on which it grew. While a ton of butter, which sells for about \$600, will only remove 50 cents worth of fertility from the soil.

Instead of selling the crude products of the farm for a few cents per bushel on an uncertain market as does the grain farmer, the dairyman becomes a manufacturer who produces the most

and enthusiastic farmers who were given lectures on "Why You Should Dairy," and "How You Should Dairy," and were then conducted to the exhibit car, where instruction was given as to the meaning of the various exhibits and where dairy literature was distributed for future use. A careful count of the farmers who received the benefits of this special dairy-train showed that, in spite of the continuous downpour of rain which fell during the entire first day out, and the busy season of the year, they numbered approximately four thousand, each of whom has a better idea of the importance as well as of the proper methods of dairying.

In preparing for this trip the railroad company called to its assistance the Blue Valley Creamery Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., which is recognized as the largest exclusive butter manufacurer in the world, and through it secured the assistance of a corps of the ablest and best-known dairy experts and lecturers available. That the railroad company realized the importance of this dairy special was shown by the fact that it was placed in personal charge of the general passenger agent, Mr. S. M. Adsit. The school of instruction was under the direction of Mr. W. W. Marple, of the Blue Valley Creamery Company, who



St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad-Blue Valley Creamery Dairy Special Train.

valuable of farm products for a market that is always steady and where the prices are always good. The grain farmer markets the crude product which has yet to be manufactured before the consumer can use it. The product of the dairy farm is a finished one and ready for immediate consumption. The grain farmer receives an uncertain and variable income. In the good years he makes money. In the bad years, he loses, while in the average years, he may hold his own financially but his accumulations will be small. The dairy farmer, on the other hand, has a constant income which may be increased according to his skill and ability as a dairyman.

Dairying gives constant remunerative employment to the working force of the farm. All can be busy and all make money throughout the year. With the grain farmer long periods of idleness are necessary, with occasional doubling-up of harvests when help is difficult to secure and the consequent loss is heavy. Dairying is the most progressive branch of agriculture and affords the greatest opportunities for skill and brain-work with pay in proportion. There is no branch of agriculture that promises so well for the future and gives absolute assurance of regular employment and large income, as does dairying when practiced by an intelligent dairyman.

It was a keen appreciation of the significance of these facts which lead the far-sighted business men who manage the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway to send out over their road a special dairy school of instruction which was unique in railroad history. This train was equipped with two day coaches for the accommodation of farmers while listening to the lecturers, and a baggage-car filled with a large and interesting collection of exhibits showing analyses of various feeding stuffs, hand-separators and other dairy machinery, dairy supplies of various kinds, balanced rations, model silos, etc. The schedule provided for a stop of forty minutes at each station, and four days were occupied in the trip from St. Joseph, Mo., to Grand Island, Neb. Everywhere the train was met by crowds of interested

is president of the Missouri State Dairy Association, and who was superintendent of dairy exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Among the workers and lecturers of special note on the train may be mentioned Colonel G. W. Waters, of Canton, Mo., who is recognized as the greatest institute worker in the West; Prof. Oscar Erf, at the head of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College and formerly superintendent of dairying at the World's Fair; Hon. D. P. Ashburn, of Gibbon, Neb., who is the pioneer dairyman of that State; Prof. E. W. Curtis, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College and now of Kansas City, Mo.; L. G. Humbarger, James Walker, and W. W. Marple, of the Blue Valley Creamery Company, St. Joseph.

At Sabetha and Hanover, Kans., and Fairfield, Neb., where the train made all-night stops, meetings were held in public halls and the lecturers had the privilege of appearing before large and enthusiastic audiences.

The successful completion of this trip by the first dairy-train on earth, means a vast deal to the rich agricultural region of Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska which came in direct contact with it, as well as to the country at large, which will be more or less affected by it. If the farmers who were present at these several meetings will put into practice the truths which they there learned; if they are even sufficiently interested to make further study of dairy questions; if the tour of this dairy school on wheels should result in a general adoption of the methods necessary to the successful dairyman, then will come the new period in the agricultural history of this region, and with it the added prosperity which is only possible by careful methods on high-priced land. Prosperity will come to all classes, but to the farmer first.

In looking back over the experiences of the trip one can not but think of the beautiful, bountiful country through which the train passed. It needs only a glance to show that the Creator has done His part and done it well; that no finer country lies out of doors; that its first settlers found it abounding in a wealth of soil fertility



which even careless methods have not served to dissipate. The same glance also tells that the farmers who inhabit this region have only the dimmest ideas of its possibilities; that their methods in the past have been extravagant and wasteful; that the returns that they have received for their labor have been small in comparison with what might have been, and that the age of dairying will redevelop this country and bring a degree of prosperity which is now not even dreamed of.

With the milch cow will come an increase in the alfalfa-fields, the conservation of moisture, the careful methods which meet their sure reward in every country. One had only to listen to the burning, earnest words that fell from the lips of the lecturers and to look into the faces of the eager men and women who sat under their instruction, to be assured that the dairy special was doing a missionary work whose value can not be estimated and whose after effects will constantly increase as the years go by.

STOCK-BREEDERS' ANNUAL FOR 1905.

On account of the reasonable anticipations that the Legislature would provide for the publication and distribution of the Stock-Breeders' Annual for 1905, the matter of getting it out has been delayed. The ways and means committee of the Legislature decided to ignore the recommendations of the committee which favored the measure and, consequently the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association will issue it shortly the same as heretofore.

The 1905 Annual will contain the full proceedings of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and the addresses, papers, and stenographic report of the great discussions. It will also contain the Kansas Breeders' Direcory, a classified directory of nearly one thousand Kansas breeders. A copy will be sent free to every member.

Readers of the Kansas Farmer who desire a copy of this up-to-date live-stock manual, may have a copy of the Stock Breeders' Annual for 1905, until the supply is exhausted, by sending ten cents in stamps to defray cost of mailing, to H. A. Heath, Secretary, Topeka, Kans.

KANSAS FARMER DAIRY SPECIAL.

Last week at Salina, was held the annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairymen's Association, one of the most successful in the history of the association. The addresses, papers, and discussions were of unusual interest and excellence and when published will be of great value to those engaged in the dairy industry.

In order to present the matter completely, the Kansas Farmer will, on April 27, get out a special dairy edition, one of the regular series of Twentieth Century Specials originated by the Kansas Farmer.

The Dairy Special will contain the proceedings of the annual meetings of both the Missouri and Kansas Associations for 1905, besides considerable special dairy matter reserved for this edition of which several thousand extra copies have already been ordered. It will be worth preserving for future reference by all who receive it.

We Believe in Good Measure. Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.

Gentlemen:—Your dictionary received. Am more than pleased with it. Don't see how you can afford the best farm paper in Kansas, also the book for the price asked, namely \$2.75.

Vinland, Kans. D. D. TUTTLE.

A REVOLUTION IN MERCHANDIS-

In the development of the merchandising system of the present the mailorder establishment is rapidly increasing in prominence. This fact is called vividly to mind by the accounts given in the Chicago papers of the building of a city within the great city, all for the accommodation of the business of one great mail-order house, that of Sears, Roebuck & Co. This establishment, now under construction by a three-shift force of 500 workmen, will occupy 20 acres. It is promised that over 40 acres of floor space will be ready for occupancy by July 1. Provision is made for later expanding this floor space to a still larger area.

The growth of Sears, Roebuck & Co. is typical of the changing methods of trade. The development of the transportation system of the country has done much to promote the change, but the economy of the mail-order system

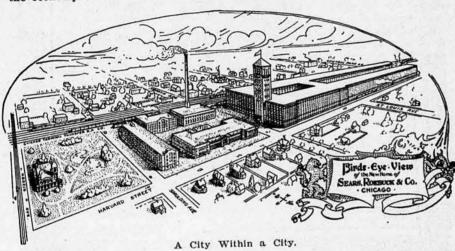
complete system ever devised for the ecenomical handling of merchandise.

The development of this great business marks a stage in the revolution in merchandising.

NO HOG-CHOLERA ANY MORE

The above title is the name given a little booklet, a practical treatise on rational hog-raising, by Albert They-son, Wilsey, Morris County, Kansas, price 25 cents, either English or German edition.

Mr. Theyson is a farmer who has had a successful life experience in hograising, of which he has made a practical success and is firmly of the opinion that there is no necessity for the widespread losses of swine which have obtained so long with the general farmer. He is so firmly convinced of this fact that he has prepared this little booklet so that farmers may be instructed and thereby avoid heavy losses nearly every year. It is com-



has been the chief factor in its evolution. Who that has taken the trouble to observe for a few hours the usual methods of retail shopping but has wondered how large the profits must be to compensate for the time of the salesman who must throw down piles of goods, bring out myriads of buttons and unending trimmings, and unroll hundreds of yards of carpet for the inspection of the shopper who is "just looking.

The mail-order house avoids this expense by dealing with customers who never visit the store. This customer is furnished with a very complete descriptive and illustrated catalogue of tne goods offered; the members of the family are consulted at their own fireside as to the quality and color of goods; the size and shade of buttons; the kind and amount of trimming; the figure and quality of carpet; and, more important, the price that can be afforded. No expensive salesman is waiting while these details are under consideration, and the few cents which the catalogue costs are saved many times over on a sale of moderate amount. Again, all local retail stores are obliged to do something of a credit business. In any credit business there is loss. The mail-order house has the cash in hand with the order and suffers no losses on account of bad accounts. Still another advantage enjoyed by the mail-order house is that of a practically unlimited patronage, at least a patronage limited only by its liberality and skill as an advertiser. This enables the mail-order house to be a very large buyer and to command the the market.

These obvious advantages have enabled the mail-order house to make moderate prices and still realize fair profits. A condition essential to the continued success of the mail-order house is absolute fair-dealing.

To the advantages enumerated, the great establishment under course of erection by Sears, Roebuck & Co. adds the best possible facilities for handling orders and packing and despatching goods. This house will have its own railroad tracks connecting with every road that enters Chicago; every express company will have agents in the establishment; the mail, telegraph, and telephone facilities will be the most complete possible. It is the announced purpose of this house to give to buyers the advantages of the savings affected by the use of the most

mon sense put into practical use, and the farmer who can not get value received out of this little book can blame no one except himself for lack of intelligence or because of shiftlessness. Mr. Theyson is so confident that the practical farmer will agree with his views and advice, that he is willing to refund the price to any purchaser who is not satisfied with it after reading it. This book is gotten out for the beneand use of hog-raisers and not to sell any nostrum or hog remedy as the book contains prescriptions for all necessary remedies which any farmer can prepare at little cost. The book, "No Hog-Cholera Any More," will be sent postage paid, German or English edition for 25 cents. Address, Albert Theyson, Wilsey, Kans., or Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

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 subschibers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kansas.

Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.

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

The Old Guard.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: -Enclosed find \$1 to renew my subscription for KANSAS FARMER. Send one copy to J. M. Alexander, Lane, Kans. I would like to send you other names that ought to take it but the weather is too cold for me and I have been housed up all winter with a broken leg-have

The Cream Check System

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

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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.

