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**KANSAS FARMER.**

Established in 1863.

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The publication of weekly official reports of weather and crop conditions in Kansas will be commenced in the KANSAS FARMER next week and will be continued through the growing season.

A characteristic report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is the March Quarterly, the red-line title of which is "Agriculture and Home-making." It gives counsel relative to the Breeding of Field Crops; Improvement in Oats, with Suggestions as to Varieties Most Suitable Under Kansas Conditions; a Resume of Three Years' Experience in Sugar-beet Growing in Kansas and Statistics for 1903, and Information on Kindred Subjects; with other addresses, papers, and discussions at the Board's thirty-third annual meeting. This is an especially valuable one in the unusually valuable series of reports. It dips considerably into the sciences concerned in farming and in this respect is especially helpful to those who are enhancing their successes by the application of the best that is known to their every-day problems. Write a postal card to Secretary F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kans., for a copy.

**BEEF TRUST UNDER INVESTIGATION.**

It is announced that representatives of the Department of Commerce and Labor are at Chicago and Kansas City investigating the charges of unlawful combination among the packing concerns. Two general accusations are to be looked into. One is that, every week, the selling agents of the packers meet and fix the prices to be charged for meats sold; the other, that every day the stock-buyers of the packers meet and fix the prices to be paid for animals.

There is no doubt in the public's mind that a conspiracy for the purposes named has long existed, and that the exactions from both producers and consumers have become more relentless, year by year. But exact knowledge, positive evidence such as could be used in court to establish the fact of conspiracy, has not been in possession of any one interested in protecting the public from extortion. The facts of the case could be ascertained only by thorough investigation by authority having power to require answers to its interrogatories.

The present inquiry has been undertaken by Secretary Cortelyou on direction of the President. Of its thoroughness none need feel any apprehensions. The intimation is made that it will be safer for those having information wanted by the President's representatives to give it frankly and willingly than to throw obstacles in the way.

The law is plain. It has been fully sustained by the Supreme Court. The evidence will doubtless be obtained. Thus, there seems to be dawning the day of relief from the meat trust—a relief which, by reducing prices to the consumer, will increase consumption and thereby increase demand; and by increasing the remuneration of the producer of live stock will thereby make

it worth while to produce the animals to supply the greater demand.

A courageous, capable, and conscientious chief executive who believes it his duty to enforce the laws according to the oath he has taken is good for all the people.

**SOME FEATURES OF THE TEXAS RAILROAD LAW.**

The question of discrimination in charges made by railroads for transporting passengers and freight, indeed the broad subject of such charges, promises to be the center of an important part of the discussions of the near future in Kansas. The confessed inability of trunk-line managements to make and maintain rates which these managements will undertake to defend as fair as between their patrons at the several points on their respective lines, suggests that the problem is complicated by elements beyond the control of the individual companies. Doubtless the major part of these complications are the direct result of competition and the attempts made to avoid its destructive consequences. Another large portion of the complications arises from the persistence and power with which the larger commercial centers insist on especially favorable rates for themselves.

The difficulty encountered in seeking a solution of the rate-problem has led many thinkers—among them some railroad managers—to conclude that the rate-making power may well be exercised by some power above and independent of the railroads. The formation of the Northern Securities Company was an attempt to create a power which should be above, though not independent of, certain competing roads, and should be scarcely amenable to State or National authority for the manner in which it might exercise its functions. The Supreme Court, recently, and very properly, decided this Northern Securities Company to be an illegal organization.

Public attention is turning with increasing confidence to the States and the Nation as the ultimate rate-makers. The power of these authorities to prescribe rates which should not be exceeded has long been beyond question. The idea that the State should enter upon the making of classifications and rates in detail is of more recent development. But that protection of railroads from disastrous competition and of their patrons from unfair discriminations and from excessive charges can be had through state-made rates and in no other way is becoming a settled conviction with many people.

This plan is in practical operation in the State of Texas. In that State the fundamental power to make classifications and rates is lodged with the Board of Railroad Commissioners. In most other States having railroad commissioners the power of the commissioners is limited to determining faults, complained of, in the rates made by a railroad company. Again, the Texas law provides ample power for enforcement of observance of the rates made by the Board, while in most other States the commissioners find themselves singularly lacking in power. The

Texas law makes it the duty of the Railroad Commission to see that the provisions of all laws of the State concerning railroads are obeyed, and that violations thereof are promptly prosecuted, and penalties due the State therefor recovered and collected, and provides ample means for such enforcement.

The Texas law renders useless the rate-making departments of railroads and lodges this duty and power exclusively with the commissioners, leaving the railroads the right to bring action in court for the revision of the rates made by the commissioners. Pending the court's decision the commissioners' rates are in effect.

Much of the discontent with railroad rates relates to interstate commerce. Power to regulate this is vested exclusively in Congress. Doubtless, however, the proper exercise of the rate-making power within the State would prevent many of the injustices of interstate rates. Thus, it is complained by shippers at interior points in Kansas that far too great a proportion of the through rates, from points east of Kansas is imposed for service west of the Missouri River. A rate-making commission might make the charge from the Missouri River proportional to those east of that stream. This might cause reshipping at the river, but through lines would soon see to it that danger of losing the freight at the river should be avoided by making rates as good as could be had by the plan of billing to and from the river.

There are, however, many complications that arise as to interstate commerce which can be adjusted only by National authority. Powers of rate-making similar to those conferred on the Texas Commission, would, if conferred by Congress upon the Interstate Commerce Commission enable that body to make just rates on all interstate business.

This Texas law has been tested in use and in the courts. The drift of thought is towards its principles and methods. Should interest in the subject increase, the KANSAS FARMER may print the law in full so that its provisions may be intelligently studied and discussed.

**Some College Farming.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One hundred and sixty acres of land was re-seeded to grass in March, sowing 40 pounds per acre, using a mixture of orchard-grass, English blue-grass and red clover, 20 pounds, 15 pounds and 5 pounds, respectively. The land being in very good condition from last fall's seeding, a very good seed-bed was secured by double-disking, packing (with Campbell's subsurface packer without weights), and harrowing once. One hundred and forty acres of land, which was cleared of stumps by the use of dynamite, is being prepared for corn.

February 21, we finished inoculation of hogs, using Deveraux' Cholera Antitoxin.

Mr. L. S. Ewards has been quite successful in treating lump jaw in cattle, using the potassium iodide treatment.

C. P. J.  
Deming Ranch, Labette County.

## Miscellany.

### Landoffice Information.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you give me information concerning the Government lands to be opened to settlement in the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota, and the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota?

WATERVILLE, KANS. SUBSCRIBER.  
The KANSAS FARMER has no information about these lands. "Subscriber" is advised to write to the local land-office if he knows the address, otherwise to the General Land-office, Washington, D. C.

### Have a Telephone Line.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your paper of March 17, H. P. Vernier wants to know how to build a telephone line. If he or any one else will send me postage, I will send a copy of our constitution and by-laws, and will tell them how I built two telephone lines,

galvanized pipe for subsurface irrigation is now furnished by any manufacturer. Earthen tiles are on the market.

Campbell's pamphlets on soil culture can, we believe, be obtained by addressing Mr. Campbell at Lincoln, Neb. Several manufacturers are producing implements adapted to this method of cultivation. The advertising columns of the agricultural papers should set forth the claims for these tools.

### Good Roads.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The FARMER ought to lead in the move for good roads. We suggest that the county commissioners purchase a rock-crusher and engine, hire an engineer and work those in the county jail, serving sentence, fine and costs; also, short-term penitentiary convicts might be furnished, the State to furnish guards and the county to furnish a few portable cells, the commissioners to arrange with township trustees as to time of working in such township, and

long enough to reach the bottom would work.

T. A. TURNER.  
That solar engine was to have been exhibited in the Arkansas Valley, near Great Bend. It has not yet made its appearance in this State. Recent assurances have been given, however, that it will in the near future demonstrate its value as was proposed two years ago. Kansas can generally furnish the sunshine.

The editor has consulted a friend who had an experience with blasting some thirty feet of rock in a well. He gives the assurance that the smoke caused little trouble. The men were able to work in the well in about 15 minutes after exploding a blast and that without resorting to any artificial means of dispelling the smoke.

### Competition Not a Remedy for Monopoly.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in the KANSAS FARMER of November 19, page 1185, an article by C. E. Martin,



The accompanying cut is an illustration of the plant of The Continental Creamery Company, at Topeka, Kansas. Since this picture was taken the plant has been raised one story and enlarged to almost double its former capacity. This company owns and operates three hundred and fifty skimming and receiving stations throughout Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma. Its capacity is one hundred thousand pounds of butter per day and over eight millions pounds of butter was made of this plant in 1903. This company has twenty thousand patrons scattered over its territory whose milk and cream is brought in by every railroad. It has special cream-car arrangements on every line of road. This company has organized markets in such wide territory and has introduced its product so thoroughly that it has put the butter market on a solid basis. The organization of big concerns has been a great boon to the dairy farmer, as they have cut down the fluctuations of the butter market to an extent before thought impossible. Every dairyman can remember days when he sacrificed his butter at as low a price in summer as six cents per pound. Then in winter many thousands were forced to do without even when willing to pay a heavy price. Nowadays butter-fat rarely goes as low as 18 cents per pound and it sometimes reaches 30 cents. All this is owing to the immense outlet, cold storage facilities and cheaper manufacture afforded by the larger creameries.

one fifteen miles long and the other twenty-three miles long; and I get good results on wire fences. The wire will answer just as well as the regular telephone wire put up on big poles, and the expense is very small. Every farmer ought to have a telephone.

RUSSELL, KANS. W. W. COOK.

### Sub-Irrigation—The Campbell System.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please publish in your paper information on the following:

What has been the success of subsurface irrigation with perforated galvanized pipes or tiling? Is this entirely practicable, and what is the expense of piping or tiling, and where can they be obtained?

Please tell us where we can get books or pamphlets that will tell us all about the Campbell system of culture; also tools for such cultivation, if different from ordinary farm tools. I have a farm in northwest Kansas.

AN INTERESTED READER.

### Cherckee County.

Interest in subsurface irrigation was very great a few years ago. It commands little or no attention now. Practical irrigators apply the water by some of the methods of flowing over the surface or in furrows. The KANSAS FARMER is not informed whether or not

taxpayers to haul the crushed rock by the yard as directed by the supervisor any time they chose in the year. There are times when the teams are idle on the farm and the work could be done then.

C. E. HILDRETH.  
Labette County.

### The Solar Motor—Smoke from Blasting Rock in Well.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Two years ago the past winter I read an interesting description in the FARMER of a solar engine that had been installed at Garden City, I believe, on a farm owned by the editor. I was interested in the subject, and have been wondering ever since as to whether the engine is a success or not. Perhaps some others would like to hear about it, too.

