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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate
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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper
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Address all communications to

KANNSAS FARMER CO.,

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

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The National Live Stock Association will meet at Denver, August 3, 4, and 5.

Secretary C. R. Thomas, of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Assoclation, has moved the office back to its old quarters at 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo., where all letters for the association should be addressed.

Estimates of the damage to the Kansas wheat are now placed at 25 per cent and down. The crop is estimated at 61,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels.

The Kansas Farmer is in receipt of a letter from B. O. Cowan, of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Asociation, saying that the Shorthorn sale to be held at the World's Fair has been called off by order of the executive committee.

Thirty thousand Fall River, Mass., cotton-mill operatives have struck against a 121/2 per cent reduction in wages. A determined contest is predicted. This will cause consumers of cotton goods to look to the mills in the Southern States for their supplies. It means much suffering for many Massachusetts families with little prospect of any compensating gain.

The American Percheron Horse-Breeders' and Importers' Association has purchased from S. D. Thompson all the stud-books, records, pedigrees, and all other property used by him as secretary and owner of the American Percheron Horse-Breeders' Association. Under the terms of the sale Mr. Thompson agrees not to engage either directly or indirectly in the registration of Percheron pedigrees for ten years.

Armed Russian vessels being outmatched by those of Japan, have commenced to prey upon merchant vessels of other countries. Up to this writing German, English, and finally American vessels have suffered. The Russian may find all kinds of trouble if he continues to seek it.

The Japs continue to whip the Russians almost every day. The Bear may well wish for the return of weather so cold as to put an end to military activities.

HUMUS A DEFENCE AGAINST EXCESSIVE . MOISTURE AND AGAINST DROUTH.

Kansas has had an unsual amount of rain during the present growing season. In much of the Eastern half of the State serious damages have resulted from the long-continued wet weather. The casual observer has concluded that all anxiety for rain should be postponed until another season. But last Friday the writer bought a load of prairie hay from a farmer who lives eight miles from Topeka. A heavy shower with some hail had deluged the city and a strip of country to the south. Speaking of this the man with the hay remarked that he would have been glad to sacrifice that load of hay (\$7 worth), and to pay \$35 besides if he could have had that rain on his corn. Just how the exact estimate of \$42 was obtained was not stated, but the fact that the man's corn needed rain is illustrated by his figures.

The man tills a rented farm. This may account for the rapid transition from anxiety on account of too much moisture to equal anxiety least his crops suffer for lack of rain. Are farmers who rotate their grain crops with clover or alfalfa, who keep much stock and distribute the manure over the fields, as subject to damage from excessively wet or excessively dry weather as are those who sell their hay in town and follow grain with grain year after year? The Kansas FARMER has published many columns on the value of humus in the soil and on methods of producing this essential to the production of good crops in unfavorable years. Usually the need for humus is as an antidote for drouth. This season it has been needed quite as much to enable the soil to maintain a favorable mechanical condition during wet weather. Surely the farmer whose soil has an abundance of humus need not suffer a \$42 anxiety about rain immediately after the ground has become dry enough to work."

Perhaps the renter is not to blame for the condition of his soil. Perhaps there ought to be some change in our system of renting land that will make it profitable for the renter to keep up the productiveness of the farm he tills. But whatever may be developed along this line, the farmer who tills his own land can produce better crops during seasonable years, can fortify against much of the evil effects of wet weather and can make sure of the retention of beneficial quantities of moisture well into dry weather by providing abundance of decaying vegetable matter in his soil. "There is money

THE PERCHERON HORSE.

The Percheron is an ancient French breed of horse, famed for its capacity for rapid locomotion with a heavy load. It came first into prominence, perhaps, because of its ability to draw the heavy diligences or post-coaches used in France before the days of the locomotive. Since that time it has been the most popular of all French draft breeds and may be considered to have won a like place in America as well. The Percheron is the most active and powerful of all the heavy breeds of horses on the European Continent and what he is there has been fully maintained in this country, where the conditions of climate and feed seem especially favorable to his development.

The author of the Percheron studbook of France considers that the founaation for the Percheron was the Black-horse breed of Flanders improved by a strong infusion of Oriental blood. In fact, this Oriental blood has been the direct cause of the improvement and development of many different breeds. The English thoroughbred and the Russian Orloff, as well as the modern Percheron, point with price to the early crossing with the Arabian as the source of their present beauty and strength. French authorities date the origin of the modern Percheron as far back as 732, when France was invaded by the Saracens. The utter defeat and rout of these Eastern warriors by Carl Martel left many of the fine Arab and Barb horses in the possession of the victorious French. At the time of the return of the Crusaders many fine

Arabian stallions were brought to France and used upon the already excellent stock of the province of LaPerche, after which the Percheron horse takes its name. Other importations followed and these, coupled with the remarkable care that the animals have had under the fostering protection of the French Government, have produced the modern 2,000 pound Percheron of to-day. Very many draft horses have been imported from France but the majority of them belong to the Percheron breed.

Because the earlier importers were more or less ignorant of the French language they were somewhat at the mercy of the horse-dealers of Paris and other large cities. It is only within the last generation, but more particus larly within the last twelve or fifteen years, that importers have made a careful study of the Percheron breed in its home in France and have been able to select with that discretion which has resulted in bringing the best to this country. During the last two or three years more of these horses have been imported than in any like time in the last half century and importers now not only understand the French language but are thoroughly conversant with French methods of breeding, feeding, and handling Percheron horses. This has been especially true of McLaughlin Bros., of Kansas City, Columbus, and St. Paul, who are recognized as the largest importers of Percheron horses in the world. The accurate knowledge both of the French language and of French methods possessed by the members of this firm and their constant attendance upon the great fairs held under the auspices of the French Government has enabled them to reject all inferior animals and purchase for importation only the best. While they began in a very small way, their business has grown so rapidly that they are recognized as authority on anything pertaining to the Percheron horse, either in this country or in France and their stables are filled with prize-winners. Recently they have built a horse-barn at Kansas City which might better be described as a palace for these princes of the Percheron blood. As an illustration work it was our desire to show a typical modern Percheron horse. We had the opportunity to select from a large number now in their stables which were prize-winners in France, and we chose the one shown on the last page of this issue because he is an imported horse, because he has never been defated in the show-ring, because he made his home for a long time in Kansas, and because we believe him to be an example of the highest type of the breed and sure prize-winner at St. Louis. This picture of Casino (45462) 27830 is the latest one that has been taken of this magnificent horse and it was prepared especially for the use of the Kansas Farmer. We doubt if any paper ever had a better illustration of any animal or one more true to life than this picture of Casino and it is

with pride that we learn that the horse himself will go as the head of the great show herd of Percherons that will be exhibited at St. Louis by McLaughlin Bros. Should he win, and we have no doubt he will, he will reflect credit on the State of Kansas, where he long made his home. He is perhaps the most perfect Percheron horse that lives to-day.

THE BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

A little over two weeks ago the butchers in the packing houses of the chief packing centers went on strike for the purpose of compelling the employers to advance the rate of wages of the common laborers employed. Last week the country was gratified at the announcement that the entire trouble was to be settled by arbiration and that the strike leaders had ordered the men to go back to their former places. No sooner had the work of reemployment commenced than the men were again ordered out. The charge made was that employers were "discriminating," that is, they were selecting such of their former workmen as they desnred to employ at that time and declining to employ certain others. It is now announced that both sides are prepared for a long contest. The striking butchers have called on other employees to strike and these will probably have refused to work by the time these lines shall have reached the reader. The strikers claim to have \$1,500,000 in their strike fund, enough to support their members for a month and a half. On the other hand the packers have been employing other help and intimate that they will in a few days be operating their plants to their full capacity. It is admitted on behalf of the packers that some trouble may arise, especially in Chicago, when attempts are made to deliver meats to the various retail dealers by the help of nonunion drivers. Indeed, there has already been some disturbance at several packing centers, so that stockades have been erected around the plants and preparations have been made to lodge and board the non-union help without making it necessary for them to leave the works. They are taking men into their works by car loads.

This controversy is one of the kind for which no orderly remedy has been found and which characterizes large concerns where large numbers of laborers are employed for wages. The laborer conceives that the employer is making an undue profit on his labor and demands higher wages, or shorter hours, or both. The employer does not discuss the matter of profit but finds that he can employ all the help he needs on the terms prevailing in his works. The labor organizations have evolved a new commandment to meet this situation. It is "Thou shalt not take another man's job." This commandment is fairly well observed in the unions with respect to union members. It is scarcely recognized by non-union laborers nor by union laborers with respect to jobs held by nonunion people. The attitude of the unions toward persons not members of unions is indeed quite harsh and has by some been described as a demand to "Get off the earth," a command quite different from the one above d and applied to union members.

To these three parties to the controversy, viz., the employer, the union laborers, and the non-union laborers, must be added the fourth, viz., the public, consisting in the present case of the stock-raisers whose market is affected and the consumers who meat supply is made more costly and is liable to become limited. The fact that the packers' combination, which the public believes has become an extortioner, is one party to the immediate controversy has, in former contests, led the public to favor the side of the strikers. To this has been added the sympathy which the public always inclines to extend to the "under dog" in the fight, and has blinded the public from considering the case of the laborers who are not members of the unions and who are anxious to work for a living on the terms against which

the strike is maintained. These people, whose average capability is probably rather below that of the average of members of the unions, can not be denied the right to live and to work for a living. It is not to be expected that in the present or future contests strikers can count on public sympathy in any measure designed or destined to prevent any man from working in any place voluntarily vacated by another.

In some contests of the past public sympathy has been so strongly on the side of the strikers that great inconvenience was willingly endured. Since the public has come to look upon the strikers as oppressors of weaker men, the public temper is not likely lead to great patience with any unnecessary delay in allowing the industry to proceed in its line of service.

In this packing-house controversy the legal aspect is with the employers. Under the system of competition and ownership, which, at least theoretically and legally, characterize our methods, the packer may name terms and conditions upon which he will employ help. Any one employed may quit his place, but he has no right to interfere with any other who may wish to take the place he has abandoned. It is the duty of the governing power of the community and the State to keep the peace and to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his legal rights. Now, a strike would not, ordinarily, be worth making if others could, unmolested, take the places vacated by the strikers. The strikers, therefore, come speedily into contact with officers of the law. While they had the public's sympathy they could, with some degree of impunity, override the law. Denied this bulwark of public sympathy, it becomes necessary to regard legal rights with some circumspection. The strike will surely have to give place to some more rational method of advancing or protecting the interests of organized labor.

GALVESTON, THE BEST PORT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was sorry that you did not have time to extend your recent visit here so as to investigate more closely, to your own satisfaction, the claim which Galveston makes of being the best port for business from Kansas and the great West.

Kansas is a State of surpassing influence in the production of wealth. Production, to a vital extent, is the great factor in commerce and trade. Look over the territory including Kansas extending south to the gulf through Oklahoma and Texas, and you will see a vast domain which to-day is just beginning an epoch of mightly accomplishment and purpose. This region produces—the world consumes.

Coexistant with the produce of the earth and the natural resources are the the arteries of traffic to make them useful and of worth. Kansas is served by railways which touch tide-water at Galveston. They should profit by their location, which thus permit them to reach direct, via their own rails, a deep-water port and the sea, thus carrying the harvests of the farmer overland as far as railways can be used and securing all the revenue there is to themselves in conveying to the ocean where steamship lines complete the handling to foreign markets of the Globe.

For the producer, Galveston is the nearest port, and, hence, much less time is consumed in shipping here. This is an important consideration. From Newton, Kansas for example, the distances are:

 To Galveston
 750 Miles

 To New Orleans
 932 Miles

 To New Port News
 1449 Miles

 To Baltimore
 1396 Miles

 To New York
 1528 Miles

The haul to New York is double that to Galveston.

The following figures, which, while they may not be the exact present rates, will serve to illustrate:

Rate on wheat, car lot, Newton to New York—39½ cents per 100 pounds. Distance 1,528 miles.

Rate on wheat, car lot, Newton to Galveston—30½ cents per 100 pounds. Distance 750 miles.

Rate per ton per mile, Newton to New York, 00.517 cents. Applying the New York ton-mile rate to the distance to Galveston would produce a rate of 19.4 cents per 100 pounds from Newton to this port. But the question must be asked, is the latter a reasonable and necessary rate? Six mills per ton per mile, for ordinary carload freight is considered the standard by railways to cover cost of operation, which means a rate per 100 pounds of 221/2 cents from Newton to Galveston. This revenue for a wheat crop would yield no profit to the carriers. It is of as much concern to producers as carriers to have the latter receive just and due compensation to warrant them in providing ample facilities and good service.

I shall not go further into this discussion. You are aware, for various reasons, why Gulf roads can not figure tariffs on the foregoing basis. Railways of Kansas will always have a local tariff to Missouri River-Kansas City for example. Competition among terminal lines running from Missouri River, which do not enter the wheatfields, and from St. Louis, Chicago and Buffalo to Atlantic Seabord ports, makes a lower rate than justified strictly by a mileage basis. Gulf lines have, however, for some time, and do now, take the position that they will make their rates to the Gulf ports for export equalize rates through the East. I know the chief question always asked is why the rate from Newton, Kans., for example, an intermediate point, should be higher than from Kansas City to Galveston. Every bushel shipped from Missouri River has already paid an initial rate from field to market, and, hence, the direct rate from field to Gulf is really not higher than from the first-named point. I am not certain that a tariff from Kansas producing points to Galveston fixed on direct mileage, without reference to Eastern domestic markets, would help the producer or give him advantage over the handler, speculator or steamship line: I have known cases, when rail-rates were reduced, for ocean lines to advance their carrying charges a corresponding number of points.

Eastern roads are better situated to make lower rates on grain east-bound, because they always have a volume of traffic to fill their cars returning West, while Gulf lines are at a great disadvantage in not having freight to handle north-bound and their cars must be returned empty to the wheat-fields again; but this problem of Southern roads will be solved as the country develops and as foreign imports through the Gulf increase, and I would suggest that you advocate strongly, through the columns of your paper, the importation, through Galveston and Gulf ports of all foreign freight coming to Kansas.

There is no doubt of the supremacy of this port. Galveston harbor is situated better than any other in the United States. It is only one hour for the heaviest laden ocean vessels to the deep sea. The latest report showed a minimum depth of 28% feet of water over the outer bar, while it is from 30 to 35 feet throughout the channel and harbor. There is at the present time about six miles of improved wharf frontage. There is a total of some nine and one-half miles available, all easily reached without the aid of bridges or ferries. Galvesto harbor has the largest pier dock and warehouse in the world; that of the Southern Pacific System. There are at all other quays extensive dock and warehouse facilities. Steamship lines run from Galveston practically to all foreign ports. On the wharves are four grain elevators with capacity of 4,000,000 bushels. Elevator "A" has a capacity of delivering by chutes, direct into vessels, 70,000 bushels per hour and of unloading 200 cars per day, being one of the most rapid handlers of grain in this country.

Galveston, during the last fiscal year, was the third export port in the United States in the value of products, New York being first and New Orleans second. Galveston is

Gan Save a Lot of Work Gan Save a Lot of Money Can increase Your Comforts Can increase Your Comforts We'd like to send you our new book about ELECTRIC STEL Wheels and the ELECTRIC Wagon More than a million and a quarter of them are in use and several hundred thousand farmers say that they are the best investment they ever mada. They'll save you more money, more work, give better cervice and greater satisfaction than any other metal wheel made—because They're Made Estter. By every test they are the best. Spokes united to the hub. If they work loose, your money back, Don't buy wheels nor wagon until you read our book. It may save you many dollars and it's free. ELECTRIC WHEEL GO.,

Box 46 Quinoy, Ills.

ahead of New York and all other ports being first for the last fiscal year in the total exports of wheat and cotton. Last year our shipments of export flour, through this port, increased over 40 per cent. The total value of merchandise freight passing over Galveston wharfs in 1903 was \$528,000.

ELECTRIC

In the item of wheat exported, Galveston is away ahead of all other ports for the fiscal year ending June 30.

In the item of flour exported, for the last fiscal year New Orleans exported quantity equaling 1,134,020 barrels; Galveston, 539,983 barrels. For 1903, from New Orleans, 1,111,362 barrels; from Galveston, 317,497 barrels. New Orleans' increase on flour this year over last was 2 per cent. Galveston's increase was over 40 per cent.

Galveston is certainly carrying on at the present time great improvement and construction work for the absolute establishment of this port, through which all traffic can be handled with safety. When you were here, I directed your attention to the seawall, which is a very great undertaking and is now nearly completed. This is of concrete composed of crushed rock and Portland cement firmly built on piling driven forty to forty-five feet to clay. It is sixteen feet wide at the base, seventeen feet high, curving on the ocean side to five feet wide at the top. It is protected by sheet piling driven down twentyfour feet and by rip-rap over twenty feet wide in front, to prevent undermining. This seawall is a fortication and protection against any possible damage by water in the future. It is one foot higher than the highest water in the storm. The seawall is to be further supported by raising the grade level of the city to the top of the seawall on the south side of the island gradually sloping toward the bay practically raising the city 17 feet above the sea. This enormous work of filling in the city is now under way. It is accomplished by seagoing, self-propelling and discharging dredges which take up the filling of sand and water from the channel and discharge it onto blocks or sections of the city through iron pipes. These dredges will enter the city through & canal built inside of the seawall which will be afterwards filled up when the work is completed. There is no city accomplishing as much as Galveston in the way of improvement and construction. Our citizens are exerting splendid energy and resource and these qualities will continue and bring us greater progress. C. R. KITCHELL,

C. R. KITCHELL, Secretary Galveston Chamber of Commerce.

THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE.