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not walked a step for over two months. I have been a reader of the Kansas FARMER for over twenty years and expect to be the few more years I have to live. I am now in my sixty-ninth year and have been here thirty-five years and expect to die here.

W. W. ALEXANDER. Franklin County.

Fire Department in Your Own Home at Low Cost. Protection Assured and Guaranteed. Endorsed by Fire insurance Writers and Chiefs of Fire Departments Every-

where.

For one dollar, I will send postpaid to any address, my full and complete formula for making and using my celebrated dry powder fire extinguisher, the materials for which can be purchased from any druggist for a few cents per peund. So simple a child can operate them. Protect your homes, farm and ranch buildings, oil derricks and other structures. Don't pay extravagant prices for extinguishers not a whit better than mine. Its effects are instantaneous and certain. Entirely safe and as harmless as sugar to anything except fire which it destroys in the twinkling of an eye. Made in a few minutes at your home. Always ready. Never deteriorates. Keeps indefinitely in any climate. Supply your neighbors and others at a handsome profit. Splendid opportunity for farm beys to make some extra spending money. Don't delay. This offer may not appear again. Order to-day. You can not afford to be without this protection. Address, J. R. Lusk, Topeka, Kans.

The Farm Tool Question.

In the matter of buying farm tools and machinery the prudent farmer will be slow in experimenting with new and untried contrivances, no matter how promising they seem. It is always best to let the manufacturer demonstrate the advantages and the usefulness of his invention, at his own expense.

at his own expense.

Farmers really squander too much money every year on implements that are almost worthless; often more than useless, because they require too much tinkering with, and consume too much time, in a vain effort to make them work at all, and in the end prove their utter unfitness for the work they are supposed to perform. This vast sum of money might be saved if farmers would buy only such tools as have proven their worth by practical use upon the farm.

In another column appears the adver-

VIRGINIA FARM8

AS LOW AS 85 PER ACRE WITH IMPROVE-MENTS. Much land now being worked paid a profit greater than purchase price the first year. Long Summers, mild Winters. Best shipping facilities to great easeern markets at lowest rates. Best church, school and social advantages. Por list of farms, rates, and what others have done write to-day to P. H. LABAUME, agr and what others have done write to-day to P. H. LABAUME, agr and Ind. Agt., Norfolk and Western Ry., Box 65 Roamoke, Va

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J. C. CONLEY. WICHITA, - KANS.

tisement of the Peoria Drill and Seeder Company, of Peoria, Ill., who manufacture a line of drills and seeders that have demonstrated their sterling qualities—their usefulness and economy—in hundreds of fields. They have been extensively employed by farmers for a number of years and have given unparalleled satisfaction. It is such tools as these that the farmer can buy without a shadow of doubt as to the wisdom of his choice. They are reliable tools, profitable to own and well-known by every farmer in the great West and Southwest, and need no further word of commendation by us.

need no further word of commendation by us.

Still we think a word to the farmers who need new tools will not be out of place and will do no harm; that's why we request our readers to hunt up the advertisement referred to and write the manufacturers, asking for circulars describing their complete line of cools. Kindly say you saw their advertisement in this paper when you write.

Kelley & Taneyhill Kelley & Taneynill Co., Waterioo, 10Wa, manufacturers of well-drilling machinery, report a very encouraging trade from the field. Their progressive manager, Mr. Parsons, has inaugurated several imfield. Their progressive manager, Mr. Parsons, has inaugurated several improvements in the management as well as in the buildings and equipment of this pioneer plant. Their drills are adapted to all the requirements for water, gas, oil, and other minerals and have capacity for all depths. Our readers interested in prospecting for water or minerals should consult this firm. sult this firm.

A small talent, if it keeps within its limits and rightly fulfills its task, may reach the goal just as well as a greater one.-Joubert.

NO MONEY TILL CURED. 27 YEARS ESTABLISHED.
We send FREE and postpant a 232-page treatise on Piles, Fistula and discusses of the
Rectung also 105-page likes, treatise on Bloomers of Women. 6f the thorsends count by
our mild method soon said a cost till cured—we furnish their names on applicativ.

In the Dairy

Experimenting With Dairy Cows. Excerpts from Bulletin No. 125, Kansas Experiment Station, by D. H. Otis. (Continued.)

Composite Testing.—Daily testing of individual cows, or even of a herd, involves much labor, but where it is desired to get only an average test, recourse is had to what is known as a composite test. This means that, each time a cow is milked during the test period, a small, uniform or proportionate amount is put into the sample jar in which is some preservative to keep it from souring-corrosive-sublimate tablets being commonly used for this purpose. The accuracy of the composite samples is shown in the following test made at this station.

A composite sample of eight milkings just before the 1st and 15th of each month is made, which forms a part of the regular herd record. On May 10, 1899, a large herd of cows was put on green feed, and individual testing was done for seven days previous and for a number of days after the changing of the feed. This special test ran through the time of the regular test, and the comparison shown in the following table is between the average of the individual tests and the composite tests for the same milkings. The samples were taken by the milkers with no thought of the comparison being made. In taking the sample the milk was poured from the milking-pail into another pail, and a portion dipped out for the composite sample, using a dipper that held about two ounces. The milk was again poured back into the milk-pail, and again into the sample pail, and about a pint was poured out into a bottle for the individual tests. The results of the comparison are clearly shown in Table XXXII.

TABLE XXXII.-Comparison of individ-

				ual and composite sampling.				
	Average of eight 4:	Composite test of same milkings.		Average of eight tests.	Composite test of same milkings.			
13 35 57 78 99	4.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.6 4.2 4.5 5.3 3.8 4.7 5.1	4.4 3.6 3.7 3.5 4.2 4.5 5.4 3.8 4.6 5.2	14	4.5 4.1 4.2 3.3 4.1 4.3 4.0 4.7 4.7 3.9	4.6 4.0 4.2 3.4 4.1 4.4 4.5 4.5 3.9			

It will be noticed that 0.2 of one per cent is the greatest variation that we had. For practical purposes, the com-

PARATORA

WILL you buy a separator because the agent is a "good fellow?" Some people do. We hope such will read this. The Tubular talks for itself and is bought for itself.

not a Tubular, put it in the garret.

We will sell you a Sharples Tubular, guaranteed to make (enough more butter than the other from the same milk to pay 25 per centyearly dividend on the whole cost of the ma-

Pierpont Morgan is hunting a place to put money at 6 per cent: here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. While this dividend pays your bills the Tubular makes your life more pleasant by pleasing your wife.

A waist low milk vat saves your back. Simple bowl—easy to wash—the only one that is so. Automatic oiling; the only one that has. Easier to turn than others and safer. Catalog A-165 explains better Sharples Co.

P. M. Snarples

You test them side

P. M. Snarples

If You Have a Brand New Sepa

chine.

200

by side.

Chicago, Illinois

Pierpont Morgan is

posite sampling is not only accurate but saves a great deal of time

Variations in a Single Milking.—A test was made at this station with five cows that were giving a fair quantity of milk, their milk being collected in half-pint bottles, each teat contributing its share to every bottle. These different samples were tested for butter-fat, and the variation from the first to the last of the milking is shown in table XXXIII. It will be noticed in

TABLE XXXIII.—Variations in the test during a single milking.

Test of cow

		Legt of cov	est of cow	
No. 6	No. 10.	No. 14.	No. 15.	No. 20
16	.2	1.6	1.5	.8
27	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.1
31.1	1.7	2.7	3.0	1.9
41.5	2.1	2.8	3.6	2.6
51.6	2.2	3.1	3.8	2.7
61.8	2.4	3.1	4.0	3.0
71.9	2.4	3.2	4.0	3.0 2.9
82.0	2.4 2.7	3.0	4.1	3.0
92.2	2.9	3.3	4.1	3.0
102.4	2.9	3.1	4.2	2.9
		0.1		
112.2	3.0	3.2	4.3	3.0
122.2	3.1	3.3	4.3	3.2
132.4	3.4	3.2	4.3	3.0
142.0	3.3	3.3 3.2	4.4	3.1 3.3
152.3	3.5	3.2	4.5	3.3
162.4	3.6	3.2	4.7	3.2
172.6	3.7	3.2	4.8	3.4
182.9	4.0	3.4	5.0 5.0 5.3	3.5
193.7	3.8	3.4	5.0	3.6
205.6	4.2	3.5	5.3	4.0
217.2	4.4	3.5	4.8	4.3
22	4.4	3.6	5.4	4.4
23	5.5	3.6	5.8	4.4
24	5.5	3.6	5.8	4.3
25	6.6	3.7	6.8	4.4
26		3.9		4.0
27		3.9		3.7
28		3.9		3.6
29		4.0		3.4
30		4.0		3.8
31		4.2		4.1
32		4.2		4.9
33		4.3		7.8
34	200	4.6	200	
35		4.9		
36		5.8		
			2.150	-
Avs 2.44	3.3	3.52	3.03	3.46

this table that the first milk drawn contains a very low per cent of butterfat-only 0.2 of one per cent for cow No. 10-and that there is a gradual, although not entirely uniform, increase from the first to the last of the milking. The last sample drawn is exceptionally rich in butter-fat, and stands in marked contrast to the first, or even the average, of the whole milking.

A summary of the averages, showing the per cent of fat in the different portions of the milking, is given for each individual cow, as follows:

TABLE XXXIV.—Summary of butter-fat averages of single milkings.

Cow No. 6.
First half of milking, averaged 1.63 per cent; second half, 3.33 per cent; increase

104 per cent.
First third of milking, averaged 1.31 per cent; last third, 3.81 per cent; increase 130

cent; last third, 3.81 per cent; increase 190 per cent.
First fifth of milking, averaged 0.97 per cent; last fifth, 4.85 per cent; increase, 400 per cent.
First bottle of milking, averaged 0.60 per cent; last bottle, 7.20 per cent; increase 1100 per cent.

Cow No. 10.

First half of milking, averaged 2.30 per cent; second half, 4.37 per cent; increase,

90 per cent.
First third of milking, averaged 1.83 per cent; last third, 4.80 per cent; increase, 162 per cent.
First fifth of milking, averaged 1.44 per cent; last fifth, 5.28 per cent; increase, 266 per cent.

cent; last fifth, 5.28 per cent; increase, 266 per cent.

First bottle of milking, averaged 0.20 per cent; last bottle, 6.60 per cent; increase, 3200 per cent.

Cow No. 14.

First half of milking, averaged 3.01 per cent; second half, 4.03 per cent; increase, 33 per cent.

First third of milking, averaged 2.89 per cent; last third, 4.28 per cent; increase, 48 per cent.

First fifth of milking, averaged 2.68 per cent; last fifth, 4.57 per cent; increase, 70 per cent.

per cent.
First bottle of milking, averaged 1.60 per cent; last bottle, 5.80 per cent; increase, 262 per cent:

262 per cent:

Cow No. 15.

First half of milking, averaged 3.61 per cent; second half, 5.19 per cent; increase, 43 per cent.

First third of milking, averaged 3.22 per cent; last third 548 per cent; increase, 70

cent; last third, 5.48 per cent; increase, 70 per cent.
First fifth of milking, averaged 2.74 per cent; last fifth, 5.72 per cent; increase, 108 per cent.
First bottle of milking, averaged 1.50 per cent; last bottle, 6.80 per cent; increase, 353 per cent.