I have a twenty-five-foot dug well, with an eighty-five-foot six-inch drill-hole in the bottom. The water rises thirty or forty feet in the drill-hole, but not rapidly enough to afford a good water-supply with such a small reservoir, and I am thinking of blasting down to the point to which the water rises in the drill-hole. The greatest drawback is the smoke. Can you give any practical method by which the smoke could be quickly removed after each blast? It seems to me a blacksmith's bellows and a three-inch hose

secretary of the Independent Packing Company, which to me seems inconsistent. He admits that the trusts control the price of cattle, hogs and sheep, and also fix the selling price of the same as packing-house products to the consumer. Also, that they have abolished competition and monopolized the market, and, of course, fix their own prices. Perhaps my conclusions are wrong, but if so, I earnestly desire to be set right. To my mind, the whole question resolves itself into one of profit. Why do different packing-house concerns combine unless to secure a greater profit? Furthermore, how can this be accomplished unless they fix buying- and selling-prices, and obtain rebates on freight, or better still, control the railroads? We understand, then, the packing interests are identical with the steel trust and all other trusts, and that more profit is the incentive which causes them to pay less for live stock and charge exorbitant prices to the consumer. Very well, who shall decide what is fair and just profit, the buyer or seller? Can you leave it to the farmer? If so, how about the consumer? If left to the packing interests, will not the present prices remain? If you can interfere to any extent with a company's profit-getting, how far is it just and right

## Just Plain Sense

It doesn't require any great wisdom or knowledge to get on in the world—just plain sense.

THAT'S why the most prosperous and successful farmers in the country, for the most part, are using our wheels or our wagons. That's why more of our

## ELECTRIC Steel Wheels

## and ELECTRIC Handy Wagons

are sold every year than of any two other makes—just plain sense.

They are made right. They save labor and repair bills. They pay for themselves and they give satisfaction. If you don't know about them, you ought—they're a mighty good thing to have about the farm. Wouldn't it be "plain sense" for you to investigate? We'll send you our book free—no obligations to buy. Write to-day.



Electric Wheel Co.  
Box 46. Quinoy, Ill.  
We'll sell you either the wheels or the whole wagon.

to go? If it be right to interfere, could not we practically confiscate property and then socialize the situation?

Now, Brother Martin, if you believe it is just and right to pay a profit, why do you object to paying it? Why not pay more? How can the packing-companies make large profits unless you and I pay them? And if it is just to pay them, it is unjust to evade them. To say they are too great brings us back to the question, who is capable of equitably adjusting them? The trouble is, none of us believe in a system of very large profits unless we are the ones benefited thereby; and when the other fellow has the "cinch" we roar and squirm and appeal to the people to devise some means to stop it. Quit howling about the exorbitant profits and low prices the poor farmer has to accept for his farm-products, and then do all possible to continue the system. It is either right or wrong. If wrong, combat it. If right, stop finding fault with it and steadily support it.

Mr. Martin speaks of restoring competition. That time has passed, with the exception of farmers' products and petty manufacturers of insignificant articles. To-day we see trusts in control of everything we need, and to suppose that competition can be restored and operate as successfully as it did fifty years ago is absurd. Competition drove manufacturing interests of all descriptions to combination. It was a sensible and businesslike proposition, and its success has proved it.

In regard to the Independent Packing Company, there are several things to be considered before its permanency is assured. First, will the stockmen support it by purchasing stock and letting the company exclusively handle their live stock? Second, will the consumer discriminate in favor of the company's products? Third, can equitable transportation rates be obtained? The old companies have the location, the shipping privileges and the market, together with unlimited wealth and concerted action. We admit there could be a tremendous backing to the independent company, but is it available? We doubt very much the ability of the new company to withstand the combined attack of our present packing-company interests. All parties agree that the trusts have become detrimental to our country's progress, but you can not eradicate them by substituting others in their place or any attempted return to competition.

If there are any thoughts in the above which are misleading, please correct me.

L. A. WELD.  
Medford, Okla.

Dr. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology in the Agricultural Department, will leave Washington for Chile and Peru this spring to investigate the report that an insect has been discovered in those countries that will destroy the Mexican cotton boll-weevil, the pest which has eaten up about 500,000 bales of cotton on Texas plantations the past year.

## Agricultural Matters.

### Bromus Inermis.

I would be pleased to have some information in regard to raising Bromegrass. What is the best time to sow for this part of Kansas? Will it bloat cattle as alfalfa does? Would it make a good hog-pasture and will hogs eat it and do as well on it as they do on alfalfa? How much shall I sow per acre.

J. C. SWAZZE.

Smith County.

Bromus inermis should be seeded as early in the spring as the ground can be gotten into fit condition to receive the seed. When the soil is as dry as it has been this spring so far, the seed-bed should be prepared and the grass sown as soon as the rains come and the soil is in fit condition to germinate the seed. Bromus inermis does not cause hoven or bloat in cattle and is a perfectly safe pasture. It would not make so good a pasture for hogs as alfalfa, since it is not so productive nor so rich a food as alfalfa. Hogs pasture upon it and relish it as well as they do other grasses of its class. For a hog-pasture I would not use the Bromus inermis alone but it may be well to seed it with alfalfa. The Bromegrass will fill in between the alfalfa-plants, forming a sod and thus, perhaps, making a more permanent pasture than alfalfa alone. Some farmers have sown alfalfa with Bromus inermis for cattle-pasture with good results. Up to this time no reports have been received indicating that the combination of Bromus inermis and alfalfa is an unsafe pasture for cattle. I usually recommend to seed red clover with the Bromus inermis where this legume can be grown successfully, otherwise alfalfa may be seeded in the place of clover.

When Bromus inermis is seeded alone, sow sixteen to twenty pounds of good, clean seed per acre. When seeded with red clover or alfalfa, sow about twelve pounds of Bromus inermis and three pounds of red clover or five of alfalfa seed per acre. At this station a good stand of alfalfa was secured by fall-seeding and for the middle and eastern portions of the State, early fall-seeding may usually prove successful; and in Smith County, if the grass be sown on a well-prepared seed-bed in the latter part of August or the first part of September, and the fall is not too dry, a good stand of grass should be secured. Usually, however, I would recommend seeding early in the spring.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### Grasses for Bottom-lands.

I own a piece of land sixty miles south and forty miles east of Kansas City, in the hills along the Osage River. I have no river-bottom land but have a few acres of narrow creek-bottom, also some slope-land, free from stone. This land has been timbered but was cleared years ago. I also have some slope-land which is clear of stone and timbered which I wish to clear smooth to the ground and leave the roots as they are. Is it not possible that I can drag grass-seed in with a brush and make a meadow? Do you think that alfalfa would succeed there? Where the timber is not too thick, there is a heavy growth of blue-stem growing from eighteen inches to three feet high. The timber is largely red and white oak, some hickory and walnut with a little sugar-maple along the small streams. I find more or less of white clover and blue-grass coming in open places. Do you think Bromus inermis would do well in such places in the timber if the leaves and brush were cleaned up and burned and the seed dragged in?

L. C. HAZEL.

Lincoln County.

On the creek-bottom and slope-land where you can prepare a good seed-bed you may plant Bromus inermis. I would recommend also to include a little red clover, say twelve to fourteen pounds of Bromus inermis and three pounds of red clover seed per acre. If the Bromus inermis is seeded alone, sow eighteen to twenty pounds per acre. On the new land which you propose to clear, if you can loosen the surface so as to get the soil to cover

the seed, I believe that the Bromus inermis may be made to germinate and produce a good stand. Include the red clover also on this land.

On the well drained land I believe the alfalfa may also be successfully grown if you can once get a stand established. It will depend much upon the season as to whether you can get a successful catch of either the alfalfa or the Bromus inermis upon the land and under the conditions stated. If you can get the alfalfa to stand, it will give larger crops of hay than the Bromus inermis and red clover. Perhaps you will have to apply a little soil infected with the alfalfa bacteria before the alfalfa will thrive. It is well worth while, however, to try seeding a part of the ground to alfalfa.

I take it that you propose to use the timbered land for pasture. Bromus inermis is not well adapted for growing in the shade; a better grass for this purpose is the orchard-grass. If the Kentucky blue-grass and white clover are coming in, as you have stated, I believe that these are the grasses for you to encourage to grow on the timber-land and upon the rough places where your purpose will be to use the land for pasture rather than meadow. In scattering seed of the Kentucky blue-grass and white clover, it might be well to mix in a little of the orchard-grass. I would, not sow any large amount of seed but rather sprinkle a little seed in the clear places after the brush and leaves have been burned, dragging and working the seed into the soil as much as possible, the orchard-grass will take hold at once and make pasture in another season, while the Kentucky blue-grass and white clover gradually occupy the ground, furnishing a permanent pasture. The early springtime is the proper season to seed these grasses.

I receive letters from all parts of the United States and no distinction is made in answering questions so far as I may be able whether they refer to Kansas farming or farming in other parts of the country.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### Cane and Rape Questions.

What is the best cane to plant as a seed-yielder? Which is the best place to plant rape-seed, on bottom-land or on upland, and how much should be sown per acre? What is the best grass to sow on sandy land that has been farmed? I want to seed so as to make pasture.

P. A. JOHNSON.

Comanche County.

In the trial of varieties of cane at this station last season, the Coleman variety gave the largest yield of seed, 40.5 bushels per acre; Kavanaugh ranked second, 33.7 bushels per acre; and Folger third, 29.6 bushels per acre. The Kavanaugh is a late-maturing sort, ripening some twenty days later than the other varieties mentioned.

Rape will give a much larger yield when planted on fertile bottom-land. Planted in drill-rows thirty inches apart, it will require about two or three pounds of rape seed per acre.

If the sandy land were located in the middle or northern part of the State in the same longitude I would not hesitate to recommend Bromus inermis as being the grass best adapted for pasture on such land. The Bromus inermis has not been tried however to any extent in the southern part of the State, and I observe that Professor Shaw in his book on grasses recently issued, mentions Kansas as being the southern limit at which Bromus inermis can be grown. At this station we have grown the grass with excellent success for several years. It has proved harder than English blue-grass or orchard-grass and is a better producer, especially for pasture, being a good drouth-resister and starting very early in the spring; it also forms a thick sod. I recommend that you try the Bromus inermis on a part of the land and on the other part, a combination of English blue-grass and orchard-grass might be sown, or it may be advisable to seed the whole field with a combination of Bromus inermis, English blue-grass and orchard-grass, about six to eight pounds of each, and three or four pounds of alfalfa, per acre. I would also include the alfalfa with the

Bromus inermis, or with the English blue-grass and orchard-grass, say sixteen pounds of Bromus inermis and three or four pounds of alfalfa per acre, or ten pounds each of English blue-grass and orchard-grass per acre with the quantity of alfalfa mentioned above. Usually red clover would be better to sow in a combination for pasture than the alfalfa, but in your locality it is not likely that red clover will make a profitable growth, especially on the soil which you have mentioned. Alfalfa has proven an unsafe pasture for cattle when seeded alone but when seeded in combination with Bromus inermis, so far as experiments have been made, no injurious results have come from the cattle feeding upon the combination pasture. It is practicable to seed grass without the alfalfa but I always prefer to plant some legume, such as alfalfa or clover, in a permanent pasture, because these plants get their supply of nitrogen from the air and act as feeders to the other grasses, causing greater production and giving a more permanent pasture.

The Bermuda-grass, which is the great pasture-grass of the South, has been tried some in the southern counties of the State but has not proved to be very hardy. At this station the Bermuda-grass winter-killed as a rule.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### Crops for Green-manuring.

What manurial value would dwarf Essex rape have on ground that is not very fertile and is badly in need of humus? I thought of sowing the seed after sowing to oats, or would it be better to harvest the oats and fit the ground and sow the rape, to be plowed under for green manure?

Atchison County. H. M. RICE.