The showing which Mr. Kitch ell makes of comparative freight rates and comparative distances is most interesting. Kansas readers outside of those directly interested in railroad.

ing will scarcely admit that Gulf rall (Continued on page 763.)

Agriculture

COMING EVENTS.

August 2, 1904—Kansas Good-Roads Association, Topeka, Kans.; Grant Bilibe, president, Iola; I. D. Graham, secretary, Topeka.
October 17-22, 1904—American Royal Live-Stock Show and Sales, Kansas City, Mo.
November 25—December 3, 1904—International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Alfalfa for the Kansas Farmer. WALLACE N. BIRCH, KANSAS AGRICULTU-RAL COLLEGE.

THE WASTE OF SOIL FERTILITY.

When we see the vast amount of wheat and corn which is annually shipped out of our State we are forced to exclaim, "How long can this continue?" For the last ten years Kansas has produced an average annual crop of 149,127,402 bushels of corn and 47,-451,487 bushels of wheat. Of this immense product only a comparatively small portion is fed or consumed within the borders of the State. The large part is shipped each year into other States and to foreign countries. What does this mean? It means that if we do not stop farming on the robbery plan we will soon be where the farmers of Eastern United States are who have either abandoned their farms or are compelled to spend vast sums for fertilizers each year in order to secure paying crops. The little State of Maryland alone spends over six millions of dollars annually for commercial fertilizers. Kansas farmers have not been concerned about maintaining the fertility of the land. They crop the land continuously, selling the grain and burning the straw, stubble, and stalks in order to get them out of the way. This is simply robbing the soil of its fertility and the time is sure to come when the Kansas farmer will realize that such robbery never pays in the long run.

Let us notice for a moment the extent to which the farmer is robbing his land. Table 1 gives the total amount of the three main elements of plant-food, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, contained in one acre of average land, in the first eight inches, the second eight incres, and the first sixteen inches from the surface.

comes unproductive. A large part of the nitrogen is wasted by ordinary cropping methods, a large part is unavailable as plant-food, and long before the supply of available nitrogen is exhausted the crops will be too small to yield a profit. Land with a low percentage of nitrogen and humus will not produce a profitable crop without the addition of fertilizers, and on the average soil, continuous cropping with wheat or corn for twenty years will usually reduce the nitrogen supply to the point of unprofitable farming. Long before the crops become wholly unprofitable from lack of nitrogen the profit can be increased by its addition and most of us will live to see the day when it will be necessary to add nitrogen to make any profit. Even if we do not expect to reap the results of our careless farming, we should take pride enough in the future of our State (and interest enough in our descendants to leave the soil in as good condition as possible, especially when we can do it with profit to

It is only a matter of a short time until our crops will be reduced because our land is wearing out. Even now the bad effects of our one-crop system of farming can be noticed in the older portions of the State. Yet we continue this wholesale robbery of the land when we could do much to keep up the soil fertility with no loss of profits, and more often the profits will be increased by proper, scientific methods of farming.

In the first place, we should return the straw and stalks to the land, either directly or as manure from the animals to which the crops are fed. Many farmers in the wheat-belt, if they do not burn the straw, feed it to animals or use it as bedding and

much more to maintain the fertility of his land than merely to return the straw and stalks to the land. He is not forced to raise grain and ship it out of the State and so get nothing but straw and stalks to return to his land. Wheat is usually too expensive to feed, but there is nothing to prevent feeding the other grains and returning the manure to the land, neither is there anything to prevent raising other crops besides wheat. Of course some wheat should be grown, but no farmer should risk his income year after year in any one crop. There are several good reasons for this. In the first place, if that crop fails one season he may be obliged to go in debt for living expenses until another crop is grown. Again, the farmer can find profitable employment for a greater portion of each year if he raises a diversity of crops. By growing several crops or by mixed husbandry, help may be profitably employed the whole year, thus doing away largely with the problem of getting harvest hands. Finally, the land will not produce the same crop year after year without letting the yield decrease materially, thus decreasing the profits as well as the fertility of the soil. Most of the land devoted almost entirely to wheatgrowing would raise, with an equal amount of profit, corn, oats, barley, Kafir-corn, alfalfa and grasses. Many of these grasses could be fed to cattle, horses, sheep, and swine and shipped out of the State as live stock, beef, pork, mutton, milk, butter, or cheese. The farmer would find profitable employment in caring for the stock in winter when the wheat farmer is doing nothing and living often by draw-

But the farmer could with profit do

ing on next year's crop, which may never materialize. Also the stock

Yield per acre. Stalks Straw or Grain, or straw, Total, stalks, Crop. Bushels. Pounds. Pounds. Pounds. Corn. . . 30 2200 56 22.88 Wheat . . 15 2300 35 13.57 45 2300 44 14.26 2200 54 25.15 Phosphoric acid.

Straw or
Total, stalks, Total, Pounds.
Pounds. Pounds. Pounds.
18 6.38 40 30.8
9 2.75 15 11.7
16 4.60 37 28.5
21 5.76 49 40.1

then allow the manure to lay year afhumus, the soil-texture would be im-

ter year in open yards where it wastes and does no good. Putting the manure upon the land would not only add plant-food, but by increasing the

A GREAT KANSAS CROP.

A great Kansas crop, alfalfa, has done more for the Kansas farmer's land than any crop except clover, and it will do more for it than clover if it is given the opportunity. It will surpass clover for two reasons; one is, that it yields more and better feed, and the other is that it will grow profitably on a greater variety of soils and in a greater diversity of climates than will clover.

Professor H. M. Cottrell, formerly agriculturist at the Kansas Experiment Station, says that he believes that fully 90 per cent of the tillable land of Kansas is adapted to the growing of alfalfa, and that there are very few farms in the State that do not have at least a small patch that will grow it profitably. It grows well on light, sandy soil, but much better on heavy soils. It thrives best on the bottoms where the subsoil, while not sandy and gravelly, is porous, and permanent water is from fifteen to thirty feet below the surface. On light, lived, especially if used for hog-pas-If the soil is very light, it is often difficult to secure a stand on account of the drifting of the soil, which destroys the young plants before they become established.

Owing to the difficulty of getting the seed-bed properly prepared, failwell-prepared seed-bed will give success; and once a good stand is secured, heavy crops may be expected

farmer has a large amount of manure to put on his land, while the wheat farmer has only the straw and he usually burns that.

sandy soils, alfalfa is usually short-

ures to secure a good stand are rather common. But perseverence, and a for many years. Land that is subject to overflow should not be planted to alfalfa, as it is apt to be destroyed if overflowed for more than forty-eight hours, while less time than that will often injure it, especially on poorly drained land. On the farm at the Kansas State Agricultural College, alfalfa makes an annual average yield of over three tons of cured hay per acre.

THE EUREKA INDESTRUCTIBLE FENCE POSTS.

venience and durability. Costs very little more than oak or locust, and will last for all time. Reliable county agents wanted. Address with stamp.

ZEIGLER BROS., Hutchinson, Kans

PAGE

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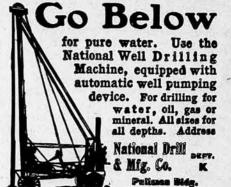


TABLE I. Plant Food in an Acre.

	Number of		Phosphoric acid	Potash
and 8 inches of soil.	samples	Nitrogen,	(P2 O5),	(K2 O)
	analyzed.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds
	34	3217	3936	17597
	10	4069	1816	6843
		7286	5752	24440

The above figures show the total amount of these ingredients contained in the soil, but they do not make allowance for the fact that a large part of this fertility is not in a condition to be available as plant-food.

Table 2 gives the amounts of these elements in an average crop of some of our principal cereals.

proved, thus giving greater water capacity, better tilth, a more favorable environment for the plant-roots, and hence larger and more valuable crops. For actual plant-food which would be returned in this way, we have but to

consult Table 4, which explains itself. From Table 4 it will be observed that of the 56 poundse of nitrogen con-

TABLE II.

Plant Food Removed from an Acre by an Average Crop. Yield per acre. Phosphoric acid (P2 05), Potash (K2 O), Pounds, Straw or stalks, Pounds, 2200 2300 2300 Grain Nitrogen, Pounds, 56 35
 Crop.
 Grain, Bushels.

 Corn.
 30

 Wheat.
 15

 Oats.
 45

 Earley.
 40
 44 54 16 21

Table 3 shows the number of years necessary to totally exhaust the supply of these three elements in the first sixteen inches of soil, by raising aver age crops of corn, wheat, oats, or bar-

tained in an average crop of corn, nearly 23 pounds are in the stalks, hence could easily be returned to the land. This means that the drain of nitrogen from the soil in raising corn would be less than two-thirds of what

TABLE III.

Showing How Long Soil Will Last.

	Yield	per acre.		Years to exhaust	
Crop. Corn. Wheat. Oats. Barley	Grain, Bushels. 30 15	Straw or stalks, Pounds, 2200 2300 2300 2200	Nitrogen. 130 200 165 135	Phosphoric acid. 320 640 360 275	Potash. 600 1630 660 500

n examination of Table 3 shows that if the total amount of nitrogen in the first sixteen inches of soil were available as plant-food for corn, it Would take only 130 years to exhaust the soil by raising corn, selling the grain and burning the stalks as many farmers do. But these are theoretical figures; experience shows that in a much shorter time, by continuously cropping with one crop, the land beit is now if the farmer would take care of the stalks. The same result would be obtained by returning to the land the straw of wheat, oats, and barley. We find, also, that returning the stalks and straw would reduce the drain of phosphoric acid in about the same proportions as it would that of nitrogen, and that three-fifths or fourfifths of the potash would be returned by the proposed method.

This is on high upland where the subsoil is a stiff, hard clay and permanent water is 180 feet below the sur-

(To be continued.)

How to Raise Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-There is so much said about alfalfa that I want to have my say and tell the boys what I know about it after twenty years' experience.

First, don't "monkey" with alfalfa on upland or on rolling land. Its home is in the valleys and on gumbo land, the stickier the better.

Now, I will say something that will make Eastern people exclaim. If the manure gets too deep around the barn and you live in Southern Kansas or Oklahoma, move the barn rather than haul it out on the land to ruin the farm, for the pigweeds will surely take the crops for you. Our land is so rich it does not need manure-but follow me and let me tell you what to do with it. Plant your alfalfa land in corn. Next May cultivate it four times, the first time ueep, very deep. List it, don't plow the ground-cut the corn, also every weed. Disk the ground at once after cutting the corn; narrow it some and sow with alfalfa (using a disk-drill), two and a half inches deep soon after a big rain; don't wait for it to get dry; seed fourteen pounds to the acre. Now, write to me if you do not get a stand.

Here is the greatest discovery I ever made: After the alfalfa is one year old just draw out your manure and scatter it over the alfalfa and cover it over the poorest land first. Disk it in and on alkali or white land you will have alfalfa three feet high. It is wonderful what it does on the surface. If you manure this ground first, then plow and sow, you get nothing but weeds. After the alfalfa is up, my way is to take care of the weeds, but the weeds will take care of it if you manure it first. The rain runs the liquid manure down the tap root and it just booms, while if the manure is plowed under it just burns the roots off. I would give \$500 if I had known this 10 years ago.

ELI C. BENEDICT. Oklahoma.

Alfalfa-Seed from Third Crop.

I write you for information regarding alfalfa crop for seed. Have been advised that the second crop makes the best seed. I have fifteen acres now in full bloom. We have had several heavy rains in the last two weeks, in fact it has been drenched almost every night since it came in bloom. I would like to know it these heavy rains will have a tendency to destroy pollen, under which conditions we of course would get no seed. Would it be advisable to cut this crop for hay and risk the third crop for seed-knowing that dry weather usually sets in in this part of Kansas about this time of the year? J. E. HORNBAKER.

Reno County.

It is doubtless true that the heavy rains wash away the pollen and keep the alfalfa flowers from fertilizing. It is the general experience that a wet season is unfavorable for the development of alfalfa-seed. The second crop of alfalfa during the average season often proves to be a good seedproducing crop, but the excessively wet weather during the past few weeks up to the present time makes it not advisable to save the second crop for seed, especially in the eastern and central portions of this State. I think it will be perfectly safe to depend upon the third crop for seed this season if the second crop be cut at once so as to allow the third crop to start quickly. With an abundance of moisture in the soil, the third crop is likely to make a rank growth and we may expect more favorable weather at the blossoming and seeding season of the third crop than we are having at the present time. The third cutting usually makes a good quality of seed but often the yield of seed is apt to be small because of the dwarf growth which the alfalfa makes when the latter part of the season is too dry, but

no fear need be felt that the third crop will make a dwarf growth this season.

I have requested Professor Wifiard to mail you a copy of bulletin No. 144 on "Alfalfa Culture" from which you may get other information of value A. M. TENEYCK. to you.

Subsoiling for Corn.

Please accept thanks for bulletin No. 123 which is a most valuable one. Your experiments are certainly beneficial to the agriculturist. I have been farming for over fifty years.

I failed to find any results of deep tilling for corn. I have always had best results from deep plowing and subsoiling, say twelve to sixteen inches. E. P. DIEHL. Johnson County.

I thank you for your compliment regarding bulletin No. 123. I hope that the results of the experiments we are carring on at this station will be valuable to many farmers in the State. The crop experiments reported in bulletin No. 123 represent a large amount of labor and expense. The farm department is undertaking an even larger number of experiments this season than last, and we hope to continue these experiments, introducing new ones from year to year until definite results are found. We are carrying on a series of experiments in corn cultition; one of the objects being the comparison of deep and shallow cultivation, also the comparison of methods of preparing the seed-bed, and methods of planting. The results of the trial last year were not marked and the experiment is being repeated this year. We have included subsoiling for corn in this experiment.

In 1894-97 this station carried on quite extensive experiment in corn culture, in which subsoiling as compared with surface plowing was given a thorough trial. In bulletin No. 64 of this station, in summarizing the results of these experiments, Prof. C. C. Georgeson says: "A somewhat thorough test of this question fails to show an increase in yield of corn on subsoiled ground. The average of all trials is slightly in favor of surface plowing." The conclusion was that on ordinary loam soil such as we have on the college farm, subsoiling gives no appreciable benefit in the growing of corn. The results of the cultivation experiments which were carried on by Professor Georgeson were not fully conclusive but the results indicated that a judicious mixing of deep and shallow cultivation for corn was preferable to practicing either method entirely. On the latter point we hope to have some results worthy of publication within a year or two.

It is likely that some heavy soils of a gumbo nature will be benefited by deep loosening and subsoiling in preparing a seed-bed for corn, and I believe that the soil in your locality is of a very heavy compact character. As regards methods of cultivating corn I refer you to an article published in the Kansas Farmer, May 26, page 554. A. M. TENEYCK.

An Emmer Experiment.

I received bulletin No. 123 and read with interest "Crop experiments." The emmer experiment especially interested me as I tried that grain last year myself. I will give a short state ment of my experiment: In the fall of 1902 I plowed land eight inches deep for corn in 1903, expecting to sow alfalfa on it in the fall of 1903. I sent to F. Barteldes & Co., for two bushels of emmer and sowed it on this deep plowing. The soil was fine and mellow. I had no drlll and sowed it broadcast, harrowing once after sowing, covering the seed fairly well. The grain came up in due time, but too thin. When it came in head I counted the stems of quite a number of stools and found that they averaged from eighty-four to ninety-three stems. It had possession of the land and yielded thirty-one bushels of good grain, and there was quite a good deal of grain left in the straw, because it was thrashed too rapidly. I estimated about thirty-eight bushels if all had

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S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A.,

Denver, Colorado.

been saved. The field was a fraction over an acre in area. I cut the grain a little green. The cattle and horses ate the straw readily. The crop made itself in the dry weather, June and July, and was cut the last of July.

My son and I sowed the thirty-one bushels this spring, early in March on deep plowing (Kafir-stubble plowed this spring). It was on the rough and harrowed three times. The ground was in nice condition but the Kafirstubble hindered the seeding some. The grain made a good stand and is all in head at this date (July 7), but some heads have turned white because of the continued and excessive rains. While the oats are flat on the ground, the emmer is standing and there is no rust in it.

Can you recommend the Acme harrow as being better than the common harrow to put land in order in spring for different kinds of crops?

County. DAVID E. KESSLER.

I am pleased to have the report of your experiment with emmer. Without doubt this grass will produce well in Kansas soil and climate, but it is a question whether it will prove to be so valuable a grain for feed as oats or barley. Such experiments as have been made tend to show that it is not advisable to feed the grain whole to any kind of stock, rather it should be ground, and fed in combination with other grains.

We are using the Acme harrow and like it better than the common harrow for preparing fall-plowed land for spring-seeding, or for preparing sprinplowed land after it has been compacted by rain. The harrow is also an excellent weed-killer, making a good tool to cultivate fallow land with to keep down the weeds and to preserve the soil mulch.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Seed Question.

I beg to submit to you the enclosed parcel of seed, as I cannot discern whether it is English blue-grass seed or Bromus inermis. I bought it from our merchant for English blue-grass last fall. The grass furnished a fine coat of pasture until about May 1, but it was not pastured to any extent.

Dickenson County. E. S. Engle.

The sample of grass seed which you sent is chess or cheat (Bromus Secalinus). This is the common chess which you are familiar with as growing in winter wheat. It is an annual grass and grows from the seed each eason. It has very little value for hay or pasture. It may be killed out by cutting it before it seeds, although when it once becomes started in Eng-Ish blue-grass fields, apparently it is hard to eradicate, as I am informed that it gradually thickens and eventumay runs the blue-grass out. I do not think that there is danger of that if is cut early in the season before the chess seeds, and then cut the secand crop if necessary to keep the thess from seeding later in the season.