Cow No. 20.
First half of milking, averaged 2.71 per cent; second half, 4.26 per cent; increase, 57 per cent.
First third of milking, averaged 2.44 per cent; last third, 4.40 per cent; increase, 80 per cent.

per cent.
First fifth of milking, averaged 2.14 per cent; last fifth, 4.47 per cent; increase, 108

First bottle of milking, averaged 0.80 per cent; last bottle, 7.80 per cent; increase, 875 per cent.

An average of the results indicates that the last quarter of a pint is worth from three-fourths to one and one-half pints of the milk first drawn from the udder. This test shows that when the calf gets the last of the milk it gets the richest portion. In the case of high-testing cow this would not only







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be a detriment to the calf (as too rich milk is liable to cause scours), but it also shows that the milker gets comparatively poor quality for his own use; furthermore, this test shows that it pays to milk the cow clean; that when the cow is not milked clean the richest portion of the milk is left in the udder. This is not only a direct loss of fat but it also has a tendency to dry up the cow.

(To be continued.)

The Kansas State Dairy Association.

[Because of delay in the mails, the report of the State Dairy Association was too late for last week's paper.]

Beginning on the evening of Wednesday, April 5, at Salina, Kans., the Kansas State Dairy Association held its eighteenth annual meeting. Because of unavoidable circumstances, the meeting was held at an unusually late date this year and the probable attendance was somewhat decreased by reason of this fact and the consequent fact that the larmers were too busy in the fields to spare time for any meeting, however important. And this meeting was important because this association represents one of the big industries of Kansas; because it represents an industry in which all farmers can engage and increase the cash value of their labor; because it represents an industry that brings more than twice as much cash into the State as all the oil and gas business of which we hear so much, and because it is an industry that means intensive and not extensive farming; big profits on high-priced land; a good income from a small investment, and prosperity wherever it exists.

By the courtesy of the Commercial Club of Salina the association held its meetings in a splendid new hall, and, also through their courtesy, the association was given every facility for the meeting, the display of dairy and creamery machinery and supplies, and the butter and cheese exhibits. The press of the city devoted columns of space to announcements and reports of the meeting and all who attended unite in saying that it was the most profitable meeting ever held by this association.

A very pleasing diversion occurred on Thursday afternoon. The president of the association, Mr. E. H. Forney, who is also president of the Belle Springs Creamery Co., of Abilene and Salina, chartered a Union Pacific train and took the members, to the number of about 175, on a little excursion to Abilene to visit the creamery. The visitors were decorated with beautiful badges bearing the name of the creamery, were entertained by the Abilene brass band, and were supplied with all the luscious apples they could eat and all the buttermilk and sweet milk they could drink. It was remarked that this was the most orderly and well-behaved crowd that had visited Abilene on an excursion in many a day.

The program of the meeting was an extraordinarily good one and every paper was presented. No one can estimate the value of such a meeting and tne influence it will have upon the dairy industry of Kansas in the future.

The KANSAS FARMER is especially glad to be able to announce that it has made arrangements for the publication of all the papers which were read at this great meeting for the benefit of those who found it impossible to be present and for the benefit of those who did attend, that they may have the papers in print for future reference.

In the same issue of the Kansas FARMER will appear the papers read at the meeting of the Missouri State Dairy Association. The Kansas Farm-ER is the only paper in which these important papers will appear and the issue containing them will be one of immense value to the dairyman.

Mr. L. S. Parsons, the new manager of Kelley & Taneyhill Co., Waterloo, Iowa, has proved a very progressive character in his position. The factory was greatly enlarged the past year in keeping with the rapidly growing business. The drilling machines manufactured by this firm are adapted for prospecting, in search of oil, water and gas. They are suitable for any depth and any material. This firm has made shipments all over this country and the world, including Canada and

South Africa the past year. For new machinery or for repairs, our readers should consult them and may expect prompt and satisfactory attention.

Thrashing Methods—Ancient and Modern.

Modern.

The first method that history records for the separation of the grain or seeds of plants, from the straw and hulls, was crude, slow and wasteful. Like all operations of the ancients it was a very simple and laborious process and consisted of beating out the grain from the ears of wheat with a stick. But the Egyptians and the Israelites, the progressive people of their day, improved upon this method, they spread out the loosened sheaves of grain on a circular piece of hard ground, usually 50 to 100 feet in diameter, and drove oxen forward and backward over it, so as to tread the grain out. The Bible frequently refers to "the oxen that tread out the grain."



This mode, however, was not only slow but it was destructive, much of the grain being damaged in the thrashing, so that it was superceded in later years by the thrashing-sledge, a heavy frame mounted on three rollers, which was dragged over the heaps of sheaves. Similar methods of thrashing were employed by the Greeks and Romans. Their thrashing-sledge which was somewhat different in construction, may yet be seen in operation in Greece, Asia Minor, and Syria.

The primitive thrashing implement of Northern Europe was the old stick of earlier times; and an improved modification of it, the fiail. The fiail is used there at the present time on small farms and whatever grain is grown in small quantities.

It consists of two sticks loosely fastened

earlier times; and an improved modification of it, the fail. The fail is used there at the present time on small farms and whatever grain is grown in small quantities.

It consists of two sticks loosely fastened together at one end by stout thongs. One stick is used as a handle by the workman, and by a circular swing around his head he brings down the other stick upon the loosened sheaves spread out upon the barn floor. With a fiall one man can thrash and clean about 7 bushels of wheat a day, if he works early and late.

Such were the instruments and slow methods of the ancients 2,000 years ago, for thrashing grain. Up to as lat eas 100 years ago the process was not much improve dear the standard or contained anything like an attempt to lessent the labor and increase the speed of the operation, was not modern times, which was at all practically or contained anything like an attempt to lessent the labor and increase the speed of the operation, was not modern times, which was at all practically improved upon and are retained in the recent forms of thrashing satisfactory was secured until 1776 when another Scotchman, a mill-wright, invented a machine, which a few years later he brought to such perfection that many of its essential features have never been materially improved upon and are retained in the recent forms of thrashing machines. These machines, like all forms of machinery of olden times, required a number of men to operate them. In fact it took a man or two for every operation, in the right direction.

In the modern twentieth century thrashing outfit, one will scarcely independent and turned inventive genius to work in the right direction.

In the modern twentieth century thrashing outfit, one will scarcely independent and turned inventive genius to work in the right direction.

In the modern twentieth century thrashing outfit, one will scarcely independent of its young the same of its wonderful wind-stacker, all done by power, and practically automatic.

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Horsemen Recommend Caustic Balsam.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 6, 1904.

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FOR BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, from best stock, send to Gem Poultry Farm; 15, §2; 30, §3.50, Pure M. Bronze turkey eggs, 11, §3. C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans.

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The Poultry Hard

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Goose Culture.

As compared with other varieties of useful poultry, there are but few geese raised; and yet those who have the proper surroundings can raise them profitably. There is always a good demand for fat geese and at very remunerative prices. The farmer who possesses a field that is rocky or hilly, through which flows a brook, or that has a pond in it, can raise them with profit for flesh and feathers, as what is termed "live geese feathers," are always in demand at a good price and the young, fattened in the fall, generally command good figures. To have them produce a good supply of feathers of the finest quality, they must have free access to water. No branch of poultry culture pays better if intelligently followed than the breeding and raising of geese. They require even in winter but little expenditure for shelter, and in summer may be pastured like cows.

'A goose, well managed, pays better in proportion to the investment, than a cow. They are not, however, suited to a back lot in town, but do well on low, marshy lands or on irrigated farms. To make geese profitable, as many goslings as possible should be secured, by keeping the geese laying, and hatching the eggs under hens or in an incubator. The goslings should be grown as quickly as possible, and, like Pekin ducks, marketed when green and quite young. They should be sold during the fall and early winter, when they command the highest price. In order to get the largest number of goslings, prolific layers must be kept, as well as active ganders to insure a high percentage of fertile eggs. Quick-growing stock is also necessary. To get the highest price in market, the goslings should be white in plumage, and have yellow bills and legs as these make the best appearance. To get good size, the large breeds should be used.

To the farmer or fancier of purereds, geese are more than doubly profitable, as there is always a demand for good specimens for breeding- and show-purposes particularly of the Embden and Toulouse varieties. In raising geese we claim there is a right and wrong way as surely as in raising any other variety of poultry. If you would raise the largest per cent possible of the young that are hatched, and desire that they become as large as possible, it is as much a necessity that the goslings never are allowed to have access to a pond, brook, puddle or even a pan of water to sit in, as it is for the older ones to have free access to water. Give them cups to drink from, and see that they are supplied with all they want at all times, but do not allow them to swim until the breast is well feathered; and until they are well covered with feathers see that they, as well as the chicks, are under shelter during heavy showers. Remember they are "silly as geese," and unless you see that they are housed, the chances are that they will stand in some corner with heads up, squealing and crying and soaked to the skin. Be careful not to overfeed the young or they will be troubled with indigestion. weak legs, etc. Give them a pasture with plenty of grass, and feed sparingly of fattening grains. After they are well feathered, turn them out with the old ones and feed grain once daily and you will raise a large per cent of those hatched, and they will develop into large, fine specimens of the goose tribe.

Toulouse or gray geese, are the most common of the pure breeds, and lay the largest number of eggs, but they are slow growers and, not having white plumage, being loose-skinned and dark, do not sell so well dressed. The ganders are also slow and sluggish and the per cent of fertile eggs is often very low.

Embden or Bremen geese grow quicker, and being white and having orange bills and legs, look the best when dressed, and the goslings sell at the highest price of any pure breed. The Embden, however, is a poor layer, laying not more than half the number produced by the Toulouse. They, unlike the almost non-sitting Toulouse, are persistent sitters, and good mothers, and it is harder to keep them laying, and the number of goslings secured is therefore comparatively small. Still, either of these varieties are profitable to raise and a farmer can add to his income by having a flock of geese.

Poultry Pointers.

A liberal supply of coarse sand or gravel, and a liberal feed of burnt bones pounded fine, and lime and ashes, all tend to keep hens from eating eggs.

A friend says he has noticed that the long eggs produce males, and the round ones females. But he will find that it is not always so. You can not tell from the outside of an egg, whether it will produce a rooster or a pullet. It will not pay to form a set of rules on the subject. You will not make any more money, and you will know less about it when you finish experimenting than you did before you began.

Use care in selecting eggs for hatching. Do you know which are your best hens? You could probably guess at it, but do you know which of them lays the most eggs in a year? See if you can find out. If you can, pick out their eggs for setting. Sort the eggs carefully. Reject all sharp-pointed eggs, all narrow eggs and those that are very large or very small. Aim to pick out well-shaped eggs. Breed from the best hens. Would you raise a calf from your poorest cow?

A correspondent writes: "I cured a Plymouth Rock rooster of cholera as follows: First I took him away from the other fowls and put him in a shed. Then I give him water and milk to drink, and also gave him a teaspoonful of castor oil. I mixed a little borax, a little asafoetida and a little red pepper in mutton tallow. I gave him a pill as large as a thimble every morning. I fed him wheat and parched corn. In about five days he was all right."