Rape is not usually used as a green manuring crop. In fact I do not think it will grow well in the poor soil which you mention. When the crop is sown for pasture, it is usually recommended to seed on fertile land and it does best on rich bottom-land. If the purpose were to pasture the crop, it might pay to sow rape. I would prefer, however, to seed the rape with the oats rather than to wait until the oat crop is removed before sowing the rape. For a green-manuring crop, it is preferable to use some legume; and among the best annual crops for this purpose which can be grown in Kansas are the cow-peas and soy-beans. Such plants really add more to the soil when they are plowed under than they have taken out of the soil, since they secure a large part of their nitrogen from the air and not directly from the soil, as do rape and other similar crops.

At this station cow-peas disked into the grain-stubble without plowing, immediately after harvest, produced a rank growth of vines, averaging more than one foot in height in the first part of September when the crop was plowed under. Soy-beans are not quite as good for this purpose as cow-peas, since they do not make so rank and rapid a growth of vines. The principal objection to using the crops mentioned for green-manuring is the cost of the seed. To seed the ground with cow-peas as mentioned above, will require a bushel or more of peas per acre, and at present the retail price is \$2 or more per bushel. However, on the kind of land which you describe I would much prefer to use a legume crop to build up the humus of the soil. If you can get a stand of alfalfa on this ground and leave it in alfalfa for a few years, the soil will be greatly improved and its fertility will be increased so that larger crops of grain and corn will be produced after the alfalfa is plowed up. Meanwhile, alfalfa aside from its fertilizing effects on the soil, is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown.

I have had no experience in using rape as a green manure but am sure that it would be much better to treat the land as you have suggested, sowing the rape in the stubble after harvest and plowing under the green growth in the fall, than to follow the usual method of growing nothing on the land and simply plowing down the stubble. It will not be necessary for you to plow the land before seeding the rape; simply disk well and sow

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the rape in close drills or broadcast and cover with the harrow. The feed of the ordinary drill should be nearly closed for sowing rape. Four or five pounds of seed per acre is a sufficient amount of seed to sow.

A. M. TENEYCK.

#### How to Kill Goldenrod.

Our pastures are growing up to weeds, especially goldenrod. If some person could tell us through the KANSAS FARMER how to destroy them it will be of great interest to many in this section.

J. C. DuBois.

#### Marion County.

The goldenrod is not usually considered a very bad weed. There are several species of this plant, but doubtless the one that is troubling you is botanically known as *Solidago rigida*, or goldenrod. This species sometimes becomes very abundant in close-fed pastures and on lands which have become low in fertility. The plant is perennial, growing from the same root year after year, and in order to destroy it, it will be necessary to dig it out. A tool called a spud, which consists of a straight handle with a sharp chisel-like arrangement at the end, is handy to use for this purpose. If the plants are cut off down deep in the ground they are not likely to start again. When the weeds are removed, care should be taken not to pasture too closely or the pasture should be fertilized by an application of barnyard manure; also a thorough disking and harrowing early in the season will tend to cause a renewed growth of the pasture grasses. It is always a good plan to run a mower over a pasture once or twice during a season, in order to clip the weeds and prevent them from seeding. I believe that if this plan were followed year after year, and the pasture fertilized and not pastured too closely, weeds would not become established to any extent in pasture-land.

A. M. TENEYCK.

#### What Change if Any Must We Make in Our Methods of Farming in Order to Secure Satisfactory Returns from Our High-priced Land?

ANTONIO SCALAPINO, BEFORE BROWN COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A small per cent of farmers have already adopted methods that are abreast of the times, requiring the condensed efforts of brain and muscle, and these bring them satisfactory returns. But the majority still pursue the old method of farming that very much needs to be improved upon. This method is a specialty with a vengeance. It is raising corn year after year upon the same ground. And while corn is the best paying crop to raise when the acreage of the farm is rightly proportioned, it is not the best crop when raised year after year on the same ground. Being a giant among cereals and consequently a gross feeder it saps the soil of its fertility; and by requiring so much cultivation it loosens the soil and exposes it to the washing rains, leaving ditches and gullies where formerly was smooth, level land. Some seasons the loss of soil from washing is more than the crop of the season is worth. Very often the ground for corn is made ready the fall previous, and the high winds in the spring blow the soil and drift, it, like the snow in winter, along the windward side of the hedge as high as the fence.

But after all this, you may raise fair crops; for Nature, with the forces of the elements has been at work for thousands of years storing up food which can not be dissipated entirely in a short space of time. But by the one-crop method the soil may be so impoverished that the labor bestowed will not bring the reward it should. For instance, an acre of corn should yield from 50 to 70 bushels instead of 15 to 25 bushels, as with the same cultivation it often does. On the other hand, the field of clover-pasture does not need to be cultivated and works for you while it is resting and recuperating and brings as much as the field of corn of 50 bushels per acre; besides, the soil does not wash and the clover-pasture is getting ready to raise a rousing crop of corn the next time it

is broken up, whether the season be wet or dry.

Not so with the field that has been specialized to grain crops for a great number of years. If it be a little too wet, the crops suffer. If it happens not to rain for two weeks, the leaves on the plant begin to dry up all on account of the absence of humus in the soil. With humus, the soil is like a sponge. Without humus, the soil is like putty. One is alive with bacteria and loose, permitting the air to penetrate and help to nourish the plants. The other is hard and cold and lifeless. Bacteria in the soil without the air will do no good; and the air without the bacteria will be of little use. For example: To keep fruit from fermenting and to preserve it for future use we boil it to kill the bacteria in it, and then we exclude the air, thereby preventing fermentation. Cement over the soil around a tree air-tight and the tree will live but a short time. Fields that are continuously cropped to grain without rest become hard and cement-like in condition so that neither water nor air can penetrate readily. The roots of plants can not obtain sufficient nourishment and the plants are stunted.

What is the remedy? Adopt methods of soil-renewal and diversified farming. As soon as possible put a part of the farm in the improved natural condition. Assist it to don a green covering; help it to plaster over the deep furrows by aiding nature in using her own remedy which is grass. Let the clover blossoms grow on its surface. Give it the much-needed rest. Work your muscles less and your brain more. Anticipate the needs of your farm that it may respond bountifully when called upon; make it strong instead of weak. Try to anticipate what will be the needs of the people in the near future and have the products ready for them at profitable figures.

That some farmers have hogs and fat cattle when the market is high and prices brisk is not, as some suppose, a matter of luck or chance. It is the management of well-laid plans in anticipation of just such a market. Without such planning and forethought you will find yourself without anything to sell when prices are good, and overstocked when prices are poor. Perhaps across the fence there is a field covered by the same clouds, the same weather, but the corn is double, yes, quadruple yours. Your methods of farming are at fault; your land is tired out and needs rest. True, the year is divided into four quarters and the land is only put to the test in the spring and summer, resting in autumn and winter—one-half of the year. Under natural conditions that is all the rest it would need, and it would be improving all the while. But because of mismanagement we must supplement more rest to that provided by nature. Man is supposed to rest one-half of the twenty-four hours, but it is not sufficient without the rest of one day in seven, with an occasional holiday thrown in.

Briefly, in a general way I will suggest methods that I have practiced on a farm of 160 acres of high-priced land, which, if followed out in detail, will bring satisfactory returns. To begin with, all should be fenced hog-tight, then several acres near the lots sown to blue-grass to pasture stock on in muddy weather, as, after once established, it stands tramping better than any other. It should be large enough to tide over the live stock till the clover is in blossom when the danger of clover-bloat will be over. Also, sow several acres of alfalfa for permanent meadow. When once well established it may be cut three or four times a year and will yield from three to four tons of hay to the acre, according to depth of soil. And it will take the place of stock food that costs perhaps \$150 per ton; with the difference that the alfalfa hay will be better for either chickens, swine, cattle, or horses.

The remaining land divide into four quarters so that each will be accessible to live stock. Sow one quarter to clover and timothy, and the surest way to get a stand will be to sow it with the Texas red oats. The second year

sow another quarter to clover, timothy, and oats. Then the farm would have about one-half in clover and timothy and should be well stocked with live stock, principally swine. Put the other two quarters in grain, I would say corn. Let them raise wheat where land is cheaper than it is here and where the climate is better adapted to it.

Thus one-half of the farm would be in grass in the natural condition. Heavy rains can not damage it. In the autumn of the second year plow or break the clover-field sowed the first year and that will be ideal corn-ground. From this time on, by sowing one quarter and plowing up one quarter each year, there will always be new ground for corn that will not be so sensitive to the extremes of the seasons and will not go on a strike on the least provocation. The spongy condition of the soil will drain away the surplus water and retain for a long time the much-needed moisture for the corn-plants, making the field a pleasure to handle both from the field and to the crib and from the crib to the large-framed swine that were raised on the blue-grass and clover pasture, finishing them for market in a couple of months, to weight 250 to 300 pounds each, without any other grain but corn. Let the fellow who keeps his swine in a dry lot buy the shorts, linseed-meal, and stock-food; you will not need it at all. If you have raised your swine on tame-grass pasture with a little grain, you will have a machine that will turn your cheap corn into high-priced meat more economically than any other animal. And the corn you raised is away ahead of anything you can buy to feed with; it is the best and most economical known feed for swine. But you must remember that no swine can stand over two or three months on full feed of corn. If at the end of that time you did not get them as far as you wanted them, you can not fatten them further profitably. If you build them mostly on pasture, they will turn a bushel of corn into 12 pounds of pork; while the cow or steer make only six or seven pounds of meat from a bushel of corn, with the hay thrown in free; with the price of the product about the same, the difference is in favor of the swine.

Therefore, the owner of a 160-acre farm can get better returns by combining the products of his diversified farming in raising and fattening swine for market. Even if he makes blunders, the swine are so profitable that, like charity, they cover many mistakes.

But you will say, "What of the hog-cholera?" The hog-cholera is only a regulator in the swine business—a sort of governor. If it were not for this, I fear the swine would many times sell for less than they cost. The hog-cholera has no terrors for the one who understands the business. There is only one way to successfully fight the cholera, and that is by selling all the swine on the farm that are well. To try to fight it in any other way is like adding fuel to the flames; but by shipping the swine away, you are better able to try again some other day.

A farm of 160 acres can not carry many cattle profitably. It is essential to have some cows that can each raise a calf on half the milk she gives, and leave the other half for the family, and enough of them in conjunction with the horses to eat the roughness on the farm. Let the large farmer and the one with the rough, cheap land make a specialty of cattle; but I believe the best products of high-priced farms of 160 acres in Brown County are clover, swine, and corn.

Have a barn for your stock. It will save the hay from becoming manure before its time, and it will save real manure in good condition besides giving you an opportunity to haul it out in late winter onto the clover-pasture while that outside of the barn is frozen and can not be moved. When the time comes that it can be moved it is then time to do something else. Consequently it goes to waste instead of being on the clover-pasture to help multiply the bacteria at the roots, giving you bountiful crops and causing you to smile and prosper.

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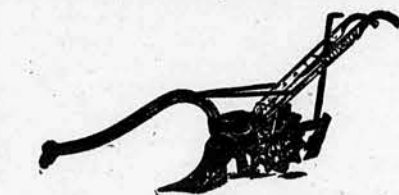
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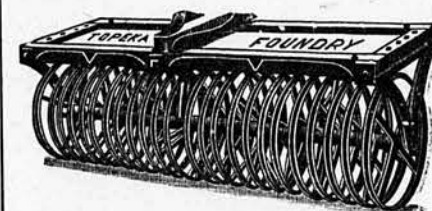
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### To What Extent Can Cooperation Benefit the Farmer?