The seed of chess resembles the seed of English blue-grass quite closey but is considerably larger and heav-Doubtless the blue-grass seed which you bought was badly mixed with chess. The chess has made a favorable start, while perhaps the due-grass seed did not start so well. You can easily distinguish the one from the other by the difference in the plants and seed heads. The chess makes a loose, spreauing head, while the heads of the English blue-grass are rather narrow. The stems of chess are coarse and rather woody as the plant matures while those of the English blue-grass are finer and more

If from examination you find that there is very little English blue-grass in the field but that the grass is mostly chess, it will probably be advisable to plow it up and seed again this fall or early next spring. A better plan will be to seed down a new field, since if the chess matures on the ground this season it will likely appear again in the new seeding next season. A. M. TENEYCK.

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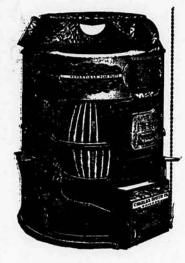
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

If the dead pigs are not taken into

account, the summary shows that the lots receiving cottonseed-meal made

the best and cheapest gains. In com-

menting upon that experiment Profes-

sor Burtis says: "It must be borne in

mind that the pigs were under unfa-

vorable circumstances. If these pigs

had had a wheat pasture to run on,

had been given a light grain ration for

sixty to ninety days, then put on a full

feed of grain, the gains would have

probably cost one-third less." It it the

opinion of Professor Burtis, based upon

preliminary work in this line at his

station, "that had lots 3 and 4 been

running on green pasture and fed a

light grain ration for the first half of

the experiment, no pigs would have

At the same station, twenty-two

thrifty shoats were put in a large paddock, March 22, 1901, and fed a ration

of one-fifth cottonseed-meal and four-

fifths Kafir-corn meal for fourteen

days, then Kafir-corn meal alone for seven days and so on. This experi-

ment was to test the alternating meth-

od of feeding cottonseed-meal. After

sixty-seven days the experiment closed

without losing any pigs and all making

fair gains. Another experiment was

carried on at the same time with six-

teen scrawny pigs that were about one

year old and only weighed 79 pounds

per head. Commencing April 12 these

pigs were hurdled on wheat-pasture

and fed a light grain-ration of one-fifth

cottonseed-meal and four-fifths Kafir-

corn meal. During the first twenty-six

days the pigs made a daily average

gain of .96 pound per head. May 8

they were shut up in a lot and fed

the same grain as before. After twen-

ty-one days they showed no bad effects

from eating cottonseed-meal and had

made a daily gain per pig of 1.71

pounds, requiring but 3.07 pounds of

grain for one pound of gain. In other

experiments hogs were fed for ninety-

four consecutive days on a ration con-

taining one-fifth cottonseed-meal with

only good results. In summing up his

experiments, Professor Burtis advised

using the alternate method of feeding,

that is, feed cottonseed-meal as part of

the ration for two or three weeks, then

omit it for a week or two, and so on,

and also "endeavor to let the pigs have

range and green pasture at the same

time." Other stations have carried on

similar experiments with varied re-

sults. Dr. Dinwiddie in his bulletin

upon feeding cottonseed-meal to swine

at the Arkansas Experiment Station,

feeding with cottonseed-meal are man-

ifested in all species of animals so far

tested. Hogs exhibit no great excess

of susceptibility over cattle when fed

in doses proportionate to their weight."

This bulletin showed that the best re-

sults were gained when some bulky

feed as chopped cow-pea hay was

mixed with the grain. This applies

only to winter feeding when no green

feed is available. Without exception

"The harmful effects of over-

died."

The Stock Interest §

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper. July 19, 1904—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, do., twenty-fifth semi-annual sale of jacks, jennets

nd horses, August 2, 1904—Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo., Du-o-Jerseys.

Too-Jersey 5, 1904—Prize-winning Poland-Chinas, F. M. Lali, Marshall, Mo.
September 7, 1904—Combination sale Aberdeen-Angus, Peoria, Ili., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
October 1, 1904—Poland-Chinas, J. Clarence Norton, Moran, Kans.
October 6, 1904—Poland-Chinas, William Plummer, Barclay, Kans.
October 13, 1904—C. O. Hoag, Mound City, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
October 13, 1904—C. O. Hoag, Mound City, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
October 17, 1904—Poland-Chinas. E. E. Axline.

Poland-Chinas.
October 17, 1904—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline,
Oak Grove, Mo.
October 18, 1904—American Royal Show and Sale
by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association,
Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
October 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, J. B. Davis, Fair-

view, Kans.
Cotober 25, 1904—Sabetha Combination Sale, Jas.
P. Lahr, Manager, Sabetha, Kans.
October 25, 1904—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.,
Poland-Chinas.

October 23, 1904—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
October 23, 1904—Combination sale Poland-Chinas at Clay Center, J. R. Johnson, Manager.
November 1, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale al Moberly, Mo. E. H. Hurt, Secy., Clifton Hill, Mo.
December 1, 1904—International Show and Sale by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
December 8 and 7, 1904—Chas. W. Armour, Kanasa City, and Jas. A. Funkhauser, Plattsburg, Mo., Herefords at Kanasa City.
January 25, 1905—G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Iowa, Duroc-Jerseys.
February 1, 2, 3, 4, 1905—Percherons, Shorthorns, Poland-Chinas, Wichita, Kans.; J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kana, Manager.
February 16 and 17, 1905—Chas. M. Johnston, Manager, Caldwell, Kans., Combination sale of registered stock.
February 22 and 23, 1905—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, N. F. Shaw, Manager, Plainville, Kans.

Feeding Experiments with Cottonseed-Meal.

GRADUATING THESIS, R. S. WILSON, 1904. (Continued from last week.)

Several Southern experiment stations have had excellent success feeding cottonseed-meal to pigs. Professor Burtis, of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, has probably done most to discover under what conditions and in what quantities it may be fed to swine safely and with profit. In the winter of 1900-1901, the Oklahoma Experiment Station fed four lots of four weanling pigs each. The pigs averaged about 45 pounds at the beginning of the experiment. They were put in small, dry lots with good shelter, and had fresh water, salt, charcoal, and ashes before them at all times. During the first half of the experiment they had all the grain they would clean up between feeds. The second half they were fed lightly and were always greedy for their feed. All the feed was fed mixed with water, making a thick slop. Lot 1 received cornmeal alone; lot 2 one-third cornmeal and two-thirds middlings; lot 3 one-fifth cottonseedmeal and four-fifths cornmeal; lot 4 one-fifth cottonseed-meal and fourfifths cornmeal for four weeks, then cornmeal alone for two weeks, returning again to cottonseed-meal and corn for four weeks, and so on. Three pigs died—two in lot 3 and one in lot 4; all the others kept healthy and made good gains. Lot 1 made a daily average gain per pig of .50 pound; lot 2, 1.04 pounds; lot 3, 1.01 pounds, and lot 4 .99 pound. The greater gain of the lots receiving a nitrogenous ration over those getting corn only is quite marked. The following table gives the gains, amount of grain eaten, and cost of gain per pig for each lot for the first eighty-four days of the experi-

	Lot I.	Lot II.	Lot III.	Lot IV.
Jan. 11 to Apr. 5, 84 days. Average per pig. Weight April 5. Gains. Daily gain. Grain eaten. Grain eaten per day Grain required for 1 lb. Cost of grain for 1 lb.		1-3 corn-meal, 2-3 middlings, Pounds, 133.75 88.00 1.04 323.00 3.84 3.67 \$2.85	1-5 cotton- seed-meal, 4-5 corn-meal, Pounds, 131.50 85.00 1.01 225.80 2.72 3.27 \$1.95	1-5 cotton- seed-meal, 4-5 corn, alternating Pounds, 126.50 82.16 .98 301.15 3.53 3.66 \$2.18

says:

In lot 1 two of the pigs were in a very scrawny condition. Lot 3 shows up the best of any as to grain required to produce one pound of gain and the cost of one pound of gain. The experiment was continued to May 17 without any change in feeds except that lot 1 received one-nifth cottonseed-meal and four-fifths cornmeal for four weeks. then corn alone for two weeks, alternating same as lot 4. The following table gives the results:

the writers on the subject advise using cottonseed-meal in small quantities not over one-fifth the ration or even less. Even though the balance of the ration is corn or Kafir, one-fifth cottonseed-meal will provide plenty of proteids for any class of swine. (To be continued.))

Color in Shorthorn. XVII.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The prizewinners in class of Junior yearling bulls at the last American Royal show

Lot III. Lot IV,
1-5 cottonseed-meal,
1-5 cortonseed-meal,
seed-meal, alternating
5 corn-meal, with corn alone,
Pounda Lot II. Lot I. 1-5 cotton-seed-meal Apr. 5 to May 17, 42 days. Average per pig. 4-5 corn-meal, 1-3 corn-meal, alternating, 2-3 middlings, 4-Pounds, Pounds. 191.25 57.50 1.37 215.50 1.36 191.60

at Kansas City are as follows:

First, Royal Wonder 18811 (dark roan). His dam is an imported red Scotch cow with an immediate ancestry of mixed colors, as all imported cows have. His sire and paternal grandam are roans.

Second, Nonpareil Choice 188485 (red). His sire is a red roan bred in England. His dam is red. His paternal grandsire and maternal drandam are roans.

Grassland Victor 190896 Third, (red). His dam and maternal grandsire and grandam are all reds. His sire is red bred by W. S. Marr of Scotland. His paternal grandsire is a roan bred by A. Cruickshank. The color of his paternal grandam is unknown.

Fourth, Royal Wanderer 182810 (roan). His sire is a dark roan bred by Marr of Scotland. His grandsires and paternal grandam are roans.

Morris County. D. P. NORTON.

Sheep and Goats as Scavangers.

I have 90 acres of timber pasture with a great amount of buckbrush and other underbrush. Could I clean up this underbrush by turning sheep into the pasture. A creek runs through the pacture which overflows its banks at times; the sheep could get to my barn at will through a lane about a quarter of a mile long. Would there by any profit in raising sheep this way?

Crawford County. C. F. MARTENS.

You ought to get more benefit from this 90 acres of pasture than you are at present getting, and I believe you could do it no better than to start with a small flock of sheep. Sheep will utilize this kind of pasture better than any other class of domestic animals and in the course of a few years the pasture undoubtedly would be greatly improved.

Mr. H. M. Kirkpatrick, of Wolcott, Kans., in answering a question at a meeeting of the State Board of Agriculture, stated that he had 25 acres of pasture in a walnut grove which was thickly grown up with underbrush. After four years pasturing with a small flock of sheep he stated that he 'could have grown a crop there." I would refer you to the reply given in the Kansas Farmer to Mr. Pitcher of Havensville, Kans., for further information on the subject of sheep-raising. Would also suggest that you write to Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture for a copy of the Report on Modern Sheep, which contains a vast amount of valuable information on the subject of the sheep industry. For the cleaning up of brush pastures, however, there is nothing that can quite equal Angora goats. They have been used largely for this purpose and with the greatest success.

Bulletin No. 27 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., gives a vast amount of information concerning the qualities of the goats. The goats are very hardy and easily kept and breed as rapidly as sheep. They live much more by browsing than sheep and cut the grass down

Mr. R. C. Johnson of Lawrence. Kans., writes as follows concerning them. They eat the leaves off of every tree and bush in Kansas, and, not content with the leaves, they want the bark also. They eat every weed which grows that I know of, except mullen and burdock. They seem tickled to death when they strike a patch of jimson weed. They are perfectly happy in a bunch of smartweed. They watch and patiently wait for a thistle to put forth its bloom so they can enjoy that morsel, Buckbrush, which is destroying so many of our fine pastures, is their delight. In fact, goats are ideal brush exterminators. They do it at



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a cash profit, instead of a costly outlay. One writer speaks of them as picking gold off the bushes. They are always sure of a good living, for no matter how dry or wet a season may be, it always produces brush and weeds. They will condescend to eat grass when there is no brush or weeds in sight. After the frost has killed the weeds and leaves, they feed during the winter, so long as it is not covered with snow, on the blue-grass which grows undisturbed under their feet during the summer, Horses, cattle and sheep will feed after goats in the same pasture, while goats feed on that which other animals will not touch. One need not sell any of the stock already owned to make room for the Angora goat. The farm is able to take care of that much more stock, and render that much greater income. It is a vegetable scavenger. Hence its value in farm economy in converting into money the weeds and brush on which the farmer every year spends time, labor and money to get rid of at the season of the year when time is most valuable."

The Angora goats are not only preferred for cleaning up brush-wood but also give a greater profit than any other breed. They produce a fleece which is of value in proportion to the quality of the animal. Their pelts may be sold all the way from \$2.00 to \$7.00. Their flesh is considered equal to mutton wherever it has been tried and they are practically of no expense so long as the snow does not prevent browsing on underbrush.

G. C. WHEELER.

When to Pasture Rape.

I sowed rape for the first time this spring, about two acres. It is now about three inches high. What height should it be before turning my shoats and little pigs on it. I am in considerable doubt as to the proper stage for beginning to pasture and no one in this vicinity has had any previous experience with rape. S. M. Knox.

Rape furnishes one of the best forage crops for swine. The best method in pasturing it would be to have several lots and change the hogs from one to the other. When the first lot is fairly well eaten off the hogs could be turned on the other lot; thus, the rape of the first lot would throw up some new growth. Feed-lots that have been used for winter feeding of cattle are excellent places on which to grow rape. On the station farm the feedlots are utilized in that way. As to the size when it will do to begin pasturing, it should not be pastured when less than five or six inches in height and would better be a little larger, It should not be allowed to get too old for the hogs will not eat it as well.

We receive some complaints that hogs pastured on rape are affected by a sort of skin disease and become unthrifty. This seems to be traced to the fact that where rape has grown very rank and the hogs are allowed access to it after heavy dews and rains, the dew seems to have absorbed an acrid or poisonous principle from the leaf which affects the skin. This can be avoided by not allowing the rape to beome so large before pasturing, and in case it should appear, the animals affected should immediately be taken out and placed in other lots.

G. C. WHEELER.

Gossip About Stock.

J. W. Ferguson, of Highland Park stock farm, R. F. D. No. 1, Topeka, is offering some very fine Poland-China pigs for sale Says they are the best he ever raised. He says that if they are not the best pigs you ever saw for the money, ship them back and get your money. Look up his advertisement then send for a couple of good pigs. They are the right kind and cheap.

A fine bunch of heifers was selected by Mr. Miller from among the Valley Grove Shorthorns belonging to T. P. Babst & Son, Auburn, Kans., for shipment to the Argentine Republic, but because their calving-time was so near it was thought unwise to ship them so great a distance. These heifers were selected by Mr. Miller as the best he had found in the United States after he had made a long tour of inspection. This is not only a great compliment to the State of Kansas, but serves to point out the quality of the Valley Grove Shorthorns in a special manner.

Andrew Pringle, owner of the Sunflewer

has just sold a very fine young bull by The Baron to head the herd of F. C. Kingsley, Dover, Kans. It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that there are more good Shorthorns to be found in the immediate vicinity of Eskridge, Dover, and Auburn, Kans., than in any similar locality in Kansas, if not indeed in the West, and Mr. Kingsley evidently showed judgment in buying near home where he could select from so large a herd rather than going a long distance and getting less value for his money.

salue for his money.

S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Anderson County, Kansas, has some very fine Percheron stallions and registered black jacks which he would like to sell. The stallions are big, black Percherons, imported and registered; one being 2 years old and weighing nearly 1,500 pounds. He has another 3-year-old weighing over 1,700 pounds, and a yearling sired by the great prize-winner, Casino (45462) 27830, that sold recently for \$5,000. He has several matured stallions weighing around the ton mark, all black and first class individuals. Another one of his famous horses which he offers for sale is an imported French Coach stallion that won first premium three years in succession at the lowa State Fair. His jacks are all black with nice mealy markings, very heavy bone, and with big, bony heads, with long, tapering ears, any age from 2 to 5 years and height 15 to 16 hands. One of these 2-year-olds won first premium at the Missouri State Fair as a sucking colt. Notice his advertisement in another column in which he makes a special offer of twenty stallions and jacks. Any one interested in the above animals would find it worth while to call on Mr. Spriggs and examine his stock.

Sneed's Duroc-Jerseys.

Sneed's Duroc-Jerseys.

There are few better known breeders of prize-winning Duroc-Jersey swine than Harry Sneed, of Smithton. Mo., who will hold his third annual sale on Tuesday, August 2, at his home farm. There will be fifty top Durocs placed in this sale, all of them of prize-winning blood. Twenty of these will be boars, of which five are fall and yearling boars and fifteen are of spring farrow. The yearling boar is a son of Bernard S, who is the sire of so much of Eneed's prize-winning stock. Bernard S is also the sire of five spring boars out of Dalsy 3d by Brilliant. There are also four spring boars by Surprise 2d who is one of the best known sires in Missouri. On, of the choice things offered is a Marca boar by Frank M 23767, sired by Surprise and out of Sneed's Pride 2d. He is an outstanding show pig and has the size, bone, and style that are so attractive to Kansas buyers. The ten fall gilts offered in the sale are bred to Surprise 2d. It is to be remembered that the sale includes the show hogs that Mr. Sneed had prepared for exhibit at St. Louis. The show gilt is Perfect Jewel farrowed September 3 by Brilliant 2d out of My Jewel and is one of a litter of nine. She is extra fine with beautiful head and ears, short nose, extra in length, broad, arched back and a model in color, feet and hams. She will weigh about 30 pounds and will be sold open. We consider her the best gilt that Sneed has ever bred. In fact her dam has never had a litter which did not have show pigs in it. Taken as a whole, we doubt if there has ever been such an offering of Duroc-Jersey swine as those to be offered by Mr. Sneed on August 2. It only costs a postal card to get a catalogue and when you have this you will want to attend the sale and own some of Sneed's prize-winners. The sale will include a number of the good, useful type of farm hogs having the length, bone, and breeding capacity which have made the Durocs famous. If you do not need a St. Louis winner you can still get extra quality hogs at the price named by the last b

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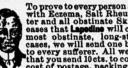


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LAIL'S **GREAT SHOW HERD SALE** At Marshall, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1904.