Many people who are reasonably intelligent have a wrong impression about eggs when they find a rotten egg among those they have bought. They feel quite sure that the egg was not fertile and complain of it. The fact that it spoils is evidence that it was once fertile, and every rotten egg at the close of three weeks' incubation indicates a fertile egg. The infertile egg, on the contrary, at the end of the period, shows but little signs of being stale, and is only aged by the process. It may not be very good to eat and yet it would be as edible as an egg exposed for the same length of time to the ordinary heat of a kitchen.

It may be diarrhea, or what is more common, constipation, that makes the chickens droop. For diarrhea, a little black pepper mixed in meal, scalded milk, or a couple of pepper pills will generally prove effective. For constipation, an abundance of green food will give relief.

To get eggs it is not necessary to feed strong stimulants such as red pepper, poultry powders, etc. Cut alfalfa or clover hay into half-inch lengths. scald it with hot water, then mix with it wheat bran and cornmeal, with a little beef-meal or dried blood added. Feed this in the morning, give sound wheat and oats for evening meal, use little corn except for male birds, growing chicks and sitting hens; it is the right food for them, but give laying hens very little corn. Once a week or oftener, parch or brown their wheat and a small portion of corn; it is a corrector and a healthy diet. Feed lean meat or liver, cooked and chopped up fine, twice a week. Poultry kept in small yards, or where they can not range much, should have gravel or grit within reach at all times, a head of cabbage to peck at, or other green food. A bundle of corn-fodder they will strip clean. A bunch of alfalfa hay is also good and will be relished by them. Feed a variety of grains. Barley, buckwheat, oats, wheat, corn, and even a little rye is relished by the fowls. Mix and alternate the kinds,

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Eggs From Prize-winning S. C. B. Leghorns that are mated to win. Pen No. 1, \$1.50 pen 15; pen No. 2, \$1 per 15. Get prices on larger quantities. State number wanted. F. W. Boutwell, Route 8, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE-White Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1 for 5. R. F. Meek, Hutchison, Kans.

SUNNY SUMMIT FARM — Pure-bred poultry Stock and eggs for sale from high-scoring varieties of S. Spangled Hamburgs, S. C. and R. C. Brown, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Black Minorcas, Eggs, \$1 per 15; M. B. Turkey cggs, \$2 per 9. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kans.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS and W. P. Rocks. Eggs. \$1 to \$2 per 15. Send for circular. A. D. Willems, Route 3, Inman, Kans.

MAPLE HILL Standard-bred S. C. B. Leghorns champion layers, none better; cockerels from State prize-winners. \$1 per sitting; \$5 per 100. Mrs. D. W. Evans. Edgerton, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Thompson, Leffel and Conger strains; headed by cocks scoring gl and over. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. A few cockerels left. Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Eureka, Kans.

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS-Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Indian Runner ducks, eggs, \$2 per 14. Barton Kirby, Box 155, Sterling, Kans.

WHITE ROCK AND BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching, 75 cents for sitting of 15, either kind. D. S. Thompson, Route 1, Welda, Kans.

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

BUFF ROCK EGGS-For sale at 15 for \$1; 45 for \$2.25. H. M. Stephens, Munden, Republic Co., Kans.

FILL YOUR INCUBATOR with eggs of my utility and beauty strains. Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks. White Wyandottes, S. C. Black Minoreas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. Fresh eggs, carefully packed, \$5 per 100; \$3 per 50; \$1.50 per 15. James C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey boar pigs, full litters. Pigs right, prices right. W. A. Wood, Elmdale, Ks.

FOR SALE Four fine young Poland - China sows, bred. One serviceable boar at half price to close them out. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.

BLACK LANGSAAN EGGS for hatching \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Good stock. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Box 101, Solomon, Kans.

BUY YOUR POULTRY through us. We represent many breeders and can save you money. Oakhurst Poultry Agency, Kansas City, Mo.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES Winners at the Topeka Poultry Show, Jan. 1995, 1, 3 hen. 3 pullet, 2 cock, 2 cockerel. A few birds for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 15. J. D. Moore, Route 2, Blue Mound, Kans.

PURE S. C. B. Leghorn eggs, 30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. New blood. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS — Eggs. \$1.50 per sitting. Most profitable fowl raised; 200 eggs per year. Great demand for fowls and eggs. Order now. L. D. Arnold, Abliene, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choicely mated and free range stock. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Incubator eggs, \$4 per 100. L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans.

SUNNYSIDE FARM—Pure-bred S. C. B. Leghorns and S. L. Wyandottes. Eggs, 15 for \$1: 100 for \$4. Also Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, 13 for 50c. Ira Campbell, Edgerton, Kans,

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

S. L. WYANDOTTES—Pure-bred eggs, for hatch. ing. from choice matings, at \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. J. A-Magee, Larned, Kans.

MOTTLED ANCONAS—The best known layers eggs. \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Adaline R. Gosler Matfield Green, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—For hatching \$1 per sitting; \$5 per 100. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Route 1, Bonner Springs, Kans.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes; \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Em.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes; \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Emden geese, 20c each. W. African guiness, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans,

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—Champion layers. Cockerels from State prize winners. \$1 per sitting; \$5 per 100. Mrs. D. Evans, Edgerton, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES Exclusively—Pure-bred and good layers. Eggs, \$1 for 15. Stock all sold. Mrs. C. E. Williams, Irving, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Eggs from pen No. 1, \$1.50; pen No. 2, \$1 per sitting of 15. James Bottom, Onaga, Kans.

H. M. JOHNSON Laying strain R. C. Brown Leghorn. Breeding pens selected with care in extra layers and fine points. Eggs from pens, \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 45. Range flock per sitting, 75 cents; \$3 per 100. Two pens S. L. Wyandottes from prize stock, \$1 per sitting. H. M. Johnson, Formosa, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS

Eggs from two high-scoring pens. Headed by prizewinners, \$1.50 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. R. C. MARCH, 1313 W. Sixth, Topeka, Kans

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P. H. MAHON, Route 3, Clyde Cloud Co., Kans.

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Prize-winners wherever shown. Four pens mated scores 90 to 92½. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$2 per sitting. From flock, \$3 per 100. Write for circular.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
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POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

and Barred Plymouth Rocks

Have sold all the breeding stock I can spare, but can furnish eggs for hatching at a very low price from a winter strain of layers that have layed all through the zero weather in January and February. First prize winners at Lawrence and Topeka mated. Write for circular and list of matings, telling you how we can produce fertile eggs so low. Italian bees for sale.

bees for sale.
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won in Every One of Them.
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W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kansas.

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so that no two meals may be alike; this will keep their appetites keen and sharp. Some may think this is too much trouble, but unless good care is taken with poultry, they will not shell out the quantity of eggs they should.

Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Large male birds on small hens are apt to produce long-legged stock, while small males on large hens give short legs and fine bodies.

Do not use small poles for roosts. Flat strips at least two or three inches wide and two inches thick, if planed smooth, are much the best.

Give hens all possible freedom and there will be less trouble with softshelled eggs; the exercise and the lime they will pick up in various forms are both essential in overcoming this trouble.

Let the extra feeding be given the chickens at night, after they have been prompted by the appetite to do the necessary roaming for insects and have acquired the needed amount of exercise.

To a very considerable extent it is the mother that influences the internal qualities. A good layer, if mated in the right way, will impress the desirable quality upon her progeny.

If the hens stop laying at this time of the year, a change of feed will start them to laying again. Always and with every variety of hens variety of feed brings the best results.

White ducks or geese are not subject to disease yet they will become lame and droopy if too closely confined in damp quarters. Turkeys must have a good range to be profitable at all. They are good foragers and good insect destroyers.

Geese live many years and it is of no advantage to sell off the old stock, as they are best for breeding-purposes. If a change is made, however, old ganders should be mated with young geese and young ganders with old geese.

Early layers depend upon the stock and upon the way they are raised. Pullets from stock long bred for early mating will, provided they are kept growing from the start, lay earlier in life than those from stock which has been bred chiefly for other purposes.

Equally good results can not be had with the poultry every year. Some seasons do not seem to be wholly faforable, and although the business may be managed with just as much care as usual, the returns will not be equally satisfactory at all times.

Brange 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.

NATIONAL GRANGE Master... Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind. Lecturer... N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H. Secretary... C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio KAMSAS STATE GRANGE

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Henry Rhoades, Chairman Gardner E. W. Westgate Geo. Black, Secretary Gathe J. T. Lincoln Madison O. F. Whitney Topeka, Station A STATE ORGANIZER

W. B. Obryhim.....Overbrook

Grange Topics for Kansas-1905.

The following list of questions will be sent to every subordinate grange in this State, and it is the duty especially of the lecturer, but also of every member, to see that they are thoroughly, carefully and intelligently discussed until a conclusion is reached, which conclusion should be reduced to writing and sent in the form of a report to Ole Hibner, State Lecturer, Olathe, Kans.

It is earnestly hoped that this will not be neglected by any grange in the

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State. It is our first effort at systematic lecture and Grange educational work, and the interest of every member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State of Kansas will be benefited materially by a thorough, intelligent and complete report from the subordinate granges of the entire

GRANGE TOPICS, SECOND QUARTER 1905. (SEE NATIONAL TOPICS.)

April.—(1) Would it be advisable to establish an independent cooperative telephone system, each town having free connection with other towns; and if established, upon what financial basis should it be conducted? (2) What action could the State Grange take to encourage literary and educational work in the subordinate grange meetings?

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 not to exceed ten cents per year?

June .- (1) Should the Grange or members of the Grange attempt to organize a cooperative packing plant? if so, what would be the capital stock, location, etc., and how shall we proceed to institute the organization? (2) Should each subordinate grange be visited once or twice a year by some officer of the State Grange who would review the work, report the general condition of the order, answer such questions as the members might desire to ask, etc.? How should such officer be compensated?

THIRD QUARTER.

July .- (1) To what field should cooperation be limited? Should it stop with merchandising, retail, or even wholesale, or should cooperative manufacturing associations be established? (2) How could the granges in Kansas organize for a systematic yearly course of picnics? How should the territory be districted?

August.—(1) What subjects might be beneficially stricken from our school curriculum in order that our students may have their minds concentrated upon the subjects essential to their welfare and learn them thoroughly? (2) What is your grange doing to encourage young people to join and attend? How can you make your meetings most interesting and instructive for them?

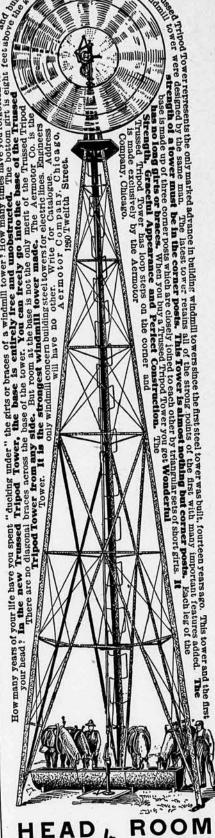
September .- (1) What can Grange members in local districts unite in buying and selling in wholesale quantities to their own financial advantage? What effort has your grange made along that line? (2) Should the initiation fee be increased in order to place the State Grange on a financial basis that will enable it to do more missionary, legislative committee, lecture, inspection work, etc.?