J. J. BURGER, BEFORE BROWN COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Cooperation can benefit the farmer to a great extent, if we may draw our conclusions from past experience—not so much from farmers' cooperation as from other organizations, the industries, unions, and trusts that have reared their gigantic structures for self-defense and protection to slowly but surely sap and absorb the profit of the farmer who stands single-handed and alone.

Touching the question of trusts, on account of our high order of civilization, of advanced thought, and modern business methods, I do not know whether they will be a blessing or a curse. This much we do know; the trusts are like our system of department stores which have come to stay. As no farmer or his wife will again enter a small, dirty store-room to buy fly-specked goods, so the trusts will not abandon the present methods of doing business. Another thing, we know that the trusts are directly responsible for the increased cost of living and they have brought but little profit to the farmer for his products.

The only trust the farmer has is in the elements, the rains, drouths, floods, and hail. Any sane man can see that there is an overruling power which we call God who stands back on one step of nature and touches the springs of cause and effect that bring about the calamities which some people call Providence and some call good or bad luck.

Let the farmer take a retrospective view of past conditions and depressed or inflated prices of his products, and he will find in the years of calamity and short crops his best opportunities for making money, getting out of debt, and getting even with the other fellow who makes his living by his wits. Not that I believe calamities are a blessing to all humanity; but as God has promised that seed-time and harvest shall never fail, and as all the other classes from banker down to the loaf-baker have combined against the farmer, who is unorganized and depends for his subsistence on the things over which he has no control, when all other interests combine to not only limit the supply, but also to create a hungry demand and inflated prices, something must happen which always will happen when the basis of all prosperity is crippled and debased.

As a rule, farmers have engaged but

little in cooperative enterprises. Their thought and time has been mostly spent in production. Their work has been to produce two blades of grass where but one grew before and three pounds of beef and pork where before but two were produced.

In fact, they have increased the production by labor-saving machinery and intense farming to meet the demands of a hungry world that they may have not only the meritorious plaudits of the large army of food-consumers, but they also hold absolute title to the claim of being the financial salt of the earth and salvation of the nation. For, if we take the last report of Secretary Wilson, we will find that the wonderful drawing power of the farmer is bringing gold into the country through the exportation of his products. The reports states that the farmers have an excess of exports over imports of \$450,000,000. And in the last fourteen years the aggregate balance of trade in favor of farm-products was the encouraging sum of almost five billion dollars. There was at the same time an adverse trade in other than farm products, of \$860,000,000, but to use the language of the Secretary, the farmer not only cancelled this immense obligation, but had enough left to place almost five billions to the credit of the Nation, and it was the farmer who paid off the gold foreign bonds of the Civil War debt. Not only that, but the drawing power of the farmer brought enough gold into the country to enable the Government to carry out the act of 1875 and resume specie payment.

If we take this splendid exhibit of the farmers' wealth and drawing power, bringing more gold into the country by the exportation of his farm-products than all other trades combined, it is plainly seen that if the farmers were to cooperate in a combine, they could not only control the markets but the money of the world and cause fictitious and unnatural prices and thus kill the goose that laid the golden egg. This proves the financial importance of the farmer as compared with the boasted significance of business and other industries.

"But," say the other classes, who are compelled to eat the food produced by the sweat of the farmer's brow, "if the agricultural products are so immense you could not control all in a combine or trust."

When it is taken into consideration that we sell abroad less than 20 per cent of our grain, it will be seen that if

the acreage of the country were cut down 20 per cent, the surplus would be nothing, if it did not cause a deficit in our home demand. It is this little surplus that controls the price of grain at home, and the highest price ever obtained was when our ports were closed and we did not sell one bushel of grain abroad, because a bushel of grain in our foreign trade becomes a factor of exchange like all other commodities of cheap production that dominate the markets of the world.

Now I do not believe that the farmers of this country will ever go into a trust to stifle production in order to create unnatural prices for their products. But I do believe they will organize and work to counteract the evils of the trusts. It is a well-known fact that we have grain trust on grain trust, and the increased cost of from four to ten cents a bushel for marketing and selling our grain is not caused by the increased freight rates but by the action of rebates to the grain trusts from the railway companies. It is the system of rebates practiced by the railway companies to the few favored shippers that demoralizes our markets more than any other one thing. What the farmers need is to organize for cooperative work to see that they get fair play by having a commission to arbitrate rates, weights, and commissions, and above all things, to procure legislation in securing the farmer in his consignments to bonded State warehouses, and have the State stand sponsor the same as the Government now stands sponsor to the people in our banking system.

The largest cooperation is that of the farmers of Germany. They have a cooperative system of banking that leads all others in that country. They subscribed stock at \$5 a share and each member is entitled to one share. They make loans at 4 per cent, and allow 2 per cent on deposits, and it is said that its popularity is so great that it has driven out of business almost all the other banks, while its solvency is such that the Imperial bank is using it for the bulk of its deposits.

As the farmers of Brown County are credited with almost one million dollars deposit, and as 90 per cent of the loans are made to farmers, the German system of cooperative banking would be a saving to them of \$60,000 and accrue \$20,000 to the depositors and leave \$20,000 to pay running expenses and dividends to the company. It is the same way when farmers put in their own telephone lines. Almost

every country neighborhood is putting in its own lines. They go to the timber and cut their own poles, stick them in the ground, put on a wire and put a 'phone in the house at a money cost of \$22 a mile. If the material is all bought and the work done by the farmers, the cost will not exceed \$50 a mile, provided not more than one 'phone is put in.

I would advise the cooperation of farmers in each neighborhood and that they run their lines into Hiawatha and then organize into one company and take out a charter to cover them all. By this means farmers could have free connection over the country and every one would have good service at a minimum cost of twenty-five cents a month. I do not advocate a system of general service to the towns, but would connect the farmers with the business and court-house officials, not forgetting our county newspapers.

Farmers could also counteract the evil effects of the beef trust if they would slaughter and deliver their own meat. Our home butchers in our large towns either sell slaughtered beef or buy it on foot in the Kansas City markets and the farmer is compelled to sell his butcher stuff at the same market and pay freight both ways and other charges on what meat he consumes at home.

Farmers could also cooperate in the manufacture and sale of their butter by the creamery system and receive double the price received by selling at the stores. With the present farm-separators, butter-fat could be gathered to the center of the county and manufactured into good butter at a small cost.

All German soldiers must learn to swim. Some of them are so expert that, with their clothing on their heads and carrying guns and ammunition, they can swim streams several hundred yards wide.

### \$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

April 23, 1904—Stadt & Keeler, Ottawa, Duroc-Jerseys.  
 April 24 and 25—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, Des Moines, Iowa, Chas. Escher Jr., Manager.  
 May 24 and 25—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, South Omaha, Chas. Escher Jr., Manager.  
 April 23, 1904—Breeders Combination Sale, Sabetha, Kans., Shorthorns.  
 November 1, 1904—W. B. Van Horn & Son, Poland-Chinas at Overbrook, Kans.

#### Cattle on the Farm.

FRED PERKINS, READ BEFORE THE ALTA-MONT FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The doctor tells us how we ought to live and the preacher tells us how we ought to live. The curbstone town loafer knows just how the farmer ought to farm. The institute lecturer can tell us how we ought to do. We all get tired of being told what we ought to do, as we think we have pretty good ideas of our own.

My excuse for relating what I have

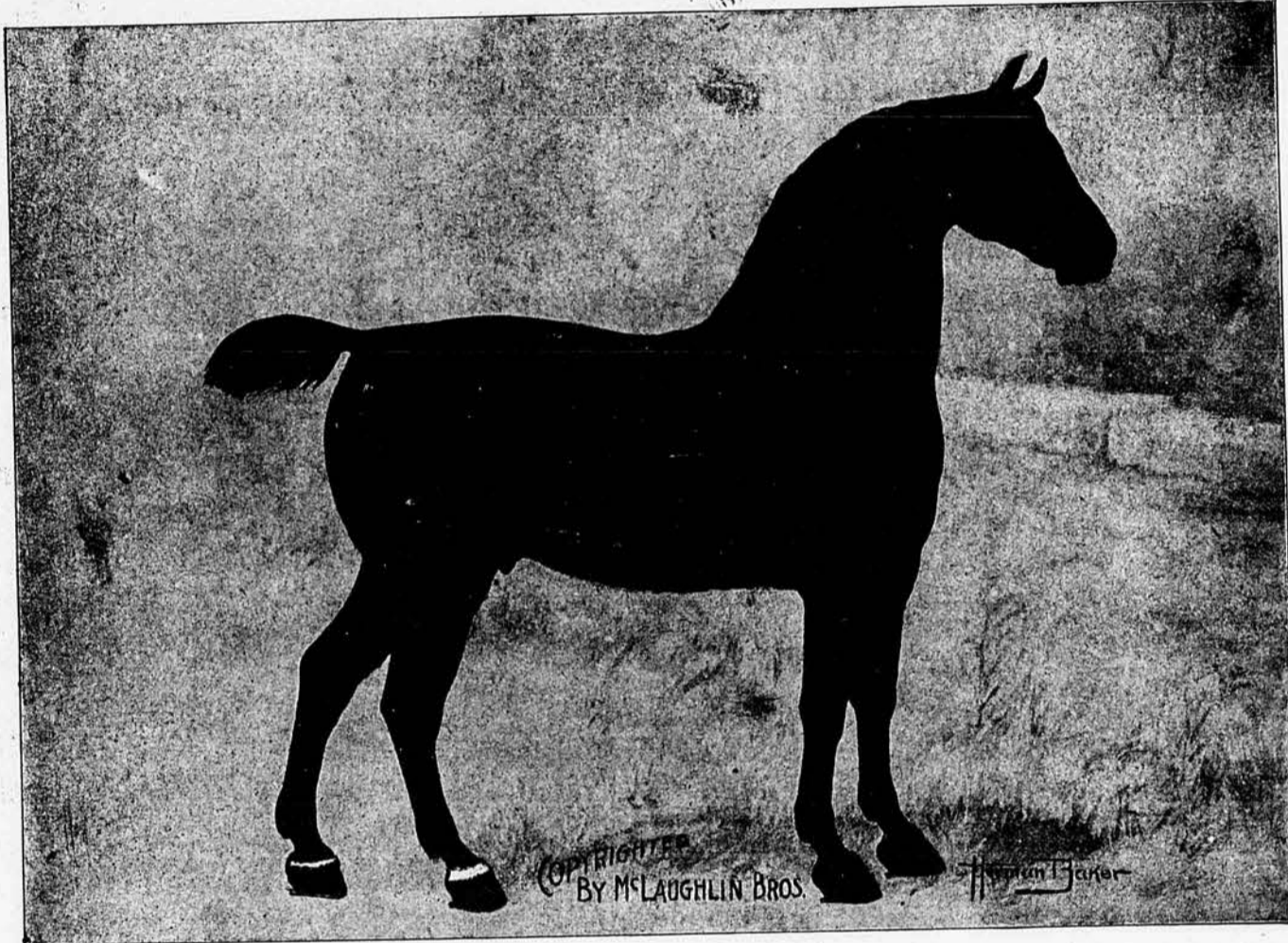
terials of that kind and utilize them in some way. It was with this object in view that I commenced raising cattle years ago, and for years we have kept our cows on the offals of the farm, that is, the corn-fodder and the straw. These cows are kept for no other purpose than to raise a calf, and where a cow is kept for this purpose alone she must necessarily be kept very cheaply. While these cows are thin in the spring we have no trouble in keeping them on the offals of the farm so that they are strong and able to have and take care of their calves; thus the cows we keep on the farm are of very small expense outside of pasture, and this means nearly a clear gain. For years it has been our practice to fatten our calves from these cows and sell them for beef either when they are coming 1 year old or coming 2 years old.