Where the Poland-China prize-winning type will be on parade for review of breeders to judge of their merits.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to show my stuff this year, but on account of rheumatism it is impossible and I have decided to sell out my great show animals at public sale and let others reap the honors. There are thirty-five dandy fall pigs of richest breeding that any breeder would be proud to own. There is a cracking, snappy ye-rling boar which won second at Missouri State Fair last year. He is the kind that has to be considered at ribbon time. There are as grand a lot of spring pigs as any breeder can show Several show herds are ripe here for packing on sale day. If you have an ambition as a breeder, or any show blood in you, a feast awaits you here. Pigs sired by Grand Chief, the winner, and by a brother to Corrector. Brother Breeders:—I invite you to attend this sale feeling that you will not be disappointed in the character of the breeding or its quality. The catalogue will explain all. Write for it, mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo.

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On C. & A. and M. P. Rallways.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE Maple Hill Duroc-Jersey Swine

Smithton, Mo., Tuesday, August 2, 1904

5) head of choice bred gilts, fall boars 50 and early spring pigs of both sexes

This offering is of prize-winning blood and is the best ever made from Maple Hill Farm. It will contain animals good enough to show at St. Louis or anywhere else.

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This is the most remarkable Duroc offering of the year. For catalogue write

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The Houng Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

WHERE DID IT GO?

Where did yesterday's sunset go, When it faded down the hills so slow, And the glow grew dim, and the purple light

light
Like an army with banners passed from sight?
Will its flush go into the goldenrod,
Its thrill to the purple aster's nod,
Its crimson fleck the maple bough,
And the autumn glory begin from now?

Deeper than flower fields sank the glow Of the silent pageant passing slow. Deeper than flower fields sank the glow
Of the silent pageant passing slow.
It flushed all night in many a dream,
It thrilled in the folding hush of prayer,
It glided into a poet's song,
It is setting still in a picture rare;
It changed by the miracle none can see
To the shifting lights of a symphony;
And in the resurrections of faith and
hope

hope The glory died on the shining slope. For it left its light on the hills and seas That rim a thousand memories. —W. C. Gannet, in the Household.

Over the Border-A Story of the Kansas Pioneers. XVIII.

(Copyright 1904, by Ruth Cowgill.)

CHAPTER XXIX.-THE COMING OF SPRING. The winter at last began to break and the fragrance of spring was in the soft northward-blowing air. The impulse of awakening life touched all nature. It thrilled in the voice of the oack-coming robin, it sparkled in the glistening rain-drop, it glowed on the iridescent dragon-fly's wings; it trembled in bursting bud, and shooting sprout. And Sarah's heart began slowly to lift itself from under the icy weight of its grief, and to expand and beat once more with something of its old joy in life. And with awakening life, she began once more to face courageously the conditions that confronted her. She took up the thread of her life, where she had dropped it that early Christmas morning. She forced herself out of the solitary absorption of her grief and begain again to think for others.

Nathan found his days very busy; for immigrants were pouring in daily, and there was much building of houses and public improvements. Yet he frequently left his work, and went out to the claim, which indeed, sadly needed attention, if they were to realize any good from it. The work was hard and more than he could do alone, yet his slender resources would not admit of his hiring a helper. Henry, alive with animal spirits, intensely fascinated by the atmosphere of the growing though threatened, little town, went unwillingly to help in the distant fields, or to try alone his little strength against the strength of the eternal prairies.

At last Sarah said to him, one day, as he was grumblingly harnessing the great stupid oxen his father had hired, 'Henry, I am going to keep thee company to-day."

"Out to the claim?" he asked; eag-

"Yes, I'll put up enough lunch for two, and we shall work together; for I am lonely here by myself and thee is

lonely there." "I'm not sure," said Henry, slowly, "that father would like thee to work out there."

"Why?" asked Sarah, not so much because she did not know. how he would put the idea.

"Why-girls don't work in the fields, thee knows. They stay in the house and 'tend to things."

"But a great many women are working in the fields, dear, this spring, because it is necessary. Thee told me thyself that thee saw Mrs. Stone plowing, and Mrs. White planting corn."

Their husbands are away, thee knows," explained the boy.

"And my father is old and feeble," rejoined Sarah. "I think father will tell thee, dear, that it is right for a woman to work wherever she is needed. But we will wait until to-morrow -thee can go out alone to-day and if father approves, I will go with thee to-morrow."

Sarah put the question to her father that night. He looked surprised and a little pained.

"Thee work out in the field!" he exclaimed. "Ah, child, that is no place for thee."

"But, father, I am very lonely sitting here all day long alone, with nothing to busy my hands"-in spite of herself, the girl's voice broke, remembering what had used to keep her hands so happily busy. But she forced the tears back and checked the first sob. She would not grieve her father with her grief.

"Perhaps thee will be happier," said Nathan, pitfully. "Thee may do just as thee wishes, child."

After that Sarah went out often, and Henry, his sense of chivalry roused by the sight of his sister at her unaccustomed toil, worked with a right good will, and accomplished a good deal, for so small a boy and so restless a spirit. When Sarah's slight strength gave out, as it did, many times a day, she wandered off to the little grave under the oak tree, where often many a tear fell upon the upspringing greenness, but whence she returned with a new peace in her heart, a new hope inhaled from the resurrection of nature going on about her. And in the evenings, when their day's work was done, she and Henry were wont to stop as they started homeward, and sit down for a little while beside the low mound, and talk quietly. Sarah grew acquainted with her brother as she never had been before, and discovered many beautiful dreams and upward-tending ideals which she had never even suspected in the restless, ambitious boy.

CHAPTER XXX .-- A MAID'S OWN MIND. When Dolman found out what she was doing, he looked troubled, as Na-

than had. "Is it necessary?" he asked Nathan. "No, it is not necessary," the father

replied, "but perhaps it is best." "Thee does not know how much I can do," Sarah said. "I can drop corn and potatoes, and I've made some dear little beds for vegetables, haven't I,

Henry?" Henry nodded, but Dolman was not yet satisfied. Sarah saw it, and it troubled her vaguely.

"I was very lonesome here at home," she said, with that new gentleness which made his heart ache for her. He turned to Nathan suddenly.

"Nathan Fenton," he said, in the direct way which he seemed to have caught from the little Quaker family, 'Nathan Fenton, I love Sarah with all my heart. Are you willing that I should win her for my wife?" He had spoken very quietly, but no one of the three doubted that he spoke in truth and deepest sincerity. Henry looked up in amazement. Sarah grew pale and looked into the strong face with a kind of terror. But Nathan said, calmly, "I should give her to thee with all trust and confidence."

Sarah had sat speechless, but now when Dolman turned to her with that look fully revealed which had troubled her in its half-concealed longing, she cried out, half-trembling, half-indignant, "Oh, what is thee doing, father? Thee can not dispose of me so! I will not be given away like this."

The color had rushed back into her cheeks and she looked at her father and her lover angrily as if they were two conspirators.

"Sarah, I have loved you many nonths," Dolman said, with a patient dignity that touched her, even in her angry shrinking from him. He did not attempt to come near her, but stood where he had risen, his strong, clean-cut figure outlined against the open door. "You are the only woman in the world to me. I love you with all the good there is in me."

"Ah," said the girl, in humility, "Thy great love is not for me. Thee is worshipping some dream of thy own. Thee thinks it is I, but it is not."

"Do you love me?" he asked, putting aside all else.

She shook her head, with a return of that look of almost terror, for she knew suddenly, irrevocably, and unquestionably whom she did love.

"Ah, well, I can wait." he said, with that look of long patience, and with a moment's pause, he turned about in the door and strode away.

"Sarah, thee is a bad, wicked, ungrateful girl," said Henry, angrily. 'Thee has hurt Friend Dolman's feel-

Sarah hid her face on her arm against the wall, and answered not a word.

Nathan looked at her for some moments thoughtfully, and there was silence in the little room.

"I had thought thee was caring for our friend," he said at last.

"How could thee think that, father?" asked Sarah's voice, muffled and subdued.

"Thee has accepted his kindnesses and seemed to be happy in his company, and"-here the old man's voice grew a trifle stern-"I did not think thee would trifle with a good man's feelings."

"I have not trifled," said the girl, turning her glowing face toward them.

"Thee has," asserted Henry, still angry in behalf of his hero. "Thee has pretended to like him, and now thee tells him right out to his face that thee does not."

"Why, Henry, I do like him-or I did like him until to-day."

"Never mind," said Nathan, kindly, thinking he saw in the girl's confusion evidence in Dolman's favor. "A maid does not always know her own mind,

"Nay, I shall never marry him," Sarah said, quietly, but Nathan paid no heed, but fell a musing.

"Well, all I can say is that I thought better of thee than this," said Henry, in tone of disgust, and with the words went off to his early bed.

Sarah sat in silence with her father, dreaming long, her face touched with a glory that came neither from the glowing wood-fire nor the early-setting sun, sending its departing gleam into the window, for one man's proffer of his heart had shown to her in a flash of revealing light, the love she bore for another.

(To be continued.)

Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness. He has a work, a life-purpose; he has found it, and will follow it! How as a free flowing channel, dug and torn by noble force through the sour mud-swamp of one's existence, like an ever-deepening river there, it runs and flows; -draining off the sour festering water, gradually from the remotest root of the remotest grass blade; making, instead of a pestilential swamp, a green fruitful meadow with its clear-flowing stream. How blessed for the meadow itself, let the stream and its value be great or small! Labor is life. From the inmost heart of the Worker rises his God-given Force, the sacred celestial Life essence breathed into him by Almighty God; from his inmost heart awakens him to all nobleness-to all knowledge, "self knowledge" and much else, as soon as work fitly begins. Knowledge? The knowledge that will hold good in working, cleave thou to that. Properly thou hast no other knowledge but what thou hast got by working; the rest is yet all hypothesis of knowledge; a thing to be argued in schools, a thing floating in the clouds, in endless logic-vortices, till we try it and fix it. "Doubt, of whatever kind, can be ended by actions alone." Carlyle, Past and Present.

Our National Anthem.

Not a great while ago the writer listened to an address to an auditorium full of children in which the speaker asked to see the hands of those who knew what song was the National anthem. On receiving a rather discouraging response he proceeded to rebuke them for their ignorance. He next asked how many of those who had held up their hands could repeat the first stanza of the song. Upon receiving no response to this he asked their close attention while he recited the first part of the National song, and began: "My Country, 'Tis of Thee:" We are sometimes inclined to excuse our ignorance of certain things because they have not been the subjects of legislative action—this is possibly one

of them. Not infrequently Americans have made themselves ridiculous in the eyes of their trans-Atlantic cousins by their lack of information on this subject. The oft-repeated incident of the three Americans who with a number of Germans and Englishmen were discussing national songs on an Atlantic liner, and each of whom differed as to what is the American anthem, one declaring it to be the "Star-Spangled Banner," another "America," and the third "Yankee Doodle," probably has more basis in fact than in fancy. It would be difficult to confuse an Englishman, or a Frenchman, or a native of the Emerald Isle on that question, Officially the "Star-Spangled Banner" is recognized as the National anthem. It is the only song to which officers of the Army and Navy rise and uncover. It is played by all regimental bands as the flag is raised and at evening when it is furled. Whenever American soldiers and sailors follow the flag the "Star-Spangled Banner" is by common consent recognized as the National song. However significant the words, the melody of "America" means nothinfi since it is a well-recognized air of at least one other country. "Yankee Doodle" is ridiculous both as to words and music, and should be excluded from any list of National songs, if for no other reason than that its origin was an attempt to hold up the American people to ridicule. Objections there may be to all our National songs, but the action of the Army and Navy has made one of them the National anthem. Every American citizen should know which one.-H. L. A., in the Educational Outlook.

Wild West.

The crowning feature of the galaxy of amusements that are to be seen on the Pike at the fair is Colonel Cummins' Wild West Show and Indian Congress, which is located near the middle of the avenue of amusement. From the time the visitor enters until the final act is over, the entertainment afforded teems with exciting episodes that are characteristic of the frontier days of '49, when the West was a rolling sweep of plains and prairies, inhabited by roving tribes and reckless cowboys.

episodes that are characteristic of the frontier days of '49, when the West was a rolling sweep of plains and prairies, inhabited by roving tribes and reckless cowboys.

Colonel Cummins has succeeded in bringing before the public a vivid portrayal of these events pertaining to the settlement of the Western country. From the Nation's daughter, Alice Roosevelt, and from Governor Odell, of New York, endorsements lauding Colonel Cummins and his edifying performers have been received. Others of note have witnessed the exhibition of Colonel Cummins and given it their approval, including General Nelson A. Miles, Major-General Joseph Wheeler, Secretary Ellhu Root, Captain Richard Hobson, Senator Tom Platt. Governor Nash, Senator Foraker, and many others which lack of space prohibits the mention of.

The newsboys of the country, sisters of charity, orphanages and thousands of individuals attest the hospitality of Colonel Cummins. When the visitor leaves the show of Colonel Cummins, on the Pike, he or she is a walking, talking advertisement as to its merits. Governor Odell, like thousands of others who have witnessed the exhibition, was so engrossed with it at Buffalo, that when he was afforded the opportunity to see the old favorites at St. Louis, he gladly partook of the chance with his estimable wife. American aggregation that was controlled by Colonel Cummins are still to be seen in the St. Louis Exhibition. His Excellency bowed in recognition to many and after the performance, renewed his acquaintanceship.

Speaking of the St. Louis performance, Governor Odell said in part, "Colonel Cummins' show and people at Buffalo were interesting study and great entertainers. The diversion they render in St. Louis is better and stronger than all former efforts." Laurels that are constantly showered on Colonel Cummins have not created any exalted opinion in him, of himself. He is ever ready and willing to lend a hand to those in distress. His most humble charge finds no difficulty in approaching him. Colonel Cummins is naturally

the name of Col. Frederick T. Cummins.

\$14.65 from Kansas City to St. Paul or Minneapolis and Return Via Chicago Great Western Railway.

Tickets on sale August 6 to 11 inclusive. Good returning until August 25. For fur-ther information apply to any Great Western Agent or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, III.

for the Little Ones

QUERY.

When comp'ny comes to visit us
We allus makes a lot o' fuss,
An' use our bestes china set
An' solid silver forks, you bet!
An' nothing is too nice to bate—
Not custard pie ner angel cake!
It's jest becuz they're round! But, say,
Why ain't we jes' as good as they?

Ma, she puts on her rustly dress,
An' pa shaves twict a day, I guess,
An' shines his shoes, an' I mus' wear
My Sunday red tie everywhere!
We're all polite as we can be,
An' no one's cross er putcheky.
It's different when they've gone away
Dut sin't we iss' as good as they? An' no one's cross er putcheky. It's different when they've gone av But ain't we jes' as good as they?

I don't see why the comp'ny is
So better'n we ourselves—gee whizz!
Er why we have to go an' treat
Them with a lot of stuff to eat
That we don't have when they ain't here!
Why dont we allus live that way?
Ain't we worth things as much as they?
—Edwin L. Sabin, in Woman's Home
Companion. Companion.

How Doris and Katharine Went to a Party.

It was the day of Bessie Fuller's party. Doris and Katharine had been looking forward to it for weeks, and now, at last, the day had come, and it was pouring rain; and Katharine had a bad cold.

Yes, Katharine had a bad cold that morning and the doctor had said that if it was the least bit damp or rainy she must not go out. He said it to Katharine, for of course Katharine's mama knew that, out of her own common sense. So Katharine was a doleful little girl all day, and she almost cried when Doris came home from school and began to talk about the party.

"All the girls are going," Doris said, "and Margaret Ashton's got a new party dress, too, and the ice-cream is going to be in fancy shapes, every single one different, and there's going to be a very large magic lantern. Don't you think Katharine could go, mama, if you should send us in the carriage? I would hate to go without her."

"I wish it were safe, dear," said mama. "But it isn't."

Poor little Katharine broke down and sobbed. Doris went to the window and looked out at the wet sidewalks and the rain sweeping down in torrents. She did want to go to that party, and wear her new dress that had been made on purpose for the occasion, and see all the other girls; besides, Bessie Fuller's parties were always nicer than other parties. Yet she couldn't bear to leave her little sick sister at home. If she stayedyes, she began to think about staying at home with her-perhaps she could help her forget her disappointment. Doris brightened at last and then she rushed over and kissed Katharine. "Never mind, Kathie," said she, "I don't care to go without you. I'm going to stay at home too."

Little Katharine's eyes opened wide.

"Oh, no, no, no, Doris!"

"Oh, yes, yes, Katharine!" Doris laughed.

Mama knew well what a sacrifice Doris was making. She took both little girls in her arms and kissed them. "You have a very good sister," she said to Katharine. "We'll see if we can't have as nice a time as if you went to the party. I'm going out now, and I may have something for you when I come back."

An hour later, when the little sisters were playing happily with their dollhouse, Delia came into the room bringing a tiny note for each on the silver

tray. Quickly the children read them. "Mrs. George Hamilton requests the pleasure of your company in the sitting room this afternoon at five o'clock."

In one corner were the words, "Full dress."

"What does 'Full dress' mean?" asked Katharine.

"It means," said Delia, "ye're to put on your white dresses and yer pretty slippers and yer best ribbons, and fix yerselves all up intirely."

"Where's mama?" exclaimed Doris.

"Sure, Mrs. George Halilton's to give a party," said Delia laughing, "and she's busy."