FOURTH QUARTER.

October.—(1) Would it be advisable for a grange whose membership carries a large volume of insurance to send, at their own expense, a representative to the annual meeting of the Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association? (2) Under the present initiation fee how might the Grange be financed sufficiently to enable it to work more efficiently along missionary and educational lines?

November .- (1) What action could the State Grange take to further the interests of the Patron's Fire and Tornado Association? (2) What change could be made in the constitution and by-laws of the Kansas State Grange at its next meeting to benefit the membership and increase it?

December.—(1) What change should be made in the rules and regulations of the Patron's Fire and Tornado Association? (2) What arrangement can be made for the January installation of officers that will stimulate the action of the Grange in its efforts to enhance the welfare of the Patrons of Husbandry?



ROOM HEAD ROOM PUMP ROOM ROOM TANK STOCK ROOM STOCK PROOF

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WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending April 18, 1905, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The week has been cool, the temperature ranging below normal, with two cold waves crossing the State, the temperature falling to 15° above zero in the northwestern counties and to freezing in the eastern. The precipitation has been light except in the extreme northeastern counties. It was partly snow, with quite a snowstorm night of the 14th.

RESULTS. EASTERN DIVISION.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is in very good condition except in Brown County where the fly appears to have injured it somewhat. Cats show a good stand though the cool weather has prevented rapid growth this week. A large acreage of corn has been planted and more ground is being prepared for corn. The early planted corn is coming up in the southern counties. Apples, cherries, pears and plums are in bloom. Poaches were not all killed in Brown, and are in bloosem in Jefferson. Strawberries have bloomed well in the southern counties but are reported injured by frost in Riley County. Blackberries appear to have been winter killed. Potatoes are up in Riley and coming up in Johnson County. Alfalfa has made a good growth this week. Cattle are doing well on pasture in the southern counties. The ground is in fine condition.

Allen.—Farnwork is progressing; corn mostly planted and ground in good condition.

Atchison.—Crops are in good condition.

Bourbon.—The ground is in very good condition for farmwork; wheat is in fine condition; large amount of corn planted and oats show a good stand; full crop of strawberries expected but the crop of blackberries will be small on account of the cold weather; a little boo dry for truck gardens.

Brown.—Crops of all kinds made poor growth; some corn planted although delayed by cool weather; pastures need rain; oats are making poor growth; wheat looks fairly well, but somewhat injured by fly; fruit is in full bloom; peaches not all killed.

Chase.—All crops in good condition; cornplanting is not finished; gardens are doing well and grass is green.

Chautauqua.—Wheat is in fine condition; oats and grass are growing well; about one-half of corn-planting is completed; strawberries are

Shawnee.—Ground is in good condition and farmwork is progressing well; peaches, plums, and early apples are in bloom and cherries are commencing to bloom; very good prospect for fruit; small amount of corn planted; some stock in pasture.

Wabaunsee.—Wheat is in very good condition and alfalfa is making fine growth; large acreage of oats sown and looking well; much corn has been planted; grass starting slowly.

Woodson.—Corn-planting is well advanced and early planting is coming up; radishes, lettuce, and ple-plant are on the market; oats are looking well.

Wyandotte.—Vegetation retarded by cool weather.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat generally is in very good condition but is now beginning to need rain in several counties; in the southern part of Sumner it has not been in every fair condition and many fields are now being plowed up. Oats are up and give good promise, though the crop is beginning to need rain in some counties. Barley is up and doing well. Corn-planting continues in the southern and central counties and is beginning in the northern. Alfalfa is in very good condition. Wild grass has made but little progress during the week, too cold. Potatoes are about all planted, and in McPherson are coming up. The ground generally is in good condition and plowing is progressing. Gardens were injured by the cold weather and it is feared that fruit has been hurt.

Barton.—Farmwork is well advanced; cornplanting is in progress and oats and barley are up. MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—Farmwork, is well advanced; cornplanting is in progress and oats and barley are up.

Butler.—Corn-planting is in progress and probably one-fourth of the corn ground has been planted; alfalfa and wheat are looking well and show a good stand; fruits of all kinds are looking well, except peaches and pears. Clay.—Oats are up and are in good condition; rain would be beneficial, however, to both wheat and oats; corn-planting is in progress; fruit prospects are not good and cold weather has damaged early gardens.

Cloud.—Wheat is in good condition and oats are growing rapidly; corn-planting is still in progress; cold weather has been destructive to peaches and apricots and has badly damaged plums, pears and early apples.

Cowley.—Wheat and oats are looking well; small acreage of late-sown wheat plowed up; more than one-half corn ground has been planted; apple-trees are in full bloom and give promise of good crop; grass is starting slowly and vegetation has been generally delayed on account of cool weather.

Dickinson.—Crops practically at a standstill on account of low temperature: all kinds of early fruits are in full bloom, but were somewhat damaged by the cold weather; cornplanting is in progress; grasses and alfalfa are growing slowly.

Ellsworth.—Wheat is in good condition;

Washington.—Wheat, rye, and alfalfa are in good condition; oats are not growing very fast; apples and plums are in bloom. WESTERN DIVISION.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Winter wheat is in fine condition, except in the northeast part of Thomas County. A large acreage of oats has been sown and the oats are coming up, but some fields have been injured by the cold. Corn-planting and listing are progressing in several counties, while in others plowing for corn is in progress. Barley presents a fine stand, though in Thomas it has been injured by the cold weather. Alfalfa generally is in fine condition, but in Decatur County it was injured by the freeze this week. Potatoes are sprouting. Range grass has started well. It is feared that gardens and fruit-trees have been hurt by the cold.

Decatur.—Winter wheat is in very good con-

grass has started well. It is feared that gardens and fruit-trees have been hurt by the cold.

Decatur.—Winter wheat is in very good condition; alfalfa and fruit-trees damaged by cold weather; farmwork well advanced.

Finney.—All crops are well advanced for the season; large acreage of barley and oats planted; wheat in fine condition; range-grass started well.

Greeley.—Good week for farming.

Kearny.—Wheat and barley are doing well; pastures are in good condition; corn-planting about to commence.

Lane.—Too cold for vigorous growth of spring crops; sod is being broken to a large extent; potatoes are all planted and are sprouting.

Morton.—Grass is in good condition and cattle are doing well; some oats has been sown and are coming up; sod is being broken in a few cases.

Ness.—Favorable week for farmwork; small grain and pastures improving, although rain would be beneficial to all kinds of vegetation; tame and wild plums are in bloom; alfalfa is looking well; corn-listing is in progress and much sod is being broken for spring crops; live stock is improving.

Sheridan.—Wheat one week ago, showed a great many yellow spots, but these have-nearly all disappeared; corn-planting will commence next week.

Thomas.—Wheat is in fine condition except in the northeastern portion in the county, where damage to this and other crops is reported on account of cold weather; damage to wheat, barley, oats and fruit-trees has occurred in the northeastern portion; corn-planting has begun.

Trego.—All small grains are looking well;

curred in the northeastern portion; corn-planting has begun.

Trego.—All small grains are looking well; plowing for corn is in progress and some has been planted; fruit has been injured.

Wallace.—Wheat, barley and oats are doing well; barley-sowing is still in progress; early plums are in bloom, but there is probably some damage to early fruits on account of frost; grass is doing well but growth has been delayed by cold weather; cattle are in very good condition.

E. D. King's Meadow Brook Herd. (Continued from page 417.)

(Continued from page 417.)
almost without exception, his stock, in size and quality, and the desirable characteristics of the breed, are much above the ordinary. The young stock, produced under Mr. King's care, was, at the time of my visit, in prime condition, and appeared equal in every respect, and in the case of a few individuals, superior to the older animals he had bought in from other herds, some of them showing unusual promise, it seemed to me.

Mr. King is also a breeder of prizewinning Rambouillet sheep. His flock is not large, nor at present, of course, in "show" condition, but contains some fine specimens of the breed.

Moran, Kans.

M. A. IRELAND.

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McLaughlins' New Importation.

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sale. "His policy is to buy the best regardless of cost and because we believe that the best is none too good for the enterprising American farmers and breeders."

Gossip About Stock.

Gossip About Stock.

Readers of the Kansas Farmer who are interested in the improvement of horses on the farm (and this means everybody), will note with interest the change in advertisement of the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, owned by J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans. This great herd of Percherons is now stronger than ever before. Since their victory at the World's Fair the Robisons have done much to improve the quality of the whole herd by the purchase of a noted stallion to assist Casino at the head of the herd. Almost all of their young stallions have been soid except those which they do not care to part with at this time. Read their advertisement on page 428.

We have received a copy of the Prussian Farmer's and Stockman's Handbook, printed and published by the Prussian Remedy Company, St. Paul, Minn. The book contains 128 large-sized pages, well printed and illustrated, and our examination shows that it is filled with valuable information for the farmers and stockmen and their wives. It is indeed a cyclopedia which every stock-owner should have in his household for reference and use. We have seldom seem so much useful information printed within so small space. The book is well worth a dollabut the publishers give it free to their patrons. Address Prussian Remedy Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Ross & Ferrell, of Farragut, Iowa, the seed-corn men, are having a record-breaking season in seed-corn sales. The orders for their special varieties are pouring in. Every young man in the county wants to beat that big husking record of last year. It is well to remember that the parties who raised the big field of corn planted Ross & Ferrell's seed-corn. An order sent them will receive prompt attention.

W. W. Vansant & Sons, Farragut, Iowa, seed-corn experts and dealers in the best corn, are reaping the reward of doing right by their customers. Mr. Vansant says he would rather never sell a bushel of corn than sell any farmer a peck of poor seed-corn. If you have not yet ordered your seed-corn, send your order to W. W. Vansant & Sons, Farragut, Iowa. Ask him what kind of corn you ought to plant in your section and he will tell you and sell it to you right.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULTS Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Care
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes
the place of all linaments for mild or severe action
Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Herrees
and Oattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY
OR FIRING, Impossible to produce scar or blemish
Every bottle sold is Warranted to give satisfaction.
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sen
by express, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
PRIE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO.. Cleveland, O

RIDING CULTIVATORS with harrow Attachment for listed corn. Cuts the Weeds. Cultivates and Harrows all at one operation. Price \$8.00. Catalogue free showing cultivator at work. New Process Mfg. Co., Lincoln, Kans.

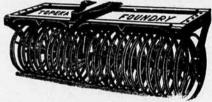
We Can Save You Money

Write to the Union Implement & Hardware Co., for samples of Amber and Orange Cane, German Millet and English blue grass seeds.

Union Implement & Hardware Co. Independence.

Make Rain When You Need It.

Pack Your Ground. Save the Moisture.



By getting an early start and a full stand your crop is assured.

TOPEKA FOUNDRY PACKER WILL DO IT.

TOPE A FOUNDRY, - TOPEKA, NAN.