In looking up the figures for one year in which we fattened the steers and heifers coming 2 years old, I find that they averaged us \$51.20 a head. In looking up the account for five years I find that the calves we fat-

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THE IMPORTED, PRIZE-WINNING, FRENCH COACH STALLION, URVAL (2973).

Imported and Owned by McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio, and Kansas City, Mo., and now at their Kansas City stables.

Urvall is a dark bay with star and snip, both hind feet white, and foaled May 31, 1898. He not only is a French Coach stallion of great substance, but is about as near perfect in conformation as it is possible for a horse to grow. Along with his peerless quality and grand, individual merit, he possesses that extreme high action which is so essential in the true carriage-horse type. He has been a most noted prize-winner not only in France, but in America as well. He won second prize at the Kansas State Fair, Topeka, 1903, and he beat, among others, the stallion Torrent, which afterward won first prize at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago.

done and am doing is on the theory that "what has been done can be done;" and that when you tell people what they ought to do, the first question in their mind is, "Why don't you do it yourself?" We would like you to practice what you preach." It is on this theory that I beg the privilege of making a simple relation of what I have done instead of what you ought to do.


Twenty-five years ago almost any person could open a small packing-house and successfully compete with his neighbors. As competition grew, it was found necessary to save all of the offals of all kinds, and now if the packer can get for his meat what the live animal costs and have the offals that are used for most everything from fertilizers up, for a profit, he will get rich. In the early settlement of the country the farmer could raise corn, and gather it, raise wheat and thrash the wheat, and pay no attention to the corn-fodder or straw and still compete successfully with his neighbors. Now, competition has changed all these matters, so that the farmer who would make money must save the offals of the farm, that is, the straw and corn-fodder and other ma-

tened and sold the spring they were 1 year old, averaged \$33.80. These are the results. The next question that would naturally present itself is, "How did you do it?" In reply would say, these cows run in an open shed and to a straw stack and are fed corn-fodder twice a day in cheap mangers so that there will be no waste. Formerly we kept a little timothy hay or cane to feed the last three weeks in the spring if the corn-fodder failed, but since we have a shredder and shred the fodder, they are fed no hay or cane unless the fodder is fed out before grass comes. The calves run with the cows until about the first of October or November, when they are brought up and weaned, and the cows dried off, and the calves either turned onto wheat-fields or tame pasture; and when winter sets in they are fed a little grain, just enough to keep them growing if we intend to fatten them the second winter. The summer they are one year old they run on grass, and we generally begin feeding in December a small amount of grain, about one-half feed, until January, when we feed them about four months on corn, and sometimes this is mixed with

other person, and if you think we sold high I will state that we have sold so low he is always ready to buy our cattle because he always makes a good profit. Those of you who know him know he is in the business strictly for the money there is in it, and not for sentiment. Twice we have been offered more for the cattle after we have contracted them to him than he has paid us. These prices are no more than any good farmer, taking ordinary care of his cows, and raising a good grade of cattle, ought to be able to realize. Last spring we picked out 20 head of our poorest heifers and steers, the culls of the herd, unsexed the heifers (we always do this when feeding heifers other than calves), and are feeding them for market this spring.

I have also been asked if I feed cattle every winter, and in reply to this will say that we did not feed cattle one year ago this winter. To explain why we did not, it is necessary to go into a little history. The summer of 1901 was a year of almost total failure of the corn-crop all over the United States, so that it was evident in the fall that very few cattle would

**Warranted to give satisfaction.**



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A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

TRADE MARK.

When you strike a stubborn case of Spavin, Ring Bone, Curb, Splint or any other form of lameness, use

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.**

Men who have used it all these long years assert that it is infallible in the treatment of these diseases of the horse. You need not take our testimony—take theirs.

ELKTON, S. D., March 7, 1903.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen:—Please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." My father cured two spavins, one on each of his horses, and used only three bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure. I know just what your remedy is. Two of my neighbors used the Spavin Cure for Curb, and they cured them completely. The legs are left in good clean shape and there is no sign of any spavin or curb. I am using one of the horses on my farm to-day and you could not tell that he ever had a spavin.

Very truly yours,  
GEORGE SEARS.

For sale by all druggists. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address,

**DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,**  
Enosburg Falls, Vt.



**Lump Jaw**

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**

No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

**SHOO FLY HORN PAINT**

makes DEHORNING safe any month, heals the wound quickly, keeps all wounds, cuts or sores free from fly infection until healed, permits castrating of animals any time with safety. Used on 50,000 head of cattle and no failures. It will do all claimed for it. Once used you will never dehorn without it. Endorsed by prominent stockmen. One quart is sufficient for 100 cattle. Sold at leading Stock Yards and druggists at \$1.25 per pint, \$2 per quart, \$3.50 per 1/2 gallon, \$5 per gallon. If your druggist does not keep it send order to the manufacturer.

H. B. READ, Ogallala, Neb.

Write him for descriptive circular and testimonials.

**LUMP JAW NO CURE NO PAY**

W. S. Sneed, Sedalia, Mo., cured four steers of lump jaw with one application to each steer; and J. A. Keesman, Osborn, Mo., cured three cases with one application to each. Hundreds of similar testimonials on hand. Full particulars by mail. Write to

**CHARLES E. BARTLETT, Columbus, Kans**

be fed in the United States. Therefore, about September 1 that year I bought bran and ship-stuff and oil-cake (the only kind of feed to be had except cottonseed-meal), enough to fatten about 30 head at a price which was equal to about 40 cents a bushel for corn, and the winter of 1901 and 1902, fed the short yearling steers and all of our calves, except a few of the best heifer calves kept to keep up the herd, and fed them to sell about May 1. The calves brought us an average of \$50.05 a head. The short yearlings about \$77. Thousands of cattle which should have been fed in the winter of 1901 and 1902, were not fed on account of the scarcity of corn. These same thousands were kept over and fed the next winter, the winter of 1902 and 1903. Because fat cattle were very high the spring and summer of 1902, feeders were also very high, and many farmers, reasoning that they could have made good money feeding the year before, determined to feed that year; but the conditions were reversed. The winter of 1901 and 1902 they could have fed very cheap feed, while in the winter of 1902 and 1903 they fed very high-priced feed, with corn nearly as high as the year before. The result was that so many were fed that the price of fat cattle was very low last spring and the farmers almost without exception lost money feeding cattle; on that account no one wanted to feed this last winter.

But whether feeders are high or low, there is one class of cattlemen who always make something and usually make a good profit, and that is the class that raise their own cattle. It took me a great many years to find this out. The man who buys his cattle to feed will sometimes make money and sometimes lose, while the man who raises his own cattle will always make something. It makes no difference to him whether the cattle he raises are high or low at the time he begins to fatten them, if they are a fair price when he has them fattened ready for market. There are very few 160-acre farms in Labette County that could not carry at least 30 head of cows, raising from 20 to 25 calves, fattening these calves at 1 year old and not having their pastures stocked up with yearlings and 2-year-olds; and this is what we will all have to come to sooner or later as we must raise more grass and less grain. Under a grain system our farms gradually run down in fertility, while under a stock-raising system they are gradually improved.

I was asked a few days ago if I would recommend for others the practice that I pursued myself? In reply to this will say that for those similarly situated, I would. I am not situated well for handling cattle for the reason that the nearest pasture I have is three miles from home and the main pasture is 25 miles from home. If my pastures were close so I could handle the cattle as I wish, I should separate the calves from the cows about the last of June and put them in a small pasture by themselves and turn them to their mothers every night and morning, and put in the pasture feed-troughs supplied with corn and oats ground together, or corn-chop and bran, and let them have all they would eat until about December, when I should wean them, and that way I would have a very much better calf than I am raising now, and with very little more expense; for the amount of grain in addition to the grass and mother's milk that the calf would eat to make it gain two and a half to three pounds a day, would be very small. It takes a very small amount of grain to make a young animal gain two and a half pounds a day, but to make a 1,400-pound 4-year-old steer gain two pounds a day would take nearly one-half of a bushel of corn a day, while to make ten head of calves gain two pounds a day each would not take much over that amount with the mother's milk and grass.

After weaning the calves in December, I should continue to give them all I could get them to eat until sold. This is the best and quickest and

surest way I know of making money out of cattle.

As this is an article on the feeding of cattle, I have not touched on breeds and as this article is not for the promotion of any breed of cattle I do not propose to touch upon it, although I have decided opinions on that point. But simply say that when I began raising cattle I began with almost anything that was a heifer, and in selecting bulls I have selected those with a broad head, a broad chest, a broad back, a short head, a short neck and a short leg. If you have these six qualities you have a good one. Only one thing should be long in a bull and that is his body. Whenever you have procured a bull of this kind you have one of the early maturing class, and in feeding young cattle, early maturity covers many sins; it is absolutely necessary. A breed must be selected that naturally matures early. Large size is not necessarily early maturity. Early maturity means a breed that ripens early; whose meat gets rid of the vealy taste and acquires the beef taste at an early age.

There is a very great difference in breeds in this respect. The large, raw-boned, loosely-built animal acquires good weight, but ripens and matures slowly. What the people want who pay good prices, is good, tender, sweet, juicy steak, and the earlier in the life of the animal we can give them this kind the more profit there is to us. The day is past for feeding heavy-cattle and selecting only the steers for beef and waiting until they are 3 or 4 years old.

A man who pursues that policy will not stay long in the cattle-business. Twenty-five years ago we all cut our grain by hand. Twenty-five years ago we fed 3- and 4-year-old steers and did not think of feeding anything younger. We thought that one younger could not be fattened. A man who will bind his grain now by hand will have to quit the business, and the one who attempts to keep his cattle until 3 or 4 years old and then fatten them, will have to quit the business.

**Farmers' Teams.—Relative Merits of the Horse and Mule.**

S. E. BROWN, BEFORE BROWN COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The farmers' teams are at the present time the most important part of the farm equipment, and will remain so until we get the automobile-binder, the steam-plow, and in fact machinery for doing the work by electricity or steam, or some other power except horsepower. There is nothing that helps a farmer along the road to wealth as much as does a good team unless it be a good man to drive the team. A farmer should raise his own horses as far as possible, for if he depends on buying many horses he will get more poor horses sold to him than good ones. The farmers' team should not be too large, should weigh about 1,200 pounds, and should have good action so the farmer can use it on the road as well as in the field. But my subject calls for the relative merits of the horse and mule; they each have their good qualities and both have some bad ones. God created the horse, one of the most intelligent animals of the earth. He is noble, kind, and good, and easily taught to perform any task that may be imposed upon him. He is affectionate, loves to be petted, and if you once gain his love and confidence he will do almost anything in his power that you ask him to do. God never created the mule; he was purely the invention of man. We believe the very first mule was made at man for having brought such a hideous creature into the world, and that the mule has held a righteous grudge against man ever since. He does not want to be petted; he wants man to attend strictly to his own business and let the mule attend to his. If you turn him out in the pasture he will try to kill all the young calves, colts, sheep, pigs, and anything he can kill without injury to himself.