Mrs. George Hamilton's little daughters were wild with curiosity. Della went upstairs with them at once and helped put on the white dresses and the dainty slippers and tied the pretty ribbons. But though the many prinkings had taken time it was only quarter to five, and as Delia said it was not polite to go to a party before the time set, they sat down and tried to wait patiently until the clock should strike

It struck at last; and the little girls went down to the sitting-room. The door was closed, but when they knocked it was opened by Delia, in her best dress and fanciest apron and gayest cap. There stood mama to receive them, in her pretty lavender silk with a white carnation in her hair, as much dressed up as if she, too, were attending a party. And the sittingroom—why, Doris and Katharine hardly knew it! The shades were drawn and the room lighted by pink candles with rose shades. Big bunches of carnations stood in vases all about. One end of the room was screened off, while at the other was stretched a big sheet.

Mama was a perfect hostess, and received them politely, keeping each little hand and saying very pretty things

"It's a stormy day to-night," said Doris, imitating her mother's manner. "Yes, very disagreeable outdoors, but very pleasant in," smiled Mrs. Hamilton.

"Oh, it's lovely in!". said Katharine, looking around the room.

Just then there was another knock, and in came big cousin Arthur Ball, with a large box under his arm. He, too, was dressed in his best. He was a great favorite with his cousins, who greeted him joyfully.

Another knock! This time it was Elsie Carter, the little girl from next door, and she also had come in a party dress.

Then cousin Arthur began to untie the mysterious box. Mama darkened the room, and the children found out what the sheet was for-Arthur had borrowed his friend Jack Homer's magic lantern. How the three little girls and mama enjoyed it! Some pictures were very funny and some were very pretty, and when they came to the last they begged Arthur to show them all over again; but mama said, "Not now. I have something else for you."

The pink candles were lit again, the screen was drawn back, and there stood a little square table with snowy cloth, a bank of pink carnations in the center with bands of broad pink satin ribbon going from it to each corner. There was a pink tissue-paper basket filled with fine candy at each place. The ice-cream was in the shape of roses, with green leaves underneath, and the tiny sandwiches were tied with pink ribbon, and the cakes had pink icing.

Never was there a merrier party. Cousin Arthur made so many jokes, and mama told very funny stories, and the little girls laughed and enjoyed the cream roses and pink cakes.

Papa came in while they were at the table, and when he saw what a fine party it was, he went up and put on his best coat and a pink carnation in his buttonhole, and joined in the games they played after supper.

All too soon came the time for Elsie to go home, and Arthur said that he must go too, so they bade one another good-night.

"Katharine," said Doris, when they got in their room, "it was the nicest party I ever, ever went to!"—Anne Guilbert Mahoon, in Little Folks.

The World's Fair.

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



To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Potts tell their stories for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MBS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured fering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, Mrs. Chas. F. Brown, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers' Club."

Suffering women should not fail to profit by Mrs. Brown's ex-periences; just as surely as she was cured of the troubles enumer-ated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure other women who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration. Read the story of Mrs. Potts to all mothers:



" DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - During the early part of my married life I was very delicate in health. I had two miscarriages, and both my husband and I felt very badly as we were anxious to have children. A neighbor who had been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advised me to try it, and I decided to do so. I soon felt that my appetite was increasing, the headaches gradually decreased and finally disappeared, and my general health improved. I felt as if new blood coursed through my veins, the sluggish tired feeling disappeared, and I became strong and well.

"Within a year after I became the mother of a strong healthy child, the joy of our home. You certainly have a splendid remedy, and I wish every mother knew of it.—Sincerely yours, Mrs. Anna Potts, 510 Park Ave., Hot Springs, Ark."

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pink-

ham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female troubles — curing them inexpensively and absolutely. Remember this when you go to your druggist. Insist upon getting

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

<u>(</u> The Some Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THE RAIN-SONG OF THE ROBIN.

Oh, the rain-song of the robin! How it thrills my heart to hear
The rain-song of the robin in the summer of the year!
How I long for wings to join him where his carol poureth free,
And for words to beg the secret of his magic minstrelsy!

Does he sing because he revels in the fury of the storm?

In the thunder and the lightning does he find a hidden charm?

Or with prophet eye, enraptured, does he see the darkness past,

And the beauty which shall blossom when the clouds disperse at last?

When Thy rain on me descendeth, and Thy clouds about me roll, t, O God, the power of singing to my tempest shaken soul! Grant, O God, the power of singing to my tempest shaken soul!

May I see Thy mercy shining far behind the outer gloom!

May I hear Thine angels chanting! May I see Thy lilles bloom!

-Kate Upson Clark, in Harper's Bazar.

Discoveries.

I needed a new kneading-board, which must be light and not take up too much space so as to be entirely away from all dust out of sight. I bought one-half yard good white oilcloth and cut it in two. I put a piece of good strong wrapping paper about two inches larger each way underneath the oil-cloth and when through with my kneading-board it is washed and dried and rolled up with the paper and put away in flour chest on a shelf for rolling-pin. I think it much nicer than a board.

When a friend was about to take a journey I extracted the juice from a couple of lemons and put the juice into a large-mouth bottle previously filled with sugar. When she desired a drink she took her cup and with a silver spoon took out as much of the sugar and lemon as she liked and filled the cup with water. She wrote she should always prepare some when traveling as it was so pleasant and refreshing.

The flies are thick this season. I have disposed of many without having poisons and unsightly flypaper around, by putting syrup around inside of some tin cans, just enough to paint inside of the cans. Have a postal-card or pasteboard ready and either a basin of hot water or hot stove. Put the cans where the flies are the thickest and when you see enough take the card in the right hand, approach the can carefully and put the card over the can quickly, then take it to the water or stove, turn it bottom side up and do not slip the card away from the can until it is down on surface of stove or water. After the heat is strong enough put the can back and repeat. This gets them every time. JEAN THOMPSON.

[We should be very glad, indeed, to hear from others on the subject of their "discoveries." We should be glad, also, if some of the famous Kansas cooks would send in some of their favorite recipes and whatever out of their book of experience any of our readers will generously share with others, we shall be glad to publish. Let us hear from you.]

Seeing the World's Fair in a Week.

I could probably write much more on the subject, "What I did not see at the World's Fair," than on the one above; for the exposition is such a vast affair that one can see comparatively only a little in seven days. Profiting by my experience in Chicago eleven years ago-of which I remember only that it was a great weariness to the flesh-I resolved to do the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at my leisure, to see the things I cared most for, to see these things thoroughly, and to enjoy them, and not to worry if I did not accomplish as much as I expected. Keeping these wise resolutions well in my mind and living up to them, I managed to spend a thoroughly delightful week in St. Louis, and to carry away with me certain im-

pressions that I shall not forget, and

certain memories that have already

become a part of me.

The main part of the grounds is laid out in the shape of a fan, the pivot being at the Fine Arts Building, from which radiate the four pairs of the main buildings. To the left of the fan, are the State buildings and United States Government Building; to the right are the exhibits of the foreign nations, the Administration Building and the Fish and Forestry Buildings. Above this part is the immense Palace of Agriculture, the Horticultural Exhibit, and the Philippines. The Pike runs along on the lower edge of the fan.

The fair as a whole is immense and rather disheartening. It covers 1,240 acres of ground, and there is always a hill to climb or a long flight of steps to ascend before you can reach the point you are longing for. It is very strange, but I do not remember going down a single hill, and only one

flight of steps. After three or four hours of this climbing under a too-brightly smiling sun, and over stony, or dirty, or cinder walks, you are longing for home and mother. How one's back aches, and how one's eyes burn, and how hungry one is! Then you hunt up a restaurant or cafe; and finding a cool seat at a little table among a great crowd, you prepare to refresh your weary soul with a hearty meal. You think you will order a good substantial meal -not anything elegant or expensive, but just a good square meal. You pick up a bill of fare-and very quickly you begin to persuade yourself that you are not so hungry, after all! The steak and potatoes, etc., which in your imagination had been making your mouth water, seem somehow less desirable with the dollar mark beside them, and you ask meekly for the humble ham sandwich and a cup of coffee. They will at least sustain life until you can go back to your boarding-house, where prices are somewhat within the bounds of reason. A great many people buy their lunches outside and take them in with them, for there are plenty of lovely spots for a picnic within the grounds, where you can sit on the grass in the outlying forest, or on steps or stones near the buildings or inside the buildings on benches or chairs. And you get so hungry that everything tastes good, no matter where you eat it. It is fun to go to tnese cafes, though. The people around you are so various and yet all alike so human! And the waiters are sometimes immensely amusing. One homely, solemn waiter took us under his wing in so frankly and comically friendly a way, that I simply shook with suppressed laughter. He seemed to feel no responsibility whatever for the things he served, but was solicitous that we should order wisely and

"Bring me some apple-sauce, please!" said one.

"Oh, they ain't got no apple-sauce, or prunes, or fruits of any kind."

"Well, I don't know what to order." "I think you'll be better satisfied with a ham-sandwich than anything else"-his dubious seriousness was simply killing!

"Well, bring me a ham-sandwich."

"They don't put no butter on their sandwiches and they make 'em of brown bread unles you say otherwise." "I'll take some sliced tomatoes."

"They're thirty cents!" in a tone which plainly advised us not to get them.

"Baked beans, then." I was beginning to speak doubtfully of everything. "They're cold," discouragingly.

"Well, half a chicken."

"You'll have to wait twenty minutes for it to cook!' and so on. We were quite unable to find anything that he would approve, so at last we ordered in spite of his advice, and fared very nicely. But it was certainly funny.

But you must not think it is all getting tired, and paying too much for your meals. These are the only drawbacks to one's perfect enjoyment, and in a day or two you learn how to man-age, so that both are reduced to very small troubles. There is an intramural electric car line inside the grounds which takes you within a comparatively short distance of every building. You soon learn that it is real economy to take advantage of it very often, for it is a saving of both time and strength. Indeed, at your very first entrance as good a way as any to get a general idea of the exposition as a whole and the location of the buildings, is to take the ride in the Intramural quite around.

The building which to me was one of the most interesting was that of the Varied Industries. I think that every one, no matter what his tastes, his special interests might be, would find pleasure in this building. Here are the products of hand and loom and machine, of every nation-beautiful things gathered from every corner of the world. This building has two large courts inside and is rather irregular in shape, so that it seems very large. You go in at one entrance and wander from quaint Holland to beautiful Italy, and at the end feel that you know the Palace of Varied Industries quite thoroughly. But the next day you want to see again something that struck your fancy yesterday. You chance to enter at another side, and lo! you are in a new place. Whereas yesterday you saw beautiful statuary, tapestries, etc., to-day you see brilliant cut-glass from your own country, silverware, and exquisite jewels. Or, if you go far enough, you may come to the heavy elegance of Germany or the fantastic artisanship of Japan. There is everything that is beautiful, and if one had a fortune with him, he could furnish his house completely from cellar to attic with the things that are displayed here.

I can not attempt to describe to you the Palace of Fine Arts. I spent some of the happiest hours of my whole week here before some rare picture or magnificent piece of marble or bronze. I did not attempt to even go through the whole of it. One can not spend more than two hours at once, looking at pictures, for one's mind and body and eyes soon grow weary. I found it the best plan to choose some beautiful picture which made a direct appeal to me and to sit down before it. and study it and enjoy it till it sank into my memory and became my own, to carry home with me, and to keep for my own pleasure as long as I shall live. Of course one does not get over much ground in this way, and for this reason I can not tell you of the Art Galleries as a whole.

The Agricultural Building, the largest on the grounds, with its fine exhibits from every State and from distant parts of the globe; the Transportation Building with its elegant automobiles and cars and carriages, and immense engines, majestic in their suggestion of latent power; and the Forestry Building, cool and full of curious and beautiful products of the forest, are all of the main buildings that I attempted to see. I walked through several of the Government Buildings. They are extremely interesting, as giving one an opportunity to compare the characteristics of the different nations, since the National buildings must reflect, to some extent, the environment of the peoples in their own home lands.

To me, the Japanese Building was the most interesting. Indeed, I think I lost my heart to the Japanese. They are very much in evidence at the exposition. You see their ingenious handiwork everywhere. At every turn you meet one of the little smiling brown men. The two characteristics that impress you in regard to them are their never-failing courtesy, and their intense patriotism. Besides their Government Building and their theater and bazaar on the Pike, they have a pavilion, the Japanese gardens, a pretty spot where tea is served you by the dainty almond-eyed maidens, and where you can buy anything from a five-cent toy to a thousand-dollar screen. They have a queer kind of candy which, they claim, will keep six years-if you do not eat it. It is made of rice and wheat and contains no sumar, The courteous little merchant



wanted to know if I thought Americans would like it. He said it was good for the stomach (with an expressive gesture) and sick people could eat it. It is a little like gum-drops and I told him truly that at least one American liked it.

I went into several of the State Buildings, also, and they are almost as diverse in their lesser way, as the Government Buildings. New York is like an elegant cafe; Texas is in the shape of a star; Pennsylvania contains the precious Liberty Bell; Connecticut is furnished with priceless old historic furniture and pottery; Mississippi is a facsimile of Jefferson Davis' home; Washington is a queer pagoda-like structure, whose center is a tree. I was pleased with our own State Building. As some one remarked, it looks like Kansas. It is not so large nor so pretentious as many. But it is homelike and restful and sincere, and the simple furnishings are in perfect good taste. You enter, from the hall, into a large reception room. The walls are done in shades of terra cotta brown. The carpet is a beautiful thing in the golden brown and yellow tints of the sunflower, and from the skylight in the ceiling comes a blaze of golden light. This, you see, is sunny Kansas at once. Opening off from this room, on either side of the hall, are two lovely little rest rooms. Those on the left are in cool, delicious shades of green, those on the right in delicate tan and brown. The details are in such exquisite taste that one does not notice them. One only sinks down into a chair with a sense of absolute satisfied restfulness. At one side there is a nursery, cool and completely equipped, which must be a boon to tired mothers and weary little bodies. Mrs. Noble Prentis is hostess here, and I do not need to tell the people of Kansas what a pleasure it is to meet her there. It is her charming serenity which pervades the little building, and it is no wonder that there is a constant inflow of visitors and that people linger and linger, and then come back again.

Many of the State Buildings have a suite of rooms for the Governor and for the hostess, and other attendants. They have their servants and their private dining-room, etc. In this particular, Kansas is Kansas still. The hostess has a little room which is not open to the public. There is a little room at the rear, fitted up with cupboards made of boxes, etc., which is used as a kitchen. The janitress of the building takes care of this place in return for her breakfast, which is the only meal eaten in the building, Kansas is certainly democratic in its simplieity

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(To be continued.)

"Sugar from Sweet Potatoes.

"One of the most remarkable chapters in the history of agriculture is that which tells of the cultivation of the sugar-beet, and the development and improvement of the common garden plant by scientific methods of selection, until it forms to-day the basis of one of the great industries of the world and the source of nearly sixtenths of the world's sugar. When the German chemist, Marggraf, 155 years ago, first made his analysis of the beet, and submitted his prophetic report to the Berlin Acadamy, the vegetable had no other value than as a local food product. He pointed the way, however, to the methods perfected by scientists half a century later, Archard, of Berlin, and the elder Vilmorin, of Paris, among the number, and by governmental aid the saccharine contents of the beet were increased from about 7 per cent. to an average of more than 14, and a maximum which has exceeded 20 per cent. This means that whereas less than one hundred years ago eighteen pounds of root were required to produce one pound of sugar, only seven of the root are required to-day; and that an industry has been built up from nothing until in 1902-3, of the 9,815,000 tons of sugar produced in the world, more than 5,825,800 tons came from the sugar-beet. Of this only 200,000 tons were produced in the United States.

"These well-known facts are rehearsed to show the importance of a suggestion which Mr. Burnet Landreth has patiently and persistently advocated for several years past, a suggestion which has not received the attention from Congress or from the Department of Agriculture which it seems to deserve. The proposal is that the United States agricultural experts shall undertake a series of experiments with the sweet potato similar to those which have yielded such extraordianry results with the sugar-beet. Analyses made by government chemists at Washington show that the sweet potato contains to-day as large a percentage of sugar as the beet did one hundred years ago. If the sugar contents of the beet have been increased more than 100 per cent, it is not unreasonable to assume that similar results might be obtained from sweet potatoes, and in less time. Cultivators to-day know far more about vegetable physiology and plant nutrition than did the investigators to whose labors the present development of the sugar-beet is due.

"Stated briefly, the increase of sugar in the beet was effected by taking a core out of each of 100 or 1000 beet roots, tagging both roots and cores, and, after analyzing each core, discarding the roots of low saccharine quality and preserving those of high analysis for the purpose of raising seed from them the following summer. The seed thus obtained was sown and the process of analysis repeated, and so on year after year, the sugar percentage climbing up until finally it was raised to the present high standard. Indeed, tests by the polarcope indicate a sugar content as high as 30 per cent, all of which may yet be extracted by improved methods of manufacture. As 14 or 15 per cent represents a yield of about 3900 pounds to the acre, the significance of these results will be appreciated.

"If a transformation like this could be effected by judicious expenditure in the direction of intensive cultivation in the case of the sweet potato, it would open a vast field for the operation of a new agricultural diversion from New Jersey to Texas, and would greatly broaden the agricultural interests of the South Atlantic States and the cotton-belt, where the sweet potato and the yam flourish. No country in the world uses so much sugar as the United States, the per capita consumption having grown from 23.1, bounds in 1850 to 70.1 in 1965; and the

aggregate consumption from 239,000 tons in 1850 to 2,549,603 tons last year. Of this great total less than 30 per cent is refined from domestic raw sugar, and the imports from Hawaii and Porto Rico still leave the foreign purchases at nearly half. An outlay through the Department of Agriculture for scientific investigation of the sweet potato as a possible source of domestic sugar supply is not without precedent. More than \$85,000 was expended a few years ago in an inquiry into the capacity of the sorghum plant to produce sugar, and the Department might very properly supplement its present work for the sugar-beet by experimentation with the sweet potato. There is at least as good a chance of success with the sweet potato as there was with the beet one hundred years ago; only an actual test will determine whether similar results can be obtained now, and the prospect and possibilities would certainly seem to justify the trial."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Salt for Pear Blight.