ONE-WAY RATES

UNION PACIFIC

FROM

Missouri River Terminals

(Kansas City to Council Bluffs, Inclusive)

EVERY DAY

March 1 to May 15, 1905

to San Francisco, Los \$25.00 Angeles, San Diego, and many other California points.

\$25.00 to Everett, Fairhaven, Whatcom, Vancouver and Victoria.

to Portland, Astoria, Ta-\$25.00 coma and Seattle.

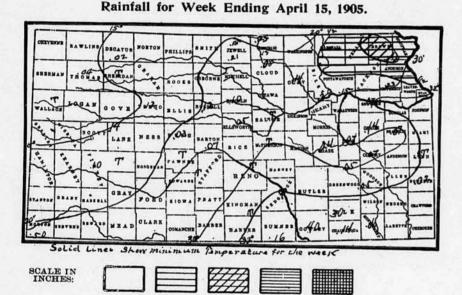
to Ashland, Roseberg, Eugene, Albany and Salem, including branch \$25.00 lines in Oregon.

to Spokane and inter-\$22.50 mediate O. R. & N. points; to Wenatchee and intermediate points.

to Butte, Anaconda, \$20.00 Helena, and all intermediate main line points.

to Ogden and Salt Lake \$20.00 City, and intermediate main line points.

For fuller information call or address nearest Union Pacific Agent.



Less than 1/2. growing very well and there is an abundance of garden truck; apples are doing well; cattle are now on the range.

Coffey.—Weather too cool for growing crops;

fruit somewhat damaged by frost.
Crawford.—Wheat and oats are doing well, although the weather has been somewhat cold Crawford.—Wheat and oats are doing well, although the weather has been somewhat cold for growing crops; about one-third of cornplanting completed and some is up; strawberries are blooming; blackberries are winter killed; gardens growing slowly and have surfered some damage from hall; apples, cherries and plums are in bloom.

Doniplani.—Cold weather has delayed and caused some damage to growing crops.

Douglas,—Wheat is looking well but vegetation has been delayed by cool weather.

Elk.—Growth of crops delayed by cool weather but early planted corn is coming up; nearly all stock is in pasture.

Franklin.—Spring work advancing rapidly; corn-planting is in progress and a large amount of this work is completed; flax is about all sown; pears, plums and cherries are in bloom but have experienced cold weather.

Geary.—Very good growth of wheat; large amount of corn is being planted; oats growing slowly. Were good condition and is in healthy condition; grass somewhat retarded on account of low temperature; garden products growing slowly.

Greenwood.—Farmwork progressing well; wheat is in very good condition and garden truck is growing rapidly.

Jefferson.—Crops are in fair condition; peach-, cherry-, and plum-trees are blossoming; cold weather injured those in bloom but the buds escaped the injury.

Johnson.—Wheat is in good condition and cornplanting in progress, although growth of crops has been delayed by cold weather.

Lyon.—Wheat is in good condition and cornplanting in progress, although growth of crops has been delayed by cold weather.

Lyon.—Wheat doing very well; corn-planting in progress.

Marshall.—Wheat, oats, and grass are all doing well; small fruits probably damaged

Lyon.—Wheat doing very well; corn-planting in progress,
Marshall.—Wheat, oats, and grass are all doing well; small fruits probably damaged somewhat by cold weather and corn-planting has been delayed by the same cause; ground is in good condition for farmwork.
Montgomery.—Wheat, oats, and grass are doing well and a large acreage of corn is planted, although growth has been retarded by cool weather; alfalfa is one foot high; stock is in pasture.
Osage.—Wheat, corn outs and grass in

weather; alfalfa is one foot high; stock is in pasture.
Osage.—Wheat, corn, oats, and grass are in good condition; weather too cold for growth of garden truck.
Pottawatomie.—Wheat is looking well; oats are up but need rain; alfalfa has started well; gardens are in good condition; killing frosts of late but extent of damage unknown.
Riley.—Wheat looks well and oats show a good stand, although cold weather has delayed vegetation; early potatoes are up; strawberries injured by frost; ground needs rain.

T. trace.

Over 3.

ground is being prepared for corn; fruit probably damaged by frost,
Harvey.—Wheat and cats are doing well:
corn-planting is in progress and the ground is in fine condition.
Jewell.—Crops are doing well; wheat and alfalfa are in very good condition and give promise of fine crop; potatoes have been planted; grass starting.
Kingman.—Wheat, cats and barley are in good condition and corn-planting is near completion; alfalfa and grass are doing well.
Lincoln.—A large amount of corn has been planted and some plowing has been done; cold weather damaged all fruits except apples; gardens suffered injury from cold.
McPherson.—Wheat continues to grow and looks very well; oats are in good condition; grass is growing and alfalfa is a foot high; potatoes are coming up; corn-planting is in progress.
Marion.—Weather favorable for planting

grass is growing and alfalfa is a foot high; potatoes are coming up; corn-planting is in progress.

Marion.—Weather favorable for planting corn; wheat is looking well but oats need rain; pasturage and alfalfa is in good condition.

Osborne.—Prospect for wheat very good; height six inches and has good color; alfalfa has about the same height; corn-planting is in progress; grass is starting well.

Ottawa.—Wheat and oats look fairly well; corn-planting in progress; alfalfa doing very well; small crop of peaches expected but the prospect for other fruits is good; cattle are looking fairly well.

Pawnee.—Wheat is looking well but would be benefited by rain; corn-planting is in progress and the ground is in good condition. Phillips.—Wheat, rye, and alfalfa are looking well; early garden truck and fruit damaged by frost.

Fratt.—Wheat is in very good condition and none is being planted.

Reno.—Apple-trees are in bloom and there are a few scattered peach blooms; wheat is looking well but would be benefited by rain; oats are up and look well; the ground is in good condition for listing corn, which is progressing rapidly.

Republic.—Wheat and alfalfa are looking well; injuncters are in bloom.

condition for listing corn, which is progressing rapidly.

Republic.—Wheat and alfalfa are looking well; plum-trees are in bloom; oats look well but are needing rain.

Rush.—Wheat is in good condition but is in need of rain.

Rush.—Wheat is in good condition except need of rain.
Russell.—Crops are in good condition except in the northeast portion of the county where rain is needed for growth of wheat and cold weather has been injurious to alfalfa.
Saline.—Corn-planting is in progress; apples are in bloom; fruit somewhat damaged by

frost.

Sedgwick.—Ground is in good condition and farmwork is progressing rapidly; wheat looks well; almost all corn has been planted.

Stafford.—Cold weather for growing crops, but wheat, oats, and barley are doing well.

Sumner.—Poor prospect for wheat and much is being plowed up; ground is in good condition and nearly all corn ground is listed; cornplanting is in progress; all kinds of fruit are in good condition except peaches.

The Markets

Kansas City Grain Market.

Kansas City Grain Market.

Millers and shippers bought a few cars of Turkey wheat early at steady to ½c higher prices. For the medium and low grades the demand was light and the movement slow. Prices were generally unchanged. Receipts were moderate. The railroads reported 105 cars of wheat received, compared with 106 cars a week ago and 58 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Hard wheat—No. 2, 1 car \$1.02. No. 3 hard, 1 car \$1.07, 1 car \$1.02. No. 3 hard, 1 car \$1.07, 1 car \$1.04½, 1 car \$1.04, 1 car \$1.07, 2 cars \$1.02½, 5 cars \$1.02½, 4 cars \$1.07½, 1 car \$1.00½, 1 car \$1.00½, 2 cars \$1.02½, 5 cars \$1.02½, 4 cars \$1.01, 1 car \$1.00½, 1 car \$1.00½, 2 cars \$1.02½, 5 cars \$1.02½, 4 cars \$1.04½, 2 cars \$20, 1 car \$1.00½, 1 car \$1.00½, 2 cars \$1.02½, 6 cars \$20, 2 cars \$1.02½, 6 cars \$20, 2 cars \$1.02½, 6 cars \$20, 2 cars \$1.02½, 6 cars

2, 1 car 46c, 1 car 45%c; No. 3, nominally 45½c.

Good oats were in fair demand at s.eady prices, but poor samples were neglected. Receipts were light. The railroads reported 10 cars of oats received, compared with 15 cars a week ago and 8 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Mixed oats—No. 2, 3 cars color 31½c, 2 cars 31c; No. 3, nominally 29½@30½c. White oats—No. 2, 1 car 32½c, 1 car 32c, 1 car 31½c, No. 3, 2 cars 31½c, 1 car 32c, 1 car 31½c, No. 3, 2 cars 31½c, in 100-lb sacks.

Timothy—Nominally \$2.55 per 100 lbs.
Flaxseed—Nominally \$1.17.
Bran—1 car 71c, in 100-lb sacks.
Shorts—Nominally 72c, in 100-lb sacks.
Millet—German, \$1.40@1.50; common, \$1.25@1.25 per 100 lbs.
Red clover and alfalfa—\$9@11.50 per 100 lbs.
Cane-seed—Nominally \$1.50@1.5246 per

lbs.
Cane-seed—Nominally \$1.50@1.52½ per 100 lbs.
Kafir-corn—Nominally 65@70c per 100 lbs.
Linseed cake—Car lots, \$27 per tcn; 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.

lots. Oat-feed-1 car 52½c per cwt.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday, April 17, 1905.

Last Wednesday was the high day of the week on all kinds of cattle, except that toppy heifers and cows held up strong till the end of the week. Beef steers lost 10@15c, and stockers and feeders 20@30c. Receipts after Tuesday were heavier at all the markets, but the principal cause of the loss was smaller orders from consuming centers. The price of retail meat was raised 2@4c last week, materially cutting down consumption thereof, which shut off a certain percentage of orders for fresh meats. Fat steers are now selling \$1@1.25 higher than this time a year ago, and stockers and feeders 60@75c higher than then. Not only that, but most traders look for another rise of 25@50c between now and the middle of May. Supply of cattle to-day is not excessive at any point, market steady to a shade lower than Friday, and not much different from last Monday. The top last week for heavy cattle was \$6.60, which was duplicated to-day. Some coming-2-year-old 1,200-pound Angus steers sold at \$6.75 last Wednesday. Heifers sold up to \$5.65 for car loads last week, and \$6 for a few head, good to choice ones \$5.256.50. Best heavy cows bring \$4.25@5, and bulk of she stuff \$4@5.25. When fat steers began to lose ground last Wednesday, demand for stockers and feeders dropped off, and prices closed the week 15@25c lower than close of previous week. Market steady to-day for them. Bulk of desirable country cattle sell at \$3.764.65, tops each day last week for both stockers and feeders \$6.50.50.

\$\overline{6}\$5.25. Hog prices wavered around the \$5.45 mark for tops all last week, but medium weights sold a shade higher, and average gain for the week was 6c per cwt. Receipts in the West to-day are light, but Chicago comes in with 53,000 head, and market 10c lower, so that prices here are 5010c lower. Top price to-day \$5.37\frac{1}{2}\$, bulk of sales \$5.25\overline{6}5.35\$, choice mediums and heavy weights about alike, light hogs up to \$5.30\$

to \$5.30. Moderate receipts enabled sheep salesmen to add 10@15c to prices late last week. Run to-day is 4,000 head, market steady. Packers seemed to take more interest after middle of last week. Prices ranged last week, included both clipped and wooled stock, lambs \$5.75@6.35, yearlings \$6.35@6.60, wethers \$5.55, ewes \$4.50@5.65. Quality was medium, and choice stuff in any class would bring more.