The farmer should always have one eye at least on the kicking end of his mule. I can almost hear some of you farmers say: "O! we have a mule team just as gentle as any horse." Be

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## QUICK FATTENING—BIG PROFITS

The faster you can fatten your stock for shipping the more money they make for you. used with the regular feeding ration will put on flesh faster than anything else. Not a medicine nor a temporary tonic. It aids digestion and assimilation, increases appetite and relish. So they eat more and waste nothing. Write today for free copy of "Feeding for Profit"; intensely interesting and is worth money to you. **REX STOCK FOOD COMPANY, DEPT. 9, OMAHA, NEB.** Manufacturers of the "Rex" Stock and Poultry Specialties.

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BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

## PASTEUR VACCINE CO

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BEST PREVENTIVE

VACCINATE your cattle with **Blacklegoids**—the simplest, safest, surest preventive of Blackleg. Each **Blacklegoid** (or pill) is a dose. Administration with our **Blacklegoid Injector** is performed in one minute. We establish the purity and activity of our **Blacklegoids** by rigid tests upon animals. For sale by druggists. Write us for literature—free on request.

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Original Hog Dip and Feed

Used on the outside of Hogs—one part to fifty of water, is guaranteed to cure scurvy and measles, kill lice and all other vermin, without injury to the eyes. A small quantity weekly, given in water or any liquid food, will aid digest blood, and ful growth. dersed by lead and farmers

remove worms, tion, cleanse the promote health. Used and in- ing breeders everywhere.

**Prevents Disease at Small Cost**

Get the genuine, at dealers in sealed cans only—never in bulk; or trial gallon, direct, express prepaid, \$2.50. Lower price in quantities. Book, "Care of Hogs," with illustration of Dipping Tank, FREE. Address, **Moore Chemical & Mfg. Company** 1501-3 Genesee St., Kansas City, Missouri

Use Car-Sul Disinfectant Dip \$1.50 per Gallon, Express Prepaid

## Newton Pulverizer & Roller

Made of Separate Disks, 20 Inches Diameter and 3-Inch Face. HUNDREDS OF THEM IN USE AND EVERY ONE SATISFACTORY.

The most perfect implement for preparing a Seed Bed for all Grain.

Used before and after seeding will INSURE AN INCREASED YIELD.

Write For Particulars

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## Kalamazoo Stoves and Ranges

Direct from our own factory At Factory Prices

A full line in steel or cast iron. We save you from \$5.00 to \$40.00 and ship Freight Prepaid on 360 Days Approval.

All blacked and polished. All ranges and cook stoves are equipped with our patent oven thermometer, which makes baking easy. We are MANUFACTURERS, not mail order dealers. Send postal for special proposition and catalogue No. 189 **Kalamazoo Stove Co. Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.**

Gold filled 1 00. Eyes Examined Free Accurately by mail.

Any style glasses for \$1. Write for free examination sheet and illustrated catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed. **R. H. Baker Co., 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.**

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

**NO MORE BLIND HORSES.** For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness, and other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia. have a sure cure

not too confident, my good friend; that mule team is just waiting for a good opportunity to kill you. The writer of this paper has one crippled hand and came near losing his life by having too much confidence in the "gentlest mule that ever lived."

Now, I will say some good things about the mule, so that I will not get into trouble with my neighbors who own good mule teams. The mule can stand the hot weather better than the horse; the farmer can water and feed him when he is warm without so much danger of foundering him. The horse will almost always get the heaves if he is fed too much dusty hay. I never saw but one mule that was wind-broken. There never was a better team for the farm than a good span of mules if you have work for them every day and keep them at it. My advice to you, fellow farmers, is, always let the hired man feed, harness and work the mule team, and use the horses yourself. But if you will persist in working the mules yourself, apply at once for a policy in some good accident insurance company.

What a great thing for the farm is a good team! And how wonderful with only a pair of slender lines man can control so much power and subject it to his will! I hope this time will come when the farmers of Brown County will sell the poorest horses and mules to the shipper instead of the best as they have done in the past, and continue to do so until we will be proud of our good teams in this great county.

**Color in Shorthorns.—No. 5.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In this, my fifth letter on the color question in Shorthorns, I take up the senior bull calf class at the late International.

First prize, My Choice (red). His dam was a red Bates cow, bred by A. Renick, of Rose-of-Sharon stock. His sire and paternal grandsire were both roans. The latter was bred by Wm. Duthie in Scotland.

Second, Frantic Lad 210443 (red and white). His sire was red and white, and got by the great show-bull, St. Valentine 121014 (roan). The calf's dam is a roan, and her maternal grandsire was the great show-bull, Gay Monarch 92411 (dark roan), bred by W. S. Marr, of Scotland.

Third, Bapton Broadhooks 2d 203770 (white), sire and dam both roans and imported.

Fourth, Nonpareil Perfection 206647 (red). Got by Imp. Nonpareil Victor 132573 (roan).

Fifth, King of Diamonds 206559 (red). His dam is a roan. His paternal grandsire is the great Saint Valentine 121014 (roan).

Sixth, Robin O'Day (not recorded and color unknown). Sire, Imp. Cock Robin 192127 (roan), bred in Scotland.

**Rheumatism Cured Through the Feet**

Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. FREE on Approval. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not don't send us a cent.



Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., FF9 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

and whose sire and maternal grandsire are both roans.

Seventh, Matadore (not recorded and color unknown). Sire, the same as No. 6 above.

Eighth, Golden Lord 2d 206523 (red and white). Got by Lord Lovel 130157 (red), whose sire is the noted Saint Valentine 121014 (roan), and maternal grandsire the great Gay Monarch 92411 (roan).

Ninth, Archer's Best 197627 (dark roan). Sire, Best of Archers 141832, red. Bred by Wm. Duthie, Scotland, and got by Scottish Archer 117301 (roan). The calf's dam is a roan.

Tenth, White Hall Ramsden 209777 (dark roan). Sire, White Hall Sultan 163573 (white), bred in England. Dam of calf a roan, bred in Scotland.

Eleventh, Colledge Farewell 192476 (dark roan). Sire, Imp. Scotland's Crown 149652 (roan), bred by Wm. Duthie. Calf's dam an imported roan from Scotland.

Twelfth, Straight Goods (not recorded and color unknown). Sire, Imp. Choice Goods 186802 (roan), bred in Scotland. Color of dam unknown because not recorded.

Thirteenth, White Hall Marshall 209776 (roan). Sire, White Hall Sultan 163573 (white), bred in England. Calf's dam, Missie 167th (roan), bred by W. S. Marr, Scotland.

An analysis of the above shows that four were roans, two of which have white sires, one a roan sire, and one a red sire with an immediate ancestry of mixed colors. Three are reds with an immediate ancestry of mixed colors. Two are red and white and have the same sort of ancestry. One is white with roan sire and dam. Three are of unknown colors with mixed colors in ancestry. Most of their immediate ancestry are of foreign breeding.

Such a lesson as the above needs very little explanation or comment. None but a wilfully blind and greatly prejudiced stockman can fail to be benefited by it.

While one prize-winner is a white bull, the sires of two others are white. Morris County. D. P. NORTON.

**Prevent Blackleg and Abortion.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For the benefit of all who will profit by it, I want to say that the following compound has been used in Illinois and in Kansas for the last thirteen years as an antidote for blackleg, and I have been using it for one year with perfect satisfaction. For the last three years previous to beginning the use of this compound, I had been losing from one to three calves by abortion out of six head of cows and heifers; but since I commenced its use I have not had a case of abortion, nor a case of blackleg out of a herd of thirty-five calves. I consider it safer than vaccine, because in can be kept in a box or trough so the cattle can have free access to it at all times.

**RECIPE.**

Sulfur, 10 lbs.; coperas, 6 lbs.; salt-peter, 3 lbs.; slaked lime, 3 lbs.; pulverized assafetida, 1/2 lb.

Grind each ingredient fine and thoroughly mix the whole together; keep in a box shut up. Mix one pint of the compound with one gallon of salt and feed it once or twice a week, or keep it where the cattle can get it as they want it. I feed it to my horses.

There is no copyright on the foregoing compound so all other farm papers may give it to their readers if they see fit to do so.

BENJAMIN NICHOLSON. Sumner County.

**The Cavalry Horse.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to call your attention to the industry of raising cavalry horses. It is evident that our horses have degenerated since the Civil War; to-day you can hardly see a good horse, even in the army. Our present breed of road-horse has about the same relation to an army-horse that a game-chicken has to the old-fashioned barn-yard fowl. Our army saddle-horse is too light. The cavalry horse should be 15 1/2 hands high and should weigh 1,100 to 1,150 pounds, and be able to go under saddle 80 to 100 miles in ten hours. That

is the kind of horse we used in cavalry during the Civil War.

I simply wish to bring the matter before you so that our State fair and county fairs shall introduce a ring where horses suited to the army may be entered. Make this the standard: Mares should not be over 15 hands high and should weigh not less than 1,000 pounds. Stallions should not be over 15 1/2 hands high and weigh not less than 1,100 to 1,150 pounds. The army-horse should be strong, with good action and wind, a level head, long shoulders, well-slanted, a short back, and long quarters. Kansas can produce the best army-horses in the world, and if our people are put on the right basis we will produce them.

Morris County. G. W. DOWNING.

**Southwestern Kansas Cattlemen.**

On March 31, at Dodge City, there was a large and representative attendance of the leading cattlemen of southwestern Kansas. A permanent organization was effected and the Independent Packing Company received substantial encouragement and the "packers' trust" was handled in no uncertain manner.

The success of the meeting was largely due to the earnest and effective effort of "Chalk" Beeson, president, and H. B. Bell, secretary, of the temporary organization. W. J. Fitzgerald made a model presiding officer for the three well attended sessions.

The forenoon session was devoted to an address by L. A. Allen, of Kansas City, who discussed the cattle business of bygone days. Col. Albert Dean, of Kansas City, and John V. Laddey, of Colorado Springs, both connected with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, discussed cattle diseases of southwestern Kansas, and John M. Hazelton, of the Drovers' Telegram, had an interesting paper on the live-stock press.

L. A. Allen said, in part: "It gives me great pleasure to address a meeting of cattlemen in so historic a cattle center as Dodge City. It calls to mind the time when, as a boy, crossed the plains in 1868, with the first big herd of cattle driven from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains."

"At that time Council Grove, Kans., on the old Santa Fe Trail, was an Indian trading post with no settlement of white people between that place and the mountains. There were only a few overland stage stations to Fort Larned, and none between there and Bent's old fort, a distance of 240 miles. At that time the Santa Fe Trail from Kansas City to Santa Fe, New Mexico, was one of the greatest wagon and overland routes in the world. The country between Council Grove and the mountains was inhabited by wild Indians and buffalo. The warlike character of the Indians made it very hazardous for traders and wagon trains to pass through that wild country. Many fights occurred between the Indians and overland traders and cattlemen, often resulting in many being killed on both sides, and a great loss of property."

"During the period between 1860 and 1870 there was supposed to be not less than from 50,000 to 60,000 wild Indians, and from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 head of buffalo roaming over the country between the Rio Grande River on the south to the Platte River on the north, and between Council Grove on the east to the mountains on the west. The Indians were mostly Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas. They were on the war-path about every other year alternately with the Americans, as the Indians called them, on the north, and the Texans, or Tejanos, on the south. The Indians at that time regarded the Tejanos as being of a different nationality from the Americans of the North."