President Beechley, Johnson County Horticultural Society says: "I have had experience with pear blight. My trees all died but one that was affected by blight and as it was in the way and of no account, and having some porkpickle (sait) and thinking to kill the tree to get it out of the way, I poured the salt water on that tree. This was in March. That spring I took a sprinkling-can and sprinkled this tree with a strong salt solution. It still grew finely. I now got other trees, some of which I treated in like manner. Of those thus treated all are doing nicely. Those of the same lot not so treated blighted, and that is all there is to it. I am satisfied the salt is a success and shall follow it up."

THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE. (Continued from page 754.)

roads cannot figure tariff at as low a charge per ton per mile as is charged on roads leading from the same territory to the Atlantic. According to Secretary Kitchell's figures this would mean a reduction of 11.1 cents per hundred pounds or 6.66 cents per bushel on grain to the Gulf. The fact that steamship companies do sometimes appropriate such savings to swell their profits does not change the fact that this advantage ought to accrue to the producers of the grain, thereby making it profitable to ship via the Galveston route and giving that port the profit on the larger shipments attracted by the realization of the advantages of the shorter and easier route, and to the steamships the profit on the increased tonage. It will surely be good policy for both Galveston and the country whose proximity should send its products via Galveston, to insist on realizing the advantages of position. These will not come all at once, neither will they be accorded at all unless those most interested insist upon them.

Producers have a right to market their surplus over the line of least resistance. The line of least natural resistance for the products of the country from Nebraska to Galveston lies through that port. The artificial resistances which tend to obstruct the movements of this surplus through that port should be removed by the joint effort of the people of the port and of the country for which it is naturally the easiest outlet. Are the business men of Galveston sufficiently interested in a future for their city commensurate with its natural advantages so that they will take a leading part in negotiating railway and steamship rates that shall offer to the interior sufficient inducement to divide or to divert the immense traffic which now goes over greater resistances via Atlantic ports? '

Galveston stands on the threshold of Opportunity. No longer need she fear the sea. But she must insist that her patrons be accorded all the advantages that nature gave them. She can, if she will, of course, recline on her oars and continue to do a nice business of considerable propertions. But Opportunity offers her metropolitan busi-

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ı	Common or Golden Millet, per bushel	90.00
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ı	Con Seal and build	.70
ı	Cane Seed, per bushel	1.10
ı	Japanese Buckwheat, per bushel	1 50
ı	Navy Beans, per bushel	250
ı	Soy-Beans, per bushel	0.00
ı	Sweet Corn, per bushel	2.00
ı	White Was Comment 1	3.00
١	White Kafir-Corn, per bushel	1.00
ı	80 Day Field Corn from Minnesota, per bushel	1.40
J	Alfalfa, Choice, per hundred pounds	14 00
ı	Alfalfa, Prime, per hundred pounds	10.00
Ì	Turnin Seed Purnle Ton S Lord nor nound	18.00
ŀ	Turnip Seed Purple Top S. Leaf, per pound	.30

KANSAS CITY SEED & GRAIN CO. Kansas City, Mo.



\$45.00

California and Return

The 29th Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar U. S. A., and Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at San Francisco in September, are the next occasions for which the Santa Fe will make reduced rates to California. Any one, whether member or not, may take advantage of the reduction. If you're going to make the California tour, this is your chance to do it economically, comfortably, and thoroughly. On sale August 15 to Sept. 10, inclusive. Limited to October 23.

For full particulars address the undersigned.

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ness. The energy she has displayed in preparing for and protecting her business, the fidelity with which her citizens have stood by her interests argue for the forward movement. Opportunity offers the export grain, flour and cotton and the export dressed meats of the Southwest. Opportunity offers the jobbing business and perhaps the banking of a vast region. Opportunity's only condition is the profitable use of the line of least natural resistance.

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 secure the paper at half price. While the subscription price will redollar a year. every subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year and one new subscription for one year with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered. both for one year, for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

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ers may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder,"
"Vicks' Family Magazine," "Blooded
Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and
Creamery," or "Wool Markets and
Sheep."

Canadian exhibitors have evinced a decided interest in the live-stock preparations for the Universal Exposition, and the showing made by the Canadian live-stock interests at St. Louis this year will undoubtedly excel the admirable record made at the Columbian. At that time, Canadian exhibitors excelled all State winnings with the single exception of Illinois, and in a number of important classes carried away the lion's share of the awards. The assurance by the Canadian Exposition Commission that the winnings by Dominien breeders will be duplicated will greatly heighten the interest taken in the World's Fair show by exhibitors from that country.

Guarding California's Giant Forest.

The United States Government has set aside a large Sierra area as a National park; and, for the Giant Forest, built at great cost a magnificent mountain road, and placed rangers, forest wardens, and a troop of cavairy to protect its treasures and guard its preserves. The Visalia Board of Trade, in connection with the county supervisors, has improved or made good trails to the principal points of scenic interest in the mountains, rendering them comparatively easy of access.—Sunset Magazine for August.

PILES

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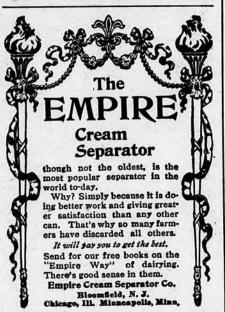
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In the Dairy

The World's Fair Dairy Test.

Total weight of milk produced by

WEIGHT AND TEST OF MILK.

the 29 cows during the ten days, 10,-663.2 pounds.

BROWN SWISS COWS. Feed consumed by the five cows in this herd, pounds:

		JUN	IE				and the second	JUL	r .	
26	27	28		29	80	1	2	8	4	5
Alfalfa hay 40	40	40		40	40	55	*11	*12	*22	* :
Hominy feed 42.5	39.5			40	41	41	41	41	54	47
Malt sprouts 42.5	41	40		40	41	41	41	41	45	47 20
Gluten meal 42.5	39.5	41		40	41	41	41	41.5	24	20
Green Clover195	80				***	***	***	***	***	
Bran 9	***			•••	***			•••	•••	•••
Oil-meal 5	Þ			***	***	***	***	•••	***	***
Cottonseed-meal 5	. 5	5		7.5	7.5	7.5	8	8	- 8	7.5
Green oats and peas105	210	265		305	331	309	330	336	331	315
Cut alfalfa	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	40	•••	•••	• • •
WEIG	HT A	ND	T	EST (OF M	ILK.				
			100							

Total weight of milk produced by the five cows during the ten days, 2,585.6 pounds.

Milk produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 51.7 pounds.

Total weight of butter-fat produced by the five cows during the ten days, 83 pounds.

Pounds butter-fat producer per cow per day (average of the herd), 1.66.

Total weight of solids not fat produced by the five cows during the ten days, 220.6 pounds.

Pounds solids not fat produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 4.41.

3.1 3.1 3.2 3.1 3.3 3.6 3.4 8.6 8.6 8.5 8.6 8.7 8.5 8.1 Milk produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 36.8 pounds.

Total weight of butter-fat produced by the 29 cows during the ten days, 356.2 pounds.

Pounds butter-fat produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 1.23.

Total weight of solids not fat produced by the 29 cows during the ten days, 886.1 pounds.

Pounds solids not fat produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 3.06 pounds.

Buy a Pump.

Oxygen gas, the new remedy for

Feed consumed by the fifteen cows in this herd, pounds: 2 JULY JUNE 30 1 29 26 273 136 149 146 139 144 91 93 74 81 101 111 114 110 191 63.5 44 56 176 36 116 116 5 5 5 7 1 3 930 1445 1125 900 1140 1480 1080 6 4 6 4 ... 122 64 4 860

HOLSTEIN COWS.

... ... Hominy WEIGHT AND TEST OF MILK.

Total weight of milk produced by milk fever, is attracting widespread the 15 cows during the ten days, 8.658.4 pounds.

Milk produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 57.7 pounds.

Total weight of butter-fat produced by the 15 cows during the ten days, 296.1 pounds.

Pounds butter-fat produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 1.97. Total weight of solids not fat pro-

duced by the 15 cows during the ten days, 671.9 pounds.

Pounds solids not fat produced per cow per day, 4.48.

attention, and it takes a Yankee to wrest it from nature without cost. A few weeks ago an ex-senator who owns a fine Jersey herd in Southern Michigan, on going to his stable found one of his best cows down with this disease. Manufactured oxygen was 57 miles away, and no chance to get any before morning. The senator has always been noted for original methods in emergencies. After standing for a few moments in deep thought, he started for the house at a rapid pace and

serted a milking tube in its place and

was soon pumping air into that cow's

bag, tying each teat as soon as it was

filled; then he awaited developments.

In less than three hours she was on

her feet looking for a bran mash, and

morning found her entirely recovered.

Farmers, there is plenty of that oxy-

gen left, so buy a bicycle pump and

be ready for the next cow that suc-

cumbs to milk fever.-Ohio Farmer.

JERSEY COWS.

Feed consumed by the twenty-five cows in this herd, pounds: JUNE JULY

. 26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	
Alfalfa hay436	449	140	389	414	414	465	408.5	419	438	
Silage250	248	255	261	260	256	255	260	261	249	
Corn-meal112	112.5	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.5		114	
Bran89.5	77	68.5	71	69	69	69	68	69	65.5	
Oil-meal 38	39	40	40	39.5	39	39.5	39.5		38.5	
Distiller's grains 22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	24.5	26	26)5	26.5	26.5	32	
Corn hearts 14	18.5	20	19	20	20.5	20.5	21.5	20.5	28	
Gluten-feed 91.6		96.5	95	95	95.5	96.5	97.5	96.5	94.5	
Cottonseed-meal 31.5	29.5	30.5	31	95 31	30	30.5	30.5	30	30	
Cut alfalfa 150	165.5	188	176	160	143.5	150	150	144	150	
The state of the s										
WEIG	HT A	AND T	TEST (OF MI	LK.					
Milk, pounds,1053.3	1065	1084.4	1108.6	1128.6	1133.7	1129	1136.4	1145.2	1128.5	
Test, fat, per cent 4.4		4.7				4.3			4.4	
Solids, not fat, per cent 8.4		8.3	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.5		8.6	

Total weight of milk produced by soon returned with a bicycle pump in the 25 cows during the ten days, 11, his hand. Cutting off the nozzle, he in-112.7 pounds.

Milk produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 44.5 pounds.

Total weight of butter-fat produced by the 25 cows during the ten days, 492.3 pounds.

Pounds butter-fat produced per cow per day (average of the herd), 1.97. Total weight of solids not fat pro-

duced by the 25 cows, 942.4 pounds. Pounds solids not fat produced per cow per day, 3.77 pounds.

> SHORTHORN COWS. Feed consumed by the twenty-nine cows in this herd, pounds:

JUNE
28
362
231
64
73
42.6
41
86
100
86 27 355 819 63 102 41 40.5 86 100 57.5 JULY Alfalfa hay. 26
Alfalfa hay. 361
Corn silage. 326
Corn-meal. 65
Bran. 132
Oil-meal. 42
Cotton-seed. 41.5
Gluten feed. 87
Ground oats. 102
Corn hearts. 29
Hominy feed. 29
Distiller's grains. 3 365 341 ... 59 41 40 87 99 115 71 366 341 363 343 368 341 59 41 40 87 99 115 70 337 64 59 42 41 87 99 116 337 38 59 41 40 86 99 115 29 59 41 40 87 99 116 71 59 41 40 87 99 116 70 Distiller's grains.

Turning to Dairying.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: -After nearly a year's absence from the columns of the Old Reliable, through the fault of a severe case of chronic sickness, I have so far recovered as to attempt to jot down a few things. I want to write a few letters on the dairy subject as I firmly believe this will soon be the most important industry in Kansas. Can anybody point to a feeder for market who has made anything during the last few years by fattening cattle or sheep? As a matter of fact, they have lost, as have the breeders of pure-bred stock. Look at the bankrupt men that were at the top in the show- and sale-ring only recently. I could name several that were the envy of all at the Kansas City Royal who have since been sold out by the sheriff. In our own county last year the assessors taxed pedigrees and I had to value my registered Shorthorn cows at \$80 each and my taxes were \$1.50 a week, and I was obliged to hold a sale and sell them as well as my sheep, and immediately turn around and buy back common or scrub cows. My cattle were taxed so high and the demand for breeding stock was so limited that there was no money in it.

I also needed a liberal quantity of milk for the hogs to take the place of shorts. I put most of my energy in breeding fine hogs, and to be successful with hogs one must have plenty of shorts slop. But to buy shorts makes a big drain on the profits, and some way must be devised to raise one's own shorts and there is no way so easy as to keep cows and have milk to take tne place of shorts. There is and always will be a good thing in raising hogs but one must have milk for them, so the hogman must of necessity be a dairyman also.

Kansas is one of the best dairy States in the world, especially the gasbelt where so many factories are located that the demand for the products of the dairy are always increasing and the demand is above the supply.

I made the change from thoroughbred breeding to a milk foundation and then began the problem of how to best market the product. The milk I must have at home, but I could spare the butter-fat, as two pounds of oilcake at 3 cents, would do me as much good as a pound of butter-fat at 15 cents.

As a result I am now running a small creamery as a side issue to my J. CLARENCE NORTON. hogs.

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The Veterinarian

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

Owing to Dr. Mayo's absence from

Swelling on Withers.—I have a gray

the State, all inquiries this week are

answered by his assistant, Dr. C. L.

mare 12 years old that has a soft lump

or swelling on the top or her withers.

It has been there about three weeks

and seemed to start from a very sore

neck made by the binder tongue. It

does not seem to hurt when pressed

by the hand or collar pad. The sore on

the neck is almost healed over now.

neck has very evidently started in-

flammation of the surrounding parts.

It is quite probable that there is a

liquid in the swelling which sooner or

later will form matter or pus. It

would be well to get it absorbed, if

possible, before it becomes necessary

to open it. I would advise you to ap-

ply daily, over the swelling, tincture

of iodine. Continue the application un-

til the part becomes sore, then with-

hold the iodine for a few days and

my gray horse might possibly be in the

throat, but he has the regular flank

movement of a heavey horse. He is

fed oat hay, cut fairly green, and

thrashed oats. He is 11 years old.

He is all right if idle in the pasture

for a few days, but if worked hard or

driven fast he heaves; he is worse

when he takes cold. If he is tired

from being worked all day he will not

eat, and is unable to do anything the

next day; if he is worked or driven

moderately he does not heave. I have

given no treatment except tar and gin-

This spring when we tried to plow

with her she balked, and when we ap-

plied wild parsnip with a hickory club

she kicked until given out; since then

she has been lame in the right hind

leg. I can not find any tender spot

but the ankle has been swollen for a

month or so. She did not at first bear

ger when he coughs badly.

Heaves.-I thought the trouble with

Answer.-The sore on your horse's

H. T.

Oatville, Kans.

apply again, as before.

Millet Safe for Cows?

I have some millet and will use it for cow-feed, provided you can recommend it for dairy cows. I sowed it to prepare ground for alfalfa seeding this fall I understand it is not good for horses and wish to know if it is safe for sows and if it will make milk. I like a variety of feed and have always found it best to change, or feed two kinds of hay at the same time; that is, one kind in the morning and another at night. What would be the best to alternate with millet, alfalfa or prairie hay? I am a reader of the Kan-SAS FARMER and am a "city" farmer but expect to go on a small farm after a while and am much interested in all that appears in that publication.

Sedgwick County.

Your inquiry indicates that you are not thoroughly familiar with the compositions of the different feeding stuffs. Since you are a reader of the KANSAS FARMER I would suggest that you turn to the copies for June 23 and 30, and read the articles on the dairy pags written by Professor Frazier, of the Illinois Experiment Station. You will find there some valuable information on the fundamental principles of feeding which it will be necessary for you to master before understanding much that is written on the subject of feeding. You will find from this study that fairly definite amounts of protein, carbohydrates, and fats are required for the production of milk. If you use only feeds of a carbonaceous nature which are very deficient in protein, such as millet, prairie hay, and corn-fodder, your cows will be unable to produce large quantities of milk. The digestible nutrients in the hays you mention are given below for the sake of comparison.

4.000		Di	restible Nutrient	s.		
Millet hay. Alfalfa hay. Prairie hay.	.92.5	Protein. 4.5 10.58 .61	Carbohydrates. 51.67 37.33 46.9	Fats. 1.34 1.38 1.97	Nutritive 1:12.1 1: 3.8 1:84	1

The figures for prairie hay are from results made by the Kansas Experiment Station, while the millet hay and alfalfa are taken from Henry's Feeds and Feeding. You will notice that millet hay and prairie hay are very deficient in protein, therefore prairie hay would not do to combine with millet hay. You should use the alfalfa hay to supplement the millet hay.

Millet should be cut for hay just as it is entering the blossom before the seed begins to form, come woody and hard and do not supply as large a quantity of digestible nutrients as when cut earlier. It will, if properly harvested and cared for, make very satisfactory feed for the milch cow but must be supplemented with feeds rich in protein. I would suggest the following ration for cows

a normal quantity of milk:	any weig	nt on th	at leg but wal	ks (
llet hay, 10 pounds. falsa hay, 10 pounds. rn and cob-meal, 5 pounds. an, 5 pounds.	9.23 9.16	Protein, .45 1.06 .238 .60	Carbohydrates, 8.167 8.733 3.003 2.06	Fat. .014 .014 .147
Total,	27.05	2.348	13.963	.317

Of course you will understand that grain ration must be increased or decreased in proportion to the way the cow responds to it.