J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1905.

The week opened up with only a limited supply of fat steers on the market and regardless of the fact that Eastern markets ruled lower, the trade here was steady to strong on kinds sellings from \$6@6.35, and strong to 10c higher on hayfed and short-fed steers selling at \$5.95 and under; no ripe, heavy steers were on sale. The demand was good from all sources and many more could have been sold to advantage. Cows and helfers were in very small supply and generally of common to fair quality; pretty decent kinds of helfers and steers mixed that ran largely to helfers sold up to \$6.45 and light weight helfers and steers, most-

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.

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 (50 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 Pogis Marigold, whose dam dam and sire's dam were 25 pound cows. Later will have bull calves of "Son of Bessle Lewis," whose dam has authenticated butter record of 52 pounds in seven days, and will sell last six "foundation" cows in herd and young bull. Write what you want to Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Route 6, Parsons, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Seventeen registered Angus bulls.

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

FOR SALE—Several good red thoroughbred non-registered Shorthorn bulls, 16 months old and in good condition. Price for the choice, for the next 10 days, \$50 each. Come and see them at once and get a bargain. A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kans, Phone at residence.

RED POLLED BULLS—For sale; all ages, fine ones, just what you are looking for. H. L. Pellet, ones, just what Eudora, Kans.

FOR SALE — Registered Aberdeen-Angus. 17 bulls, 10 to 20 months old, or would exchange. Also a number of cows and helfers at reasonable prices. 90 head in herd. A. L. Wynkoop, Bendena, Kans.

A GOOD GALLOWAY BULL FOR SALE Cheap—Prince of Hinkiton, 4 years old, is all right in every way, but I can't use him any longer. Thos. Gribben, Hope, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford bulls; good ones; ow price. H. B. Clark, Geneseo, 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 o 30 months old, all red. J. J. Thorne, Kinsley,

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

FOR SALE-Shorthorns-One herd bull, Greenwood 185865 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. Brockelsly, \$15 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, Berry-ton, Kans.

ly heifers of fair quality sold at \$4.95. These grades as well as the common to fair offerings sold steady, but the trade was inclined to be slow, but there was a very good clearance in season. Bulls and stags as well as veals were in demand and steady, while choice 1,183-pound, hayfed feeders sold up to \$5.20; the general run of stock and feeding cattle were 10 @15c lower, the demand being due to heavy receipts and the abnormal country demand. In some instances lightweight yearlings and calves of fair to good quality were more than 15c lower but they did not reflect the actual con dition of the market.

There was an exceptionally small run of hogs on the market to-day and prices were \$607½c lower following the break of 10c in Chicago where receipts were centered. Prices to-day ranged from \$5.250 5.40 with the bulk at \$5.32½@5.37½. There is little change in the general hog situation, but the tendency is towards lighter marketing which indicates a somewhat higher range of values in the near future. The country does not seem to be as well supplied with matured hogs as the packers would like to believe and they are ready for market, and the general situation will be improved by the country keeping their hogs coming regularly.

The demand here is such as to far exceed the daily supply and is higher than any Missouri River point and receipts should be very materially increased from now on.

Sheep receipts to-day exceeded 14,000, which was the second largest day supply

now on.

Sheep receipts to-day exceeded 14,000, which was the second largest day supply on record, and the packers showed their appreciation by buying everything freely at steady to strong prices; spring lambs sold up to \$11, and Colorado lambs brought \$7.50 while all kinds of sheep sold proportionately well.

WARRICK.

Free Roofing Sample.

Free Roofing Sample.

By dropping a postal card to any of the following offices of the Barrett Manufacturing Co., they will send you a free Sample of the new Ready Roofing, AMA-TITE. This roofing is mineral surfaced at the time of manufacture, and requires no coating of any kind. The manufacturers claim that anyone can put it down, and after it is once on the roof it will last for years without attention of any kind. Address the Barrett Manufacturing Company at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Allegheny, Kansas City, New Orleans or Minneapolis.

distribution of the second

POULTRY.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

RHODE ISLAND REDS-A hardy, early-maturing, general-purpose fowl; original stock from the East. Eggs per 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.00. Mrs. G. F. Kellerman, Vinewood Farm, Mound City, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Pure-bred and extra good. Eggs, \$1 for 15; \$2 for 50. L. A. Saw-hill, Edgerton, Kans.

R. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS \$1 per sitting; \$1.50 per two sittings; \$5 per hundred. Stock excellent. Mrs. A. D. Corning, Route 1, Delphos, Kans.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Large, farm raised. Good winter layers. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 45 for \$2. Selected and carefully packed. A. F. HUSE, Manhattan, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

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

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY JACK FARM—5 miles north of Easton; 20 jacks and jennets for sale. O. J. Corson, Potter, 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, 1994, 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.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—A good thoroughbred Tamworth boar and 2 extra good Poland-China boars old enough for service. Write A. A. Adams, Berryton, Kans.

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

EIGHT DUROC BOARS at a special low price to close out, weighing from 100 to 175 pounds; also a lot of winter pigs. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY fall gilts and sows bred for fall litters by 5 leading males. Address John Schowalter, Cook, Neb.

FOR SALE—Say! I have some fine, blg-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.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

ALFALFA SEED-J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Speltz, 60c 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, 2½ 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, Waper cwt., sacate terville, 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.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

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.

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. Price, §15 per acre. Call on or address the owner, Box 192, Wakeeney, Kans.

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

160 ACRES, three-fourths mile from Bucklin, southeast part of Ford Co., one-half smooth in cultivation, balance pasture, 7-room house finished, 40-foot barn; other impoovements to match. Price, \$3,500; \$2,000 cash. No agents. E. A. Gildemeister,

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Land, merchan-lise and city property. Let me know what you want to buy sell or trade. A. S. Quisenberry, Mari-

TEXAS BARGAIN—960 acres, 800 in wheat, 18 horses, 10 cattle, thrasher outfit worth \$2,000, finest of land, will make 16,000 bushels wheat this year. Price, \$30 per acre; one-third cash, other in four payments. Great wheat belt of Texas. G. J. Clark & Co., Iowa Park, Wichita County, Texas.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

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 TRADE—200 acres improved near county seat, Central Tennessee; fine. Also Franklin County, Kansas, farms to sell. Buckeye Agency, Route 2, Williamsburg, 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.

FARMS For rich farming and fruit-growing write to J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

FOR EXCHANGE Good city residence and business property in one of the farm property in east or southeast Kansas; must be on cash pricebasis. Give legal description

W. A. JONES,

1309 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Missour

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., Kansas. Elmdale,

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

DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO., Stormont Bidg., 107 West 6th, Topeka, Ks.

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.

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.

HERDSMAN WANTS POSITION — Am 35 years old; long experience and best of references. Address George Mason, 1308 Penn street, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED-Middle aged woman with no incum-brances 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 on quantity. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FOR SALE—Second-hand engines, all kinds and il prices; also separators for farmers' own use. Ad-ress the Geiser 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 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

Nemaha County—B. F. Eaton, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Isaac M. Zubler, in
Washington tp. (P. O. Bern), Feb. 9, 1905, one red
yearling helfer; valued at \$14.

yearling helfer; valued at \$14.

Pottawatomic County—C. A. Grutzmacher, Clerk.
STEER.—Taken up by H. W. Hofman, in St.
George tp. (P. O. St. George), March 10, 1905, one 2year - old steer, red with white spot in face, on
left shoulder and hip; valued at \$30.

Cherokee County—R. G. Holmes, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Peters in Spring Vallex tp. (P. O. Baxter Springs), one 11-year-old bay
mare, branded "C" on left shoulder.

HORSE—Taken up by Ira Harmen, in Spring Valley tp. (P. O. Baxter Springs), one 12-year-old roan horse; 5feet 2 inches high.



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. 8.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

D. M. TROTT ABILENE, KAS., famous Du-roc-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 regsonable. E. S. COWEE, R. F. D. 2, Scranton, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys J. U. Howe, Farm two miles west of city on Maple Avenue

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS Now numbers 150; all head for our two sales, Octo-ber 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. Gilt-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 pedigreed 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 Gilts 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 farrewing at \$20 each. Spring males and gilts, \$10 to \$15. Address Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauneta, 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 Daudy 23905, sire Nathan 6397, 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 27685 at head of herd.
Young boars and bred and open gilts for sale.
L. A. KEELER, Route 7,
Phone S91 G,
Ottawa, Kans.

Rose Lawn Herd Duroc-Jerseys

Now offering males only. Bred sows and glits re-erved for Feb. 22, 1905 sale. Visitors welcome and rices right. Can skip on Santa Fe, Mo. Pacific and lock Island raliroads. Rock Island railreads. L. L. Vroeman, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kans.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

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

FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Hol-either sex. Best strains represented. H. N. HOL-DEMAN, Bural Route No. 2, GIRARD, KANSAS.

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

Elm Grove Stock Farm Poland-Chinas. Woodbury 33838, Highroller 33839 and Perfection's Profit 33233 at head. Sews of the most popular strains. Visitors always welcome.

F. A. DAWLEY, Waldo, Kans.

DIRGO BREEDING FARM

J. R. Roberts, Proprietor, Deer Creek, Okla. Breeder of Poland-Chinas of the leading strains, Btook 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, Waunetta 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 37122, Silok Perfection 32604, Perfection Now 32500, and Ideal Perfection. They are lengthy and good-honed pigs, with plenty of finish. Write ms description of what you want and I will guarantee satisfaction. JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kas

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

POLAND-CHINAS

For Sale—June gitts, 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 64183, American Royal (S) 80788, and Best Perfection 81507 at head of herd. Write us your wants.

J. N. Weeds & 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 bears 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 unbread, and a large num-ber 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 Extention, for sale. Also bred sows and glits, all with good colers, bone, fancy head andears. The head bear, Beauty's Extention 27965, for sale. Some snaps here. Visitors welcome. Mention Kausas 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. Loui Expo itien, and out of up-to-date bred sows. Also a bunch of bears 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,
Riment, Shawnee Co., Kan.
Breeder of improved Chester-White
swine. Young stock for sale.

I. C. SWINE

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 gits 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.

THE CRESCENT HERD

O.I. C. The World's ...



200 pedigreed hogs, both sexes, all ages. Pairs or trios mated not akin. Bred for size and finish. Nothing but the best offered. We are now booking orders for bred sows. Describe build of hog wanted. Thoroughbred Poultry—W. and B. P. Rocks, W. and G. Wyandottes, and B. Langshans. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

John W. Roat & Co., Central City, Neb.

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 ethers. We have spared neither time nor money in perfecting this this breed. Write your wants and we will be pleased to give you information.

Scotch Collie Dogs. No Pups for Sale.