"Speaking of railroads reminds me that when the great herds of cattle were being shipped from Dodge, many thousands of cars each year, we loaded trains of from 20 to 30 cars here in Dodge in the forenoon, and the next morning by 7 o'clock they were in Kansas City ready for market. But how is it now, since they have made the tonnage question paramount? With their overrated engine and long trains they only make 6 or 7 miles per hour. When your cattle are loaded, God only when you will get to market with them. The railroads were built to secure the cattle trade and they wanted it then. But they have been acting as though they do not want your shipments. Can they afford to do this thing, and kill the goose that lays the golden egg?"

"The railway companies of the West have received due notice to treat live stock shippers better, and to handle their stock as perishable property, and in accordance with human laws. The hand writing is plainly visible on the wall. Can not they see it, and govern themselves accordingly?"

"Live stock shippers ask nothing but fairness from the roads. There will be no damage claims or ill feeling if they handle shipments as they should, and as they did prior to the introduction of the tonnage idea two years ago."

"At present cattle are selling lower than they have sold for several years. This is a tendency in cattle-raising. I have seen cattle sell much lower, and within a very short time afterward the prices would advance again and cause every one to be glad that they had held on. Therefore, it is not the time to quit, but stay in the business and increase your holdings in order to have plenty to sell when the advance comes."

"The enterprising and industrious cattle-raisers who now have hold of the cattle business surrounding Dodge City, will make it a great shipping point again. These people are here to stay and to succeed. They are the customers of the Kansas City market, and we hope to mingle together, and continue our friendly relation as we have done in the past."

Col. Albert Dean's address was well received. He went into the history of the cattle mangle, or scabies, which, he said, was known in Biblical times. He said



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**Maple Grove Shorthorns**

Banker 129324 at Head of Herd. I have 14 young bulls for sale. They are all pure-bred, non-registered. 20 cows and heifers for sale. Cows bred to my herd bull. OSCAR DUEHN, Clements, - - - Kansas.

**PANIC THE GREAT NEW GAME**

That Everybody is Going Wild Over. Panic is a take-off—a mimic Stock Exchange.

Panic is played with cards, marked "Gas," "Copper," "Manhattan," and so forth, each of different value. The cards being dealt it is the object of each player to corner all the stock of any one kind by trading off "sight unseen" the stock he does not want. The trader who first gets eight cards of the same stock shouts "corner" and scores the value of the stock marked on the cards. There is one "panic" card, and the lucky trader who gets this with seven of any one stock scores double the value of the stock. "Panic is a 'bully' game in spite of its 'bearish' tendencies."—Yale News.



OUR OFFER: The Kansas Farmer offers the great game of Panic in a handsome box complete with rules for playing (prepaid) for one new subscriber at \$1; or an old subscriber may obtain this great game by sending us his renewal, and name of one new subscriber and \$1.25. Or the game may be purchased from us for 40 cents post-paid. KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.



the scab mite doubtless was created at the time other animal life was brought into existence, and had existed as a scab mite ever since. He said scabies was not considered a dangerous disease where the cattle have plenty of room and plenty of nourishment. Cattle that are well nourished shed off clean in the spring, the scab coming off with the hair. But since the range began to be put under fence, and especially in the short-grass country, where animals rarely shed off quickly and evenly, the disease has become a serious menace. He emphasized the fact that the Government placed the responsibility for scabby cattle directly upon the owners, and urged them to take proper precautions to stamp out the disease by dipping their cattle thoroughly.

Dr. Laddey aroused much interest by his remarks on dipping. He told of experiments which showed conclusively that it was all important that the dip should be fresh. If allowed to stand for a time it deteriorated. After successive bunches of cattle had been dipped in the same liquid the liquid becomes infected and spreads the disease which it was designed to prevent. Blackleg and mange were the only affections that cattlemen of this section had to encounter, and by judicious dipping or inoculation most all loss could be avoided.

The afternoon session was given up largely to a general discussion of the present cattle situation and the present prices which was largely charged up to the manipulation of the packers' beef combine. The Independent Packing Company, its plans and objects and benefit to the cattlemen was discussed by Taylor Riddle, of Marion, Kans.; Col. O. G. Wood, of Kansas City, Mo.; Senator Nofztger, of Harper County; L. F. Wilson, of Kansas City, and N. M. Sherman, owner of the Sherman ranch of Ellsworth County.

The first speaker was Taylor Riddle, of Marion, Kans., former chairman of the State Live-stock Sanitary Commission. He said the cattle business was the most strenuous in existence. There were more opportunities for evil-disposed persons to prey upon the cattlemen, he said, than upon any other class of business men. "To begin with, here in Kansas," said Mr. Riddle, "a hostile people had to be driven from the soil. Then there were ravenous beasts that preyed upon our herds, and then came the cattle thief. And then, in addition to the tax assessed upon our herds by the legally constituted authorities, there are taxes levied by the railroads and other corporations. If the shippers of Dodge City could get a rebate of \$10 a car on all the cattle they have shipped they would be getting something like what was just. This amounts to a tax of about 50c a head. Then there are the charges levied by the stock yards companies and commissionmen of about 75 cents a head. These taxes, aside from the just freight, amount to about \$3,000,000 on the cattle marketed at Kansas City last year.

"But the greatest shadow that has ever been cast over the live-stock business is the packing combine. About two years ago the packers became dissatisfied with their profits, although they were making fully \$3 a head net on every head of cattle slaughtered. Then they formed a combine to control prices. The result has been that the price of cattle on foot has steadily declined, while the price of the dressed carcass has remained about stationary. Now we will never be released from the grip of the packing trust until we do something ourselves. There has been a decline of \$5 to \$20 a head, or about 25 per cent on all the cattle in the country during the past two or three years. We insist that this decline can be explained only on the theory that the packing combine has been exacting enormous profits."

Mr. Riddle read figures showing that the packer makes a profit of \$1098 on an average 1,200-pound corn-fed steer, for which the stockman receives an average of \$59. And on a 900-pound corn-fed heifer he figured that the packer received a net profit of \$6.80.

"Something like two years ago nine packing-houses representing an investment of \$31,000,000, were merged into the packing combine with a capital of \$100,000,000," said Mr. Riddle. "To combat such a combination of capital is a task too great for any one individual, but it is not impossible to the stockmen of the country united in the Independent Packing Company. We believe that this institution would result in an increase of from 10 cents to 25 cents a hundred pounds on every hoof of cattle in this country. If only the minimum figures were realized, it would mean an addition of \$1 to the value of every 1,000-pound steer."

Mr. Riddle said \$100,000 had already been pledged to the new company, and that at least \$500,000 would be necessary to take advantage of the propositions for the purchase and leasing of plants now under consideration.

Col. O. G. Young, in part, said that present conditions were such that the live-stock business should be one of the most prosperous in the country. "Every other industry is prosperous, why not the live-stock industry?" asked the speaker. "There is a reason for it, and great reason for it." He then proceeded to show how the packing combine had bought up all the small plants in the country and run all the small butchers out of the slaughtering business, and thus gained absolute control of the industry. Mr. Young explained the plan of organization of the independent company by which provision is made against the trust buying up a majority of the stock. Fifty-one per cent of the stock will be issued direct to a voting trust composed of 15 leading men, under an agreement that this committee shall issue trust certificates to purchasers of stock. Mr. Young scored the packing concerns for the manner in which they have manipulated the live-stock trade until the stockmen were entirely at their mercy. He said before the combine there was some combination on the live-stock markets among buyers. Now, he said, there is no competition, and the stockmen might as well consign their stock all to one man and let him turn it over to the packers at their own price. Now, he said, the packers are trying to do away with the public stock yards and buy live-stock direct from the producer. Then, he asked, where would the producer be? He would not even have a place to offer his stock for sale, said the speaker. "If we had a plant in Kansas City that would kill say 500 head of cattle a day,

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see what a difference that would make," said Mr. Young. "Such a plant could be had for \$500,000. It is for you gentlemen to say whether this packing combine shall continue to tighten its grip upon your throats. Every evening at 5 o'clock four or five gentlemen connected with the big packing-houses in Chicago meet and fix the prices to be paid for live-stock at that and all other markets the following day. If the supply has been light, they add 10 cents or 15 cents and then every last stockman in the country slaps his stock into the cars and sends it off to market. When it arrives, the packing combine takes off a slice from the price. Why? Because there is a glut in the market? No. They will buy every hoof of it, but they will buy it at their own price. If there were a glut, why would they buy all of it?"

Mr. Young said the Independent Packing Company was not trying to put the packers out of business. It was simply trying to force the packers to pay the stockmen just and equitable prices for their products, that was all.

Mr. Wilson told of the organization of the Independent Packing Company. He said that there had been more cattle by head marketed in 1903 than in 1902, but that the tonnage of cattle was less, because many of them consisted of cows and calves which the stockmen were compelled to ship to pay their debts. The shrinkage in values was not due to over production, he said, because Government statistics showed that there were 68,591 fewer cattle in the country in 1903 than in 1902. There was but one conclusion, he said, and that was that the packers were getting exorbitant profits out of the packing industry.

"We have found a packing plant which can be leased at a reasonable price, and for a few thousand dollars can be put in modern condition. With this plant goes several hundred first-class refrigerator cars. We have found a stock yards company that will do as well by us as by any other packing concern. We have been told by railroads that we can ship our stock as cheaply as any one else, and if there are any rebates coming to any packers we will get them. We have found a concern that agrees to take 100 beef carcasses from us a day. All we need is the capital necessary to begin this work."

State Senator Tom Nofztger, of Harper County, was the next speaker. He spoke on the power and necessity of organization. He said that Legislatures are not automatic bodies; Legislatures never do anything unless some one wants them to do it. If the laws do not suit the people they must not blame the members of the Legislature. The cattlemen, he said, are between two fires. The packers and the railroads are in a position to grind them down. The packers and the railroads will tax the cattlemen as much as they can stand and still continue in business. What you must do is to remember two things. No Legislature can make the cattle business successful by passing laws. And you must have confidence in yourselves. Organize the cattlemen of the whole of southwest Kansas. Establish your headquarters here at Dodge City with a secretary to whom you pay a respectable salary in charge. Find out what you want and let the Legislature and let your representatives in Kansas City know what it is. What every member of the Legislature wants most to do is what his constituents want him to do. You must organize, and possibly you will have to invest in this independent packing company of which we have been talking. It might be that you would never have to kill a hoof of live stock. The fact that your packing-house stood there at Kansas City ready for business might have the desired effect, just as the farmers' elevators standing empty along the railroads of Kansas have had the desired effect as far as the grain producers are concerned.

M. M. Sherman, owner of the Sherman Ranch of Ellsworth County, Kans., spoke briefly on the necessity of enforcing laws. He said we have on the statute books of the United States and the statute books of Kansas anti-trust laws. We know

there is a combine of the packers. We do not have to attend their secret meetings to learn this. But their combine continues in spite of the fact that it is in violation of the law. Mr. Sherman said the tyranny of Great Britain against which the American colonies rebelled in 1776 was mild compared with the tyranny of the packing trust to-day. Great Britain proposed to assess upon the colonies a tax of \$500,000 to \$1,500,000 annually. During 1903 the value of the 2,700,000 cattle in the State of Kansas depreciated an average of \$10 a head, as a result of the packers' combine. This was virtually a tax of \$27,000,000 levied upon the cattlemen of Kansas by the packers' combine. "Let us organize," said Mr. Sherman. "Let us form county and district associations. Let us meet often and talk these things over: Let us affiliate with the State convention and the federation of commercial clubs. Then we will be in a position to do effective work, to oppose the on-slaughters of the trusts and combines. We have the numbers. We have the aggregate wealth. We lack organization. Why does the Government control National banks? Because money is so much more easily monopolized than beef or sugar. Let us apply Government control to the trusts and monopolies—not Government ownership—the Government does not own the banks, or a share of stock in them. It is not necessary that the Government should own the industries controlled now by trusts. Apply bank conditions to them, and I believe the desired result will be achieved."

**THE RUST LETTER.**

George Addison, traveling representative of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, read a letter signed by Eugene Rust, general manager of the Kansas Stock Yards Company.

The letter follows: "Mr. G. W. Addison, Dodge City, Kans.—I regard the meeting of the cattlemen at Dodge City, as well as other meetings being held by them in other sections, as of great importance to the welfare and to the future of the trade. The tendency for a number of years in all lines of business has been toward concentration of effort on the part of those engaged in it, and it is only by united effort that the cattle-raiser can hope to hold his own and obtain a just reward for his enterprise. The merging of railroads, formation of trusts and combinations, the accumulation of large capital in the hands of few individuals, make it imperative on the individual to merge his interests with others, in order to hold his own. This is particularly true in the live-stock business at the present time, and I sincerely hope that the result of the meeting there will be to take such action as will bring the best results along this line.

"So far as the public markets are concerned, the Kansas City Stock Yards is practically the only one of the large markets left in the country that is making an honest effort to preserve the open market, and to encourage and build up free and open competition for the sale of live-stock. It has not only encouraged the slaughterers to build and maintain great packing-houses, but, so far as has been in its power, has endeavored to make them competitive, one with the other, and it has also encouraged in every way independent buyers to locate here, for the purchase of stock for other points and for export, welcoming all and affording special privileges to none.

"I fully appreciate the vicissitudes and trials under which the Western ranchman is at present suffering, and trust he will be wise enough to adopt such methods as will lead to his real benefit. That there are many visionary men in the trade, as well as in all lines of business, there is no doubt, but the large preponderance of cattlemen are endowed with downright good sense, and on these must depend the shaping of such policies as will result in the preservation of the industry. The inclination to strike blindly, through ill-considered action, is unwise, and the only good can come through intelligent, persistent efforts to remedy

**WORTH THE MONEY**

3 Poland-China boars of last spring farrow HERD HEADERS. A "Keep On" boar, large and mellow with lots of finish. A grandson of IDEAL SUNSHINE, extra good. An Imperial Chief 8d boar. His dam, King's Gem, sold for \$100.00.

**10 SEPT. BOARS, Choice Breeding, Good Individuals, at Farmers' prices.**  
4 Good Spring Glits, safe in pig to U. C. Perfection and Chief Ideal 2d.

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the causes which are detrimental to the trade.

"Efforts for better treatment from the railroads will be successful when the stock-shippers are fully united and show that they are in earnest by insisting on their just rights. Encouragement must also be freely given to those who are promoting and building up competition in the markets, for it is only through competition that the stock-raiser and shipper can hope to realize the best results.

"I expect you to give your assistance, and to aid cattlemen in every way you can in these matters, and to assure them that our management is in full sympathy with them, and will aid them in every way possible toward the upbuilding and success of their business."

At the evening session a permanent organization was effected, known as the Southwestern Cattlemen's Association, with headquarters at Dodge City, and the following officers were elected for one year: President, W. J. Fitzgerald, Dodge City; vice president, C. M. Beeson, Dodge City; secretary, H. B. Bell, Dodge City; treasurer, G. H. Reed, Garden City. Executive committee, Chas. H. Jackson, Kilderville; Herman Camm, Hugoton; O. J. Brown, Garden City; W. S. Easton, Minneola; J. P. Allen, Lakin; D. E. Ballard, Meade; and O. J. Greenleaf, Greensburg.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.**

Resolved, That the Southwest Kansas Cattle-growers' Association hereby express its gratitude and thanks to all the great newspapers of Kansas and Missouri and all the weekly newspapers of southwest Kansas and elsewhere, that in so many ways contributed to the success of this, the first, meeting of this association.

Be it resolved, That the cattlemen of southwestern Kansas, in convention assembled, at Dodge City, Kans., do hereby indorse the action of the Independent Packing Company in its effort to create competition in the live-stock markets, and do approve of its scheme in bringing about such competition, feeling by such course that more prompt and permanent relief will be given to the cattle industry than by any other means; nevertheless, we urge that the Government continue its investigation of the beef trust, to the end that the violators of the law be punished and that the people may become acquainted with the methods that are now so injurious to the live-stock industry, and we urge that all parties intrusted lend their financial support to the enterprise.

A resolution endorsing the candidacy of J. W. Robison, the big horse-breeder of Eldorado, for State railroad commissioner, was enthusiastically adopted. A resolution presented by L. A. Allen endorsing the action of the Kansas City live-stock commissionmen in refusing to sell live-stock to Fowler's, because that concern received shipments direct from the producers, to the detriment of the open market, was adopted.

The following resolution, also presented by Mr. Allen, was adopted:

Whereas, The live-stock producers of the West for the past two years have suffered heavy damages from shrinkage and losses on their shipments by virtue of bad railroad service due to the tonnage pool-system of transporting live-stock which is contrary to humane laws and

(Continued on page 392.)

## The Young Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### TO KANSAS.

Not thy outward charm of form and face,  
Careful to leave no feature unexpressed,  
As if for beauty's sake we love thee  
best,  
Will bring thee praise; nor for thy pride  
of race,  
Nor for thy wealth that waxeth great  
apace;  
Nor will we vaunt, with low and swin-  
ish zest,  
The milky richness of thy mother  
breast,  
Like unweaned babes that know no high-  
er grace.  
Shall we be lured by these things? Are  
not we  
A something more than mouth, and  
eyes, and ears,  
To eat, and look and listen life away?  
More than these skin-deep beauties must  
thou be,  
To win and keep our homage through  
the years;  
Yea, fair in more transcendent wise  
than they.  
And fair thou art as we would have thee  
be,  
Fair even in this more transcendent  
wise;  
The light of high communings on thee  
lies;  
Thy touch the bond abide not, but are  
free,  
Thy look is gracious, holy; none but thee,  
Smiled on how'er she be by happy  
skies,  
Hath power to still the hunger of our  
eyes,  
Unsated by the mountains and the sea.  
For thou art Freedom's daughter, and  
thy birth  
Was through the pain of Righteousness'  
wars;  
Thy cradle song, the battle's roar and  
din,  
Thenceforth, thy beauty hath the greater  
worth  
Of nobler thoughts; so art thou fair  
within,  
And claimest thine the pathway of the  
stars.  
—Arthur Graves Canfield.

### Over the Border—A Story of the Kan- sas Pioneers.

#### II.

(Copyright 1904, by Ruth Cowgill.)

#### CHAPTER II—THE SLAVE-HOLDING INTER- EST WILLS IT.

Howard Burk rode on down the nar-  
row and uneven road, till a scattering  
light here and there, told him he had  
reached Lawrence. He trotted briskly  
through the town, and on down to a side  
hill, at the foot of which was a large  
tent, filled and surrounded with men,  
whose noisy voices had guided him  
hither.

He was welcomed uproariously, but  
he passed through their midst quietly  
till he was within the tent. The man  
who was haranguing the crowd paused  
when the young man entered, and  
bowed.

"Captain Burk," he said, "we have  
decided that more voters are here than  
will be needed to carry the election;  
but there is a scarcity at some of the  
other points a few miles distant, and  
we have just been calling for volun-  
teers to go there. Will you volunteer  
to go with some of these men?"

"Certainly, sir," answered Burk.  
There was a feeble, half-tipsy cheer.  
Then what semblance of order there  
had been was broken. The men  
poured out of the tent with shouts and  
crazy singing to spend the night in a  
drunken carousal.

The leaders had remained in the  
tent, and Burk went to them, shaking  
their hands in a genial good-fellowship  
that won him their immediate good  
will.

They were men of a better class  
than the rabble whom they controlled  
—gentlemen, in appearance, some of  
them were. They were mostly large  
property-holders from Missouri, though  
among them were several Southern  
slave-owners. A man who interested  
Burk especially, attracting him at the  
same time he repelled him, was one  
whom they called Jones, a burly, blus-  
tering man, yet with a certain big-  
heartedness about him, something of  
the gentleman in his bearing. He was  
from Westport and a leading man  
among the Missourians, being, in fact,  
a grade above the rabble in intelli-  
gence and shrewdness, but no whit be-  
hind them in knavery and unprincipled  
violence.

This same Jones brought out three  
or four bottles of wine and some whis-  
key, and while the plans for the mor-  
row's election were being discussed,  
they all drank as freely as the boist-  
erous revelers outside. Midnight  
found several of them asleep in their

chairs or upon the ground, Howard  
Burk among them, his handsome head  
bowed forward on his arms.

By early morning the camp was  
astir. Several companies of men were  
starting off. Burk found himself one  
of some five hundred, riding under the  
leadership of Jones. He had only a  
brace of pistols, but most of the wild-  
looking crowd were armed with guns  
and bowie-knives and rifles. Some car-  
ried flags hoisted to the breeze, and  
almost every man had a bottle of whis-  
key with which he refreshed himself  
on the way. It was a boisterous, quar-  
relsome crowd, fighting, rudely joking,  
swearing, unspeakably vile and pro-  
fane. In spite of himself, Burk felt an  
inward shrinking and disgust, not at  
his errand, whose justice he did not  
question, but at his companions.

Reaching their destination, a little  
hamlet of a few thatched houses, they  
proceeded at once to the polls.

Jones went up to where the three  
judges sat.

"We've come here to vote, and we  
don't put up with no dog-gone foolish-  
ness," he said, with a bluster and a  
great show of confidence.

"Very well, you will swear as to your  
place of residence," said one of the  
judges.

"Swear nothin'," said Jones, sup-  
ported by the great volley of oaths  
and maledictions that streamed up  
from the crowd at his back.

But the judges remained firm, in  
spite of the threatening talk and the  
menacing gleam of pistol and bowie-  
knife.

There was some parleying until the  
ruffians' short patience gave out, and  
some one or two smashed in the win-  
dow and the muzzles of a dozen guns  
were thrust into the faces of the  
judges. Some of the others, mean-  
while, found a stout plank, which they  
inserted under the corner of the build-  
ing (which was of logs) and lifted it  
up and down.

"Stop," cried Burk, "there are pro-  
slavery men in the house."

There was a moment's pause, and  
the voice of Jackson, a pro-slavery  
leader, came to him from the outskirts  
of the crowd. "Kill the ——— abo-  
litionists—put 'em in the river!"  
There was a shout of rage—he felt a  
sudden rising passion himself, caught  
from the infectious excitement of the  
crowd he was in—there was a rush to  
the door, half a hundred men crowd-  
ed in with cocked pistols and bowie-  
knives drawn. Burk caught sight of  
one pale face drawn in fear of the  
death that was howling at him, and  
the fierce barbarian passion in him  
prohibited any pity. For the nonce he  
was on a level with the low wretches  
about him.

"You'll steal our slaves, will you?"  
he shouted, pushing his way fiercely  
through the crowd, "You ———  
Northerners!"

Then suddenly he saw one