Alf Con Bra

her, but after working all day she is quite lame. We have blistered the pastern joint with caustic balsam. N. H. S. Savannah, Mo.

it now, and is still lame. We work

Answer.—The horse that is troubled G. C. WHEELER. . With heaves had better be put on a

tonic treatment as follows: Tincture of iron chloride, 4 ounces; tincture of nux vomica, 1 ounce; tincture of gentian, 4 ounces; Fowler's solution of arsenic, 4 ounces. Mix thoroughly and give a teaspoonful of this in a pint of water in ground feed night and morning.

For your horse that is lame, I would advise you to continue the blister on the pastern joint every two weeks. After the blister has been allowed to act, turn out to pasture. Your horse will get well more quickly if allowed perfect rest.

Distemper.-I have a valuable 2year-old filly that has had distemper for two weeks or more. She has a very hard swelling under her jaw and around her throat. My other horses have had the distemper but they ran at the nose and had the disease very hard, but this filly has not run at the nose and has not coughed much; she can not get her head down to drink and can not eat much. I feed her hay and bran, with plenty of Dr. Haas' Stock Food. She is fallen off in flesh and is gaunt as a greyhound. J. T.

White City, Kans.

Answer.—For your filly that has the hard swelling on the jaw and throat would advise you to have applied a hot poultice of bran or linseed-meal to the affected part, and change as often as the poultice becomes cold. Continue this poulticing until the lumps soften and break of their own accord or are ready to open. You had better give your filly the following treatment: Tincture of iron chloride, 4 ounces; tincture nux vomica, 1 ounce; tincture of gentian, 4 ounces. Mix thoroughly and give a teaspoonful of this in a pint of water in ground feed night and morning.

Ailing Pigs.—I have some pigs that are ailing. They first get lank and breathe hard and fast at the flank, and gradually get weaker and die in from one to three weeks. I opened one and could find nothing wrong. Some are still sucking sows; some are weaned; seventy head all told. They all have run of good alfalfa pasture, and are nice and thrifty. They have some shorts and slop and have soaked corn and oats for grain. I have given them medicine for worms. I have lost

three and have three now affected;

none have recovered. J. R. B. Woodriver, Neb. Answer.-For your ailing pigs 1 would recommend the following remedy, as recommended by the Bureau

of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.: Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulfur, 1 pound; sodium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulfite, 2 pounds; sodium sulfate, 1 pound; antimony sulfide, 1 pound; chlorate of potassium, 1/2 pound. These ingredients should be completely pulverized and thoroughly mixed. dose of this mixture is a large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hog to be treated; it should be given once a day. It can be administered by mixing in the feed. If the pigs will not eat it, you can drench them by mixing the medicine in sufficient water to dissolve the ingredients. Do not turn the pigs on their backs when drenching as you are liable to choke

them. Pull the cheek away from the

teeth and pour the medicine very slow-

ly into the mouth. When the pigs

find out that it is good to eat they will

stop squealing and swallow the medi-

cine. Sore Ears in Calves.—We had a calf that seemed perfectly sound and healthy the first two weeks after birth, then it began to get poor, but would eat as well as any in the herd. Soon one ear began swelling and lumps as large as one's thumb formed on the end of one ear. We opened them but they immediately formed again. The other ear began to be affected the same way, when we cut both ears off and now write for information. The sore is what would be called an eating or spreading sore. R. F. H.

Columbus, Kans.

Answer.-For the sore ears you describe on your calves, in case any others should become affected, would advise you to open the parts affected and apply carbolized oil. I would not advise you to cut the ears off.

C. L. BARNES.

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with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can not reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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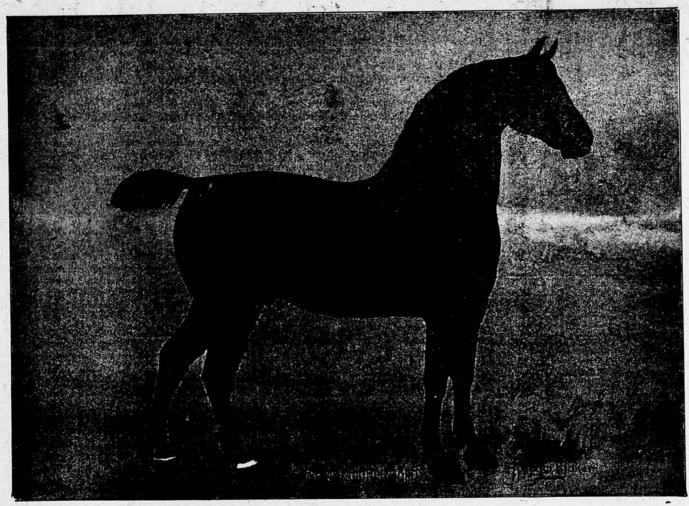
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The Sensational Imported French Coach Stallion, Alicant 3633.

Black, star, both hind feet white, foaled June 10, 1900, imported by McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, and now in their Kansas City stables. This stallion is not only one of the best conformed horses of this most noted breed but he has that sensational action and goodly degree of speed that are so essential in the typical Coach horse sire.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLE-TIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending July 25, 1904, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

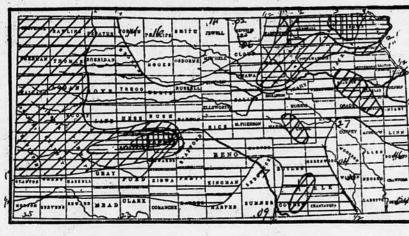
A cool week, with light showers in the central nerthern counties, the southeastern counties and the southern from Morton to Sumner; heavy rains in the western counties, the

ples are abundant in Cowley County. Apri-cots are ripe in Jewell. Fall plowing has be-gun in Stafford.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is nearly finished and thrashing has begun. Winter wheat is not a good crop generally and in Thomas there was some damage to shocks and stacks by high wind. Spring wheat is a good crop though the acreage is not large. Oats and barley are mostly cut, barley being a fair crop. Corn is in good condition; it is tasseling and silking in the northern counties and has been laid by in the southern. Kafir-corn and cane are generally quite promising, though in Morton the high,

Rainfall for Week Ending July 23, 1904.



SCALE IN INCHES.

Less than 1/2. 1/2 to 1.

1 to 2.

Over 3. T, trace.

central and northwestern counties, is Cow-ley, Butler, and Chase, and from Topeka to Ottawa, with very heavy rains in Pawnee and

RESULTS. EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is finished in most of the counties; rains prevented finishing it in a few. Thrashing is becoming general, usually developing a better yield than anticipated, few. Thrashing is becoming general, usually developing a better yield than anticipated, though the quality is not so good. The "its have mostly been cut but the crop is a poor one. Corn has improved, and is growing rapidly, much of it is being cultivated, some has been laid by, and some fields have not been touched; it is tasseling in the north and silking in the central counties. Haying is being pushed, both tame and prairie, and in Chautauqua County the second crop of prairie hayis being cut, both the tame and wild hay crops are unusually heavy. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut in several counties and has been secured in others, and is a fine crop. Pastures are very fine. Potatoes are of good quality though the crop was shortened somewhat by many rotting in the ground during the wet weather. Early apples are abundant and being marketed. Flax is being cut in Coffey and is a fair crop.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is nearly finished. Thrashing is general and in the western counties is developing a good yield of a fair berry; in some counties the quality and quantity are both disappointing. The oat crop is generally poor. Corn is greatly improved, and is doing very well; it is tasseling in the northern counties and is in roasting ear in the southern and gives good promise. Grass is fine and abundant. The second crop of alfaifa has been cut in some counties and is being cut in the others and is a very good crop. Millet is about ready to cut in Butlet. Potatoes are a very good crop. Peaches are rips in the northern counties and a very good crop. Aparents.

hot winds and drifting sand wilted the crops for two days. Grass is in fine condition. The second crop of alfalfa is in the stack in the southern counties, and is being cut in the northern. The third crop of alfalfa is starting well in the southern counties. New potatoes are being marketed in the northern counties and a good crop. Apples and peaches are ripe and apricots are ripening in Norton County. Fall plowing has begun in Finney County.

Nickel Plate Excursion

Nickel Plate Excursion to Boston, Mass., and return, account G. A. R. National Encampment, at \$17.75 for the round-trip, from Chicago. Tickets good on any train August 12, 13, and 14, and on special train from C 'cago at 8 a. m. August 13. Final return mit September 30. Also rate of \$20.70 for round-trip via New York City and Boat, with liberal stopover returning at that point. If desired, stopover can be obtained at Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake within final limit. Three trains daily, with modern sleeping-cars. Particulars at city ticket office, 111 Adams St., Chicago, or address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, for reservation of berths in through standard or tourist sleeping-cars.

The successful advertiser is the one who has good things to sell and who crows about it. Josh Billings said: "I luv the Rooster for 2 things. For the Crow that is in him, and for the Spurs that he has to bak up the Crow with,"

All mills in Japan run day and night, the change of hands being made at noon and midnight.

In Persia, India and China the lower classes still live, as a rule, together with their animals in the same dark and unventilated huts.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

Through Tourist Sleepers to California

Rock Island Tourist Sleeping Cars are fully described in our folder, "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeper." Ask for a cepy. It tells the whole story—describes the cars in detail; names the principal points of interest en route; shows when cars leave Eastern points, and when they arrive in California. A. E. Cooper, D. P. A., Topeka, Kans.

A fir tree was cut in Oregon recently which made nine saw logs averaging fourteen feet in length, scaling 21,483 feet board measure, and the lumbermen quit cutting off saw logs when their diameter reached less than forty inches. The product of this one tree, when it reaches the consumer in the central West, will bring over \$1,000.

Cheap Rates to Boston via New York City and Boat.

\$20.70 for the round-trip, from Chiacgo, via Nickel Plate Road, August 12, 13, and 14, with liberal stopover at New York City returning, and also stopover at Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake within final limit, if desired. Also rate of \$17.75 from Chicago to Boston and return, via direct lines. Tickets good on any train on above dates and also on special train from Chicago at 8 a. m., August 13. Final return limit September 30, by depositing ticket. Through sleeping-car service. Meals in Nickel Plate dining cars, on American Club Meal Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1; also service a la carte. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, for reservation of berths in through standard and tourist sleeping-cars, and full particulars.

WHEAT.

I have an Improved Turkey Wheat selected by cerealist specialist and imported from near Crimea in regions of Black Sea Europe, which is the greatest wheat country in the world. This wheat has been brought to a high standard of excellence by a careful system of breeding and selecting of the choicest; it is a bearded hard red winter wheat, with a stiff firm straw that will stand up on rich bottom soil; it is very hardy and in all tests made yielded double the common wheat. Will yield 40 to 55 bushels per acre. Catalogue and samples tree.

R. M. HAMMOND, Downs, Kans.

R. E. EDMONSON, Stock Auctioneer. Live

Experience, earnestness, and a general, practical knowledge of the business, are my principal reasons for soliciting your patronage. Write before fixing dates.

452 Sheidley Bidg. Kansas City, Mo.



Passenger Service Exclusively

For the Tourist who desires to unite pleasure with comfort at moderate cost.

STEAMSHIP For those Seeking Health in the balmy and invigorating Lake Breezes.

For the Rusiness Man to build up bid. For the Business Man to build up his shattered nerves.

Three sailings each week between Chicago, Frankfort, Northport, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs and Mackinac Island, connecting for Detroit, Buffalo, etc. Booklet Free.

JOS. BEROLZHEIM, G. P. A. Chicago

The University of Kansas. Lawrence, Kans.

Supported by the tax payers of the State, it offers all its advantages to their children, practically free. Over 700 courses of study in Liberal Arts, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Fine Arts, and Graduate study. Eleven large buildings with one for School of Law in course of erection.

Catalogue and other information free. Address,

THE CHANCELLOR, OR REGISTRAR,

The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

WASHBURN COLLEGE. TOPEKA, KANSAS

is Constantly Growing in Attendance—In three years the attendance has increased from 294 to 617.

In Equipment-Keeping pace with the growth in attendance the value of the buildings and equipment has increased in three years from \$239,000 to \$398,000. The total property value is now about half a million. In Its Scope of Work it now offers-

A Course in Music. Oratory, Fainting A Course in Music. Oratory, Fainting A Course in Music. Oratory, Fainting A Course in Law of Three Years.

A Course in Music. Oratory, Fainting or Illustration of Four Years, An Abademy Course of Four Years. Next term opens September 14. Send for catalogue.

NORMANIPHASS, President, Topeke, Kans

The Markets

Kansas City Live Stock and Grain . Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., July 25, 1904. There is no change in the strike situation here to-day from the condition that existed last Thursday, before the arbitration board ordered the strike off. The order was revoked before the men had been at work one whole day. So the strike situation is practically where it was before the arbitration board acted. There were only two cattle-buyers on the market to-day, Armour s and Swift's houses being represented. There were 3,418 cattle in the receipts to-day, of which 1,500 were in the Texas division. There was a medium supply of beef steers on the market to-day, some of which were held over from Friday and Saturday. The top sale to-day was \$5.90, and only three sales as high as \$5.50 were made. Fat steers sold like higher than Saturday and 25@40c lowers bought only a few fat cows and their hids woutside buyers helped the market some by buying strong. Stock she stuff was steady for it could not get much lower and canner cows are not wanted. Stockers and feeders started off with a little more life than expected, but they were not noticeably higher. Shipments to the country last week were 247 cars. Market in the Texas division was 100 higher than last week. There were 27,220 cattle received here last week. In the offerings there were som fairly fancy stuff that sold as high as \$5.15 and sveral loads sold above \$6. This week's market can not be judged by last week's market can not be judged by last week's market can not be judged by last week's market can not be received here last week. In the offerings there were som fairly fancy stuff that sold as high as \$5.15 and sveraful not to overflow the market while it is under the influence of the strike.

Hog receipts to-day were 1,000 head, besides about 500 head held over from last week, and the five Western markets combined only had 7,000 head. The market was a little exciting. There were over 40,000 head held over from last week, and it he sales were aloud \$6.20. All grades alike were in on the advance. All of the packers were bidding

speculators and there was practically no market.

Last week was one of the quietest weeks for the horse trade this season. There were about 100 head received for auction Monday and they were generally of common to medium quality. No outside buyers were here and local traders and speculators had to take the offerings with the result that prices bore downward. After the first day of the week, no buyers of carload lots put in their appearance and trade was slow and mostly of a retail character. Prices on most of the auction offerings were below \$60 with the \$100 mark reached only once or twice. What trade was experienced the balance of the week was at about the same range of values as those of the auction. The much trade was quiet and except for one or two loads of good mules sold to outside buyers, retail trade was all there was. Prices on good mules, 16 to 17 hands high, range from \$100@115. There was no auction today but an outside buyer was on the market early and bought two loads of Eastern chunks and drivers, buying them at low prices. The mule trade was fairly good, about two loads being sold to outside buyers at prices like those prevailing last week.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., July 26, 1904. There is no change to note in the strike situation from that of late last week, as both the packers and the union employees seem determined to not yield an inch. As long as present conditions continue it would be well for the country to act cautiously and forward cattle, hogs and sheep only after consulting with their commission firm, as it is great risk not to do so.

commission firm, as it is great risk not to do so.

This week opened up with an unusually small run of cattle, the bulk of which were beef steers. All of the packers were in the market for a limited number of cattle, hogs, and sheep, and there was some shipping demand for the above offerings. Both desirable beeves and butchers' stock sold steady to 10c higher and hogs opened steady and closed 10@ 15c higher. Not enough sheep were at hand to make a fair test of prices, but killers can handle a limited number of both sheep and lambs in good flesh.

It would be well for the country to well consider that none of the buyers, under the present existing conditions, want common and medium steers, canners, cutters



The Great Western Manure Spreader.

In these days of intensive farming, a man must figure to get the utmost out of every moment of his time. The business every moment of his time. The business man figures on making his every venture return him a profit. He works with his capital, manufacturing, buying and selling. The farmer's stock in trade is his land and his labor. He is interested in making his every act count. It is his duty to himself to use modern, up-to-date machinery to this end. Otherwise he works at a disadvantage compared with his neighbors.

It is in this light the

his neighbors.

It is in this light that we present the subject illustrated here, the Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader. This machine ought to be considered one of the most necessary and most important on the farm. We have no hesitancy in saying that it should be found on every farm where animals are stabled. It solves the problem of maintaining the land's fertility, and this means everything to him who is going to get prosperity out of the land. The old way of spreading manure will not answer now. It did not make the most, not even half value, out of the manure. It was slow, laborious, disagreeable work. The work was not

done at proper times. The same amount of manure did not cover half the ground it can be made to cover with the Great Western, and yet the results on the first crop and succeeding crops are more ap-

Western, and yet the results on the first twestern, and yet the results of the first crop and succeeding crops are more apparent.

Of the perfect working and perfect adaptation of this machine to its special work, we have speken above. We will not, at this time, go into detail, again, on the matter. It must be remarked, however, that, while called a manure spreader, it is equally adapted to the right distribution of every character of farm fertilizer. A faint idea of the distinguishing features of this great machine may be gathered from their advertisement. It should be read, and each claim noted by every farmer who does not possess a manure spreader. These are the unquestioned essentials of the perfect working machines. A much better idea can be gathered from the Great Western catalogue, a comprehensive book which may be had simply by addressing the manufacturers, the Smith Manure Spreader Co., 18 South Clinton Street, Chicago. It lays before the reader, in a most convincing way, the advantages of spreading manure by machinery, and shows fully and fairly, the comparative merits of the Great Western.

or bologna bulls, and such kinds should be kept back until conditions are more normal. The market for big, heavy beeves anl heavy rough hogs should be carefully watched while the trouble between the packers and the laborers is on, as well as for common and medium sheep and lambs. FRIDLEY.

Mr. A. P. Tone Wilson is introduced to the readers of the Kansas Farmer this week as one of the most enterprising and successful real estate dealers in the West. His connections are such that he is prepared to handle real estate in any part of the Union. Our readers who desire information in regard to real estate or who have real property to sell would do well to write him at his address, 413 Kansas venue, Topeka. He has inaugurated a great system by which and the aid of his expert agents he can handle property for you no matter where it may be located. He is particularly recommended to those who desire to buy property either for a new home or as an investment, and a letter to him will bring full information in regard to property anywhere in the United States. His advertisement is on page 759.

National Encampment G. A. R.

National Encampment G. A. R.

The Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets, August 12, 13, and 14, at \$17.75 for the round-trip from Chicago, via direct lines, with stopover at Niagara Falls and Chautaqua Lake, if desired, within final limit. Also, if preferred, rate of \$20.70 between the same points for the round-trip via New York City and Boat, with liberal stopover returning at that point. Tickets good on any train on above dates and also on special train from Chicago at 8 a. m., August 13. Final return limit September 30. Meals served in Nickel Plate dining cars, on American Club Meal Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1; also a la carte. City ticket office Chicago, 111 Adams St. Chicago depart, La Salle St. Station, corner Van Buren and La Salle Sts., on the Elevated Loop. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, for reservation of berths in through standard and tourist sleeping-cars, and other detailed information.

Lail's Show Herd Sale.

Lail's Show Herd Sale.

It is a pleasure for the Kansas Farmer to advertise such good hogs as are catalogued for the annual sale to be held at Marshall, Mo., on Wednesday, August 10, by F. M. Lail, who has won fame as a breeder of prize-winning Poland-Chinas. In last week's Kansas Farmer was printed a picture of his herd boar, Grand Chief 29740, the sweepstakes boar at the Missouri State Fair of 1903. He is one of the best Poland-China bars we have ever seen. The sale will include fifty head, of which twenty-four are young sows, six are spring boars and six spring gilts, the last twelve of which are sired by this great boar. Almost any line of breeding can be found in the offering but they are all of the best. Many farmers prefer hogs with extra bone and length. Mr. Lail will offer quite a number of this kind, an example of which will be found in Farmers' Beauty 80799, who is No. 35 of the catalogue. She is one of a litter of eight sired by C's Perfection 24863, and is a granddaughter of Chief Perfection 24 and Look Me Over. Her dam is Beauty I Am 63710, a granddaughter of Chief Tecumseh 2d and Missouri Chief 17777. These hogs are characterized by their early maturity, great size, big bone, long body and general smoothness of finish. We think this type will suit a lot of Kansas buyers. If you want some prize-winning stock of the big boned style there is another litter by the same boar out of a granddaughter of Winning Sunshine 28166. As an illustration of this litter we mention Radium 24178, who very much resembles the great boar Keep On. He is a half brother of Grand Chief and a litter mate to the sow Mole Skin and three of her big sisters, all of which are catalogued in this sale.

Mr. Lail thinks that if C's Perfection had never sired anything but this litter his reputation as a sire of big, stoutboned, smooth pigs would have been established.

These are only a few of the good things that are included in this catalogue, which is nicely illustrated by Spurling and which is well worth having. We hope our readers who are breeders of Poland-Chinas will write to F. M. Lail, Marshall, Mo., for a copy of this catalogue and then be present to see Col. Jas. F. W. Sparks make one of the greatest sales of his life. Lail has both the hogs and the auctioneer and his sale ought to be a record-breaker

Used Fifteen Years-Nothing Better.

Irvington, Neb., February 6, 1904.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen:—Will you please send me
one of your books entitled "A Treatise on
the Horse and His Diseases?" I have
been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure
for fifteen years and I think there is nothing better.

Very truly yours,
ALPER E Very truly yours, ALBERT K. HADAN.

Special Mant Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week. Ini-tials or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1,00.

CATTLE.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE for sale by D. F. Van Buskirk, breeder, Blue Mound, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Our fine deep red Shorthorn herd bull, Prince Imperial 171709, 3 years old past, must be sold by July 1. Farm adjoins station. Call on Mitchell Bros., Perry, Kans.

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

DISPERSION SALE—Herd of registered Here-fords, consisting of several excellent cows, believes and young bulls. Every one a good individual. Prices low. E. E. Monroe, Route 5, Lyons, Rice Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Eighteen 2-year-old steers, twenty-five yearlings; also twenty cows, twenty yearling helfers and twenty calves. Address H. G. Porter, Stafford, Kans.

FOR SALE—A good pure-bred Shorthorn bull; years old; bred by J. H. Bayers. S. F. Hanson, Route I, Iola, Kans.

FOR SALE—8 Galloway bulls from 3 to 18 months old. Prices right. J. A. Mantey, Mound City, Kans

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

FOR SALE—6 good Shorthorn bulls, 3 of them straight Cruickshanks; come and see me. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Ten head of registered Aberdee-Angus females. One cow 8 years old, sired by Doniphan 11450. Seven 2-year-old helfers sired by Eulalies Eric, second prize winner at Chicago Columbian Exposition and two early spring helfer calves. Eight of the above are bred to and safe in calf to one of the best sons of Imported Elberfield 34799 bred by Anderson & Findlay. Now if you are looking for a snap you can buy this lot for the small price of \$550. Cattle are in fine condition, all registered. Reason for selling, I came by these cattle by chance. I am breeding Herefords and do not have facilities for handling both breeds. Surely a snap for the early buyer. What are you looking for? Address Sam' Drybread, Route 1, Elk City, Kans Telephone at Farm.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

MISSOURI LANDS—Write for our new list and tell us what sized farm you want. W. J. Clemens & Co., Clinton, Henry Co., Mo.

STOCK FARM—One-half section. Well improved. In oil and gas belt. Will sell at farm prices. Write me, E, H, Burt, Route 1, Bronson, Kas.

f WILL SELD MY FARE BANCE, of 640 acres. 320 acres under cultivation, bushels grain last year, good water and r full description write me. G. C. Dulebohn Kans.

FOR SALE—320 acres in Rooks court, I miles from railroad. Seventy acres in alfalfa, 150 acres in cultivation. Creek running through farm. Two good springs on place. Address 1428 Santa Fe St., Atchison, Kans.

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

WANTED—To correspond with a real estate wher or agent who can trade an improved farm for section of rice land in the famous "Katy" Texas, ice district. C. H. Stancliff, 806% Main St., Houston, Texas.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

160 ACRES near Chanute, Kansas, and 160 acres n Arkansas for sale or trade. I want eastern Okla noma laud. W. L. Alexander, Chanute, Kans.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING CHEAP! If so read this. 30 acres, 30 acres bottom, 3 acres timber, house, barn, sheds, etc. for \$1,500. 180 acres nice smooth land, small house, 75 acres cultyated, nice smooth quarter; price \$2,200. If you wans something larger and better improved write us about the kind of a place that would suit. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

SWINE.

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

FOR SALE—20 of the finest Poland-China spring pigs I have ever raised—of fashionable breeding—pedigrees furnished—will ship with the understanding if they are not the best pigs you ever saw for the money, and entirely satisfactory in every way to be returned and get your money. 2 boars, and 18 gitts. \$10 each crated, and f. o. b. J. W. Ferguson, Boute I, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Men to read the advertisement of F. H. Barrington, in Poland-China column on page 770. Short on corn—long on hogs. F. H. Barrington, Spring Creek, Kans.

A MONEY MAKER—Herd of registered Poland-Chinas and fine location for sale. Three pastures with water in troughs in each. Alfaifa, English blue-grass and best of wild grass; as well arranged 160 acres as you will find. Herd and farm is making good money, but I have not the time to attend to it if you must work hard to make your money do not write. One and one-half mile from county seat Box 236, Westmoreland, Kans.

SWINE—Poland-Chinas. Choice young boars, at \$12,50 and \$15. Pigs at \$5 weaning time. Best breed-ing. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. L. Hull, Milford, Kans.

REGISTERED Tamworths; both sexes. Special price for 30 days. Fred Symes, Auctioneer, Harvey-ville, Kans.

The Home of the Durocs. With Red Cloud No. 22215 at head of herd raised from Nebraska's best dams. Among them are Miss Elsey No. 68606, Starlight 68604, Sunshine K 63144, Miss Jersey 68008, Red Queen K 63142, and others. One young sow, Goldie B No. 68602, bred to Red Cloud for sale at \$25. Can furnish pedigree with all stock sold. Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauneta, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA SEED—\$8.50 per bushel. No sand, no veed-seeds. J. H. Glen, Farmer, Wallace, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATALPA POSTS AND TELEPHONE POLES, in car lots. Good, smooth stock. Prices right, Address Geo. W. Tincher, Wilsey, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Str room house, yard 175 by 125 feet; fenced; well; 50 trees, apricots, peach, figs, oranges, pears. Team, buggy, wages, farm implements. H. H. Hall, Corning, Cal.

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

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

WANTED—Information as to the address of heirs of John F. Moller. Address was Holt County, Mo., about 1882. Small recovery can be made for the said party or heirs. Address Harvey Spalding & Sons, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE AND RENT—300 femals cattle, 2,000 sheep, teams, and tools, for cash or short time. Will rent for cash or share of sales for any number of years, good ranch to carry all of above stock. Good buildings for the purpose; pasture, fenced in three pastures, water in each; bottom and alfalfa hay; farm land fenced separately. Or will sell whole outful on any kind of time. Address E. H. Boyer, Meade, Kans.

WORLD'S FAIR-50 rooms for visitors, close to grounds, furnished with or without board, good neighborhood, on car line. Write for list at once. A T. Eskin, (formerly County Trersurer of Hodgeman county, Kansas) 4612 Bell Ave., St. Louis, Mc.

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

WANTED-A good all-round married man with small, or no family, on a ranch. Steady work the year through. Wages \$30 per month with house and fuel and will furnish pasture and rough feed for two cows. Address at once A. C. Geer, Waldo, Kas.

LADIES.

If you are married or going to be, you want our catalogue of house furnishing special-ties, from factory to kitchen, free for the asking. Johnson & WINGER, 9154 Commercial Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS.

Patented and Unpatented Inventions bought and sold. Lucas & Co., St. Leuis, Mo.

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

The Stray List

Week Ending July 21.

Kiowa County—W. L. Fleener, Clerk. STEER.—Taken up by W. C. Dinsmore in Center tp., (P. O. Greensburg), one red 2-year-old steer, slar in forehead, left ear cropped, underbit in right ear, branded Ω on jaw and A on left hip; valued at \$60,

The Poultry Hard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Sell the Surplus Stock.

Owing to the great strike in all the packing houses of the country, the price of meat has gone soaring to such a height as to make beef, pork, and mutton almost prohibitive to the ordinary family. Incidentally, it has raised the prices of poultry and eggs, creating an unusually active demand for them. It, therefore, would be a good plan to put all the surplus stock on the market as soon as possible. All of the old hens and roosters that you do not need for next year's breeders should be fattened and disposed of, for every week you keep them after they have quit laying entails a loss. It would be a good thing to sell all the young cockerels also, as you can get a much better price for them now, than you can in two or three months, and you save the expense of feeding them in the meantime. Fattening is best done by mashes, two-thirds of which is corn-chop. The rest should be bran, oil-meal, meat scraps, and cut clover or alfalfa. Whole corn at night is good for fattening. If not too much trouble they should be kept in clean pens for fattening, for if allowed too much liberty too much fat is run off.

Poultry at the World's Fair.

The final prize-list and rules and regulations of the live-stock department at the World's Fair has recently been issued and a copy can be secured on application to Charles F. Mills, chief of live-stock department, St. Louis, Mo. For the benefit of those who have no list we publish the following synopsis of the rules governing the poultry department. In addition to the prizes herein mentioned, a great number of special premiums have been offered by clubs and individuals, which amount to more than the prizes offered by the exposition:

Entries of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock must be filed with the chief of the department of live stock on the prescribed form on or before September 10, 1904. An exhibitor of poultry. pigeons or pet stock will be permitted to enter and present for award not to exceed four entries in any single competition.

The exposition grounds will be open for the reception of poultry, pigeons and pet stock on Friday, October 21, 1904; the exhibition will begin Monday, Octiber 24, and close Saturday, November 5, 1904.

A committee of the American Poultry Association has contracted with the exposition to receive, coop, feed, water, exhibit, and return in the best manner at the close of the exhibition all poultry, pigeons, and pet stock exhibited at the World's Fair, at the very moderate expense to exhibitors of \$1 for each single fowl or specimen of pet stock, \$2 for each breeding pen, and 50 cents for each pigeon.

Poultry, pigeons, and pet stock must be consigned in care of the committee of the American Poultry Association, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., who have given bond to guarantee all exhibits proper sion and exhibition, and the exposition authorities are not to receive, feed, care for or assume any responsibility in connection therewith. No entry fees will be charged for exhibits.

Standard-size coops suitable for fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, and pet stock respectively, will be provided by the committee of the American Poultry Association, on the exposition grounds, in sufficient numbers to meet all requirements, and the rental therefor must accompany the entry application on the form prescribed by the exposition. All poultry, pigeons, and pet stock must be exhibited in these coops. See announcement following, by committee of American Poultry Association.

On the basis of the total number and

value to the industry the varieties of poultry, etc., except as noted, have been divided into three classes and prizes will be given thereon as follows:

Group "A," cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet; to each, seven prizes, viz.: A first prize of \$10; a second of \$6; a third of \$4; fourth, a certificate of high commendation; fifth, commendation; sixth, second commendation; and seventh, third commendation. Breeding pen; to each, seven prizes, viz.: A first prize of \$10; a second of \$6; a third of \$4; fourth, a certificate of high commendation; fifth, commendation; sixth, second commendation; and seventh, third commendation.

Group "B," cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet; to each, seven prizes, viz.: A first prize of \$7; a second of \$5; a third of \$3; fourth, a certificate of high commendation; fifth, commendation; sixth, second commendation; and seventh, third commendation. Breeding pen; to each, seven prizes, viz.: A first prize of \$7; a second of \$5; a third of \$3; fourth, a certificate of high commendation; fifth, commendation; sixth, second commendation; and seventh, third commendation.

Group "C," cock, hen, cockerel and pullet; to each, seven prizes, viz.: A first prize of \$6; a second of \$4; a third of \$2; fourth, a certificate of high commendation; fifth, commendation; sixth, second commendation; and seventh, third commendation. Breeding pen; to each, seven prizes, viz.: A first prize of \$6; a second of \$4; a third of \$2; fourth, a certificate of high commendation; fifth, commendation; sixth, second commendation; and seventh, third commendation.

For caponized fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese; seven prizes will be given to each section, as follows: A first prize of \$10; a second of \$6; a third of \$4; fourth, a certificate of high commendation; fifth, commendation; sixth, second commendation; and seventh, third commendation.

In sections for turkeys and peafowls, Class "A" and "B," prizes will be given as noted for cock and hen, hatched prior to 1904, and cock and hen, hatched in 1904.

In sections for ducks, Class "A" and "B," prizes will be given as noted for drake and duck, hatched prior to 1904, and drake and duck, hatched in 1904.

For geese and swans, group "A," "B" and "C," prizes will be given as noted, for male and female hatched prior to 1904, and male and female hatched in 1904.

All entries are to be shown singly or in breeding-pens. A breeding-pen will consist of one male and four females. Birds entered in single classes can not compete in the breeding-pens.

Labels and leg bands will be sent on receipt of application for entry of poultry. The reverse of each label must show the sender's name and address legibly written thereon, and the name of the express company for return delivery. Express charges must in all cases be prepaid. All exhibits of poultry must be banded. The exhibitor must put the Louisiana Purchase Exposition leg bands on his poultry before making shipment. These bands must be sealed by exhibitors who have sealers, or they will be sealed by the committee immediately upon the arrival of the exhibits at the exposition grounds. No charge will be made for leg bands and only bands for poultry furnished by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be recog-

No names, marks or decorations will be allowed on the coops until after prizes have been awarded.

Unworthy or unhealthy specimens will be excluded from competition and

At the close of the exhibition in division E, exhibits are to be promptly removed from the exposition grounds.

All poultry, pigeons, and pet stock will be judged and awards made by comparison.

The rules of the department of live stock of the exposition published in this prize list will, wherever applicable, govern in this division.



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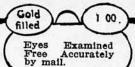
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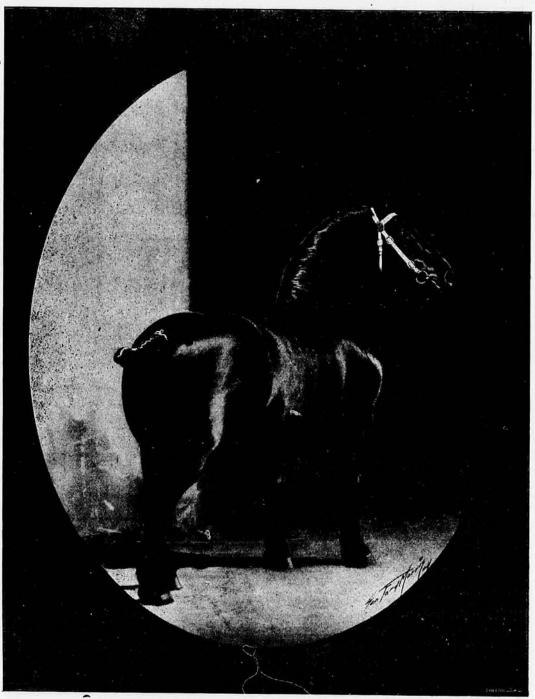
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