Brandane Noble, Cragsmore Wonder, Laddie 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 stred by Elma's Prince 64778, and
Berryton Duke 72946. 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. W. S. ROWE, Manager MERRIAM, KANS. Rural Route.

Herd consists of Cherry Biossom, Royal Majestic, Artful Belle, Longfellow, Riverside Lee and Silver-tip strains. Choice young stock for sale. Visitors always welcome. tip strains. Choic always welcome.

SUTTON'S BERKSHIRES

Imported Blood

30 extra choice Boars, 100 to 150 pounds. 40 extra choice Gilts, 100 to 150 pouds. Fancy heads, streng bone and all-around good ones. Eargains at \$15 to \$25 to close quick.

GHAS. E SUTTON, Russell, Kans.

BERK*S*HIRES

I have purchased the great S. B. Wright herd, of California—are of the best in America, and the best saws and bears 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 60134, by Halle 60125, sweepstakes Pan-American sow; Stumpy Lady 63409 by Combination 56025, sweepstakes Kansas City and Chicago 1902. Lee's Model Princess 62514, the \$180 daughter of Governor Lee 47871; Lady Lee 99th 65036, the \$160 daughter of Lord Premier 50001, 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 glits, 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 155555 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 131557 head of herd Choice young stock of both sexes for sale, E. E. Woodman, Vermilion, Kans.

Hazford Place Herefords

Herd Bulls: Printer 66684 and the American Royal prize-winners, Protocol 2d 91715 and Imported Mon-arch 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 149499. Polled Shorthorns: Scotch Emperor 133646, Crowder 204816. 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, Reeks 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, Imperted British Lion 183692. Bull and helfer 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
CRUICKSHANK HERD BULL.
Slssy 849 of Vol. 40, Rose of Sharon blood, Norwood Barrington Duchess 654 Vol. 50, Bates blood, Pure-bred unregistered bulls for sale.
OSCAR DUEHN, Clements, Kans.

Silver Creek Shorthorns

The imported Missie bull, Aylesbury Duke 159763 and the Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistie 129960, in service. A few bred yearling heifers by Imp. Ayles bury Duke are now offered for sale. These heifers are in calf to my Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistie.

J. F. STODDER, BURDEN, COWLEY COUNTY, KANS.

GLENWOOD HERDS Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas

Grand array of Scotch herd bulls. Victor of Wild-wood 128054, Prince Pavonia 216307, Happy Knight by Gallant Knight 12468, and Charm Bearer. Good bulls and females always for sale. Show material. Visitors welcome.

C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Miami Co., Kans. Forty miles south of Kansas City.

ALYSDALE HERD SHORTHORNS

Headed by the great Cruickshank buil, Prince Consort 187008, sired by Imported Prince of Perth 153879, and out of own sister of Lavender Viscount 124755. For Sale: Lord Cundiff 214283 by Lord Mayor, Horace King 214282 by Lord Mayor, Silverthorne 214712 by Golden Day. These are long yearlings ready for heavy service. See or address

C. W. MERRIAM, Columbian Bidg., - Topeka, Kans.

Pearl Shorthorn Herd

Have a choice lot of young bulls, Scotch and Scotch-topped. About twenty are now ready for light and heavy service. Get prices and description. Sired by Baron Ury 2d 124970, Sunflower's Boy 127337, and Bold Knight 179054.

C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson County, Kansas.

Valley Grove Shorthorn

A car lot of young bulls sired by Lord Mayor Golden Day and two by Knight's Valentine. For sale at reduced prices. Come nd see them or write to

T. P. BABST & SONS, Auburn, Kans, Telegraph Station Valencia, Kans.

Harmony's Knight 218509

By the \$1,900 Knight's Valentine 157770 a pure Scotch bull of the Bloom tribe, now heads my herd. Seven extra good 1 and 2-year-old bulls, sired by an American Royal winner, for sale; also carload of cows and helfers in good flesh and at reasonable prices. Come and see them.

A. M. ASHCRAFT, Atchison, Kan.

-THE-

N. MANROSE SHORTHORNS

Rural Route 5, Ottawa, Kans. Glitspur's Knight 171591 at head of herd. Young buils ready for service for sale.

Elder Lawn Herd SHORTHORNS

TI. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dever, Shawnee Co., Kans

Bulls in service: GALLANT KNIGHT 124468 and DIOTATOR 182524, For Sale—Serviceable Bulls and Bred Cews. Prices sasonable and quality good. Come and see us.

PLEASANT HILL

STOCK FARM Registered Hereford cattle, Major Beau Real 71621 at head of herd. Choice young bulls, also helf-ers by Lord Evergreen 95651 in calf to Orito 132856 for sale. Bronze turkey and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale.

JOSEPH CONDELL, Eldorado, Kansas. ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
and Peroheron Horses
A special offer of a few fine young bulls, coming
two. They are snaps. Also a yearling Peroheron
stallion and a 6-year black jack for sale or exchange
for registered Angus females.

(AADBET HIDST Dack Kens darret Hurst, Peck, Kans.

16 Aberdeen - Angus 16

Cows and heifers for Fale, some with calves at side, others fresh soon. These are high-grade cows and beifers and bred to registered bull. Also a yearing bull for sael. For particulars write

T. B. SNAVELY, Peabody, Kans.

GOOD ANGUS BULLS!

Choice yearlings, 2 and 3-year-old registered buils at very low prices—sons or grand-sons of Nell of Lakeside 25645. Will sell worth the money. Write or come and see

GEO. DRUMMOND,

Elmdale, - Chase County, - Kansas

HILLSIDE OAKS HERD Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Tosco of Oak Hill at Head of Herd. Young buils ready for service. Queen Mother, Favorite, and Gratitude families. Some choice 2-year-old Queen Mother bulls, at attractive prices.

G. E AVERY, Route 2, RILEY, KANSAS Railroad station, Milford Long distance 'phone.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE. ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE.

A long string of fine registered yearling and 2-yearold Aberdeen-Angus buils at reasonable prices from
All-indale i erd, the oldest and largest in the United
States; also females on hand at all times for sale at
living prices. Fine imported buils from best herds
in Scotland have been at head of this herd for many
years. Over 300 registered cattle in herd.

Inspect herd on Allendale Farm, 7 miles from
Iola and 2 miles from La Harpe on Southern Kansas,
Mis-ourl Pacific and M. K. T. Rys., Allen County,
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Address Thomas J. Anderson, Mgr., Gos.

Kansas. Address Thomas J. Anderson, Mgr., Gas, Allen Co., Kansas; or Proprietors, Anderson & Findiay, Lake Forest, Ill.

THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED

Angus Cattle



Herd headed by HALE LAD 1845. Herd numbers 250 head, the largest herd bred by owner 1 America. Stock for sale Address
PARRISH & MILLER,
Hudson, Route I, Stafford Co., Kas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred Young Stock For Sale. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. HAZELTINE, Route 7, Springfield, Mo. Mention this paper when writing.

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE. Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.

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Reute 1, POMONA, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Write or come and se CHAS. MORRISON, Route 2, Phillipsburg, Kas.

Beulah Land Herd RED POLLED CATTLE
Imported Linwood Lad 9492-K25, at head of herd.
Nine prizes at World's Fair, including third on aged herd. Poland-China hogs. Stock for sale.
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RED POLLED CATTLE Of the Choicest Strains and Good Individuals. Young Animals, either sex, for sale. Also breeders of

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Address S. C. BARTLETT, Route 5, WELLINGTON, KANS

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O. E. MATSON, - FURLEY. KANSAS Breeder of choice Galloway Cattle. Eighty head herd. Young stock for sale. Write for prices.

CAPITOL VIEW HERD OF REGISTERED GALLOWAYS



Have a few very choice bulls left of the low-down thick-set type; am making very low price on them in order to make room; have just gotten out a new catalog of stock for sale, and a brief history of the Galloway; if, interested write; it is free.

G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Galloway Cattle For Sale

Twenty yearlings and four 2-year-old Galloway bulls for ready sale. Also forty registered Galloway cows and heifers. I will also sell thirty head of 4-year-old horses, mares and geldings, high-grade Percherons and Cleveland Bays. Call or address DEAN BARTLETT, St. Marys, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

Do You Want to Buy a Jack?

If so, I have some extra good ones to sell, of the best strains of breeding in Missouri. Good breeders, large, black, with light points, priced right. Write me what you want. Address,

WALTER WARREN, Veterinarian, Windsor, Mo.

I HAVE 30 HEAD OF JACKS

from coming 3 years old to 7 years old, 14½ to 16½ hands high, black, good bone and body. Also 45 head of jennets, are dams of some high price lacks. I have 5 head of draft stallions. Price reasonable and also stock guaranteed as represented.

Philip Walker, Moline, Elk Co., Ks

You Must

If you cannot, it is due to an irritated or congested state of the brain, which will soon develope into nervous prostration.

Nature demands sleep, and it is as important as food; it is a part of her building and sustaining process. This period of unconsciousness relaxes the mental and physical strain, and allows nature to restore exhausted vitality.

Dr. Miles' Nervine brings refreshing sleep, because it soothes the irritation and removes the congestion.

It is also a nerve builder; it nourishes and strengthens every nerve in your body, and creates energy in all the organs.

Nothing will give strength and vitality as surely and quickly as Dr. Miles' Nervine.

quickly as Dr. Miles' Nervine.

"During the past winter I had two attacks of LaGrippe which left me very weak, and in bad condition. I was so nervous I could not sleep. My wife, after trying different remedies, went for a doctor. The doctor was out, and a neighbor recommended Dr. Miles' Nervine, and she brought home a bottle. I had not slept for some time, and had terrible pains in my head. After taking a few doses of Nervine the pain was not so severe, and I slept. I am now taking the second bottle, and am very much improved."

HENRY M. SMITH, Underhill, Vt. Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

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NICKEL PATE. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

Three Express Trains East Every Day in the Year. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on all Trains. Trans-Continental Tourist Cars leave Chicago Tri-Weekly on Tuesdays and Sundays at 2:30 p. m. and Wednesdays at 10:35 a. m.

> CHICAGO TO BOSTON WITHOUT CHANGE.

Modern Dining Cars serving meals on Individual Club Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00, also service a la Carte. Coffee and Sandwiches, at popular prices, served to passengers in their seats Direct line to Fort Wayne, Findlay, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, Scranton.

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Colored Porters in uniform in attendance on all Coach Passengers. If you contemplate a trip East call on any convenient Ticket Agent, or address,

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Immune your pigs by feeding virus to the sow costs 1 cent a pig) and have their barn choleraproof. 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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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.



TWELVE YEARS, successfully selling all breeds of pure-bred live stock at auction.

Posted on pedigrees and values of all breeds.

MY REFERENCE IS THE BEST BREEDERS in nineteen states and territories for whom I have made many successful sales of all breeds of pure-bred live

WITH THIS EXPERIENCE my terms for the best and most experienced service are very reasonable. Write or wire me before fixing your sale date:



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Live Stock Auctioneer

Bunceton, Mo

Twenty years a successful breeder, exhibitor, and judge of live stock. Ten years' experience on the auction block selling successfully for the best breeders in fifteen States and Territories. The records show that I am the MONEY-GETTER.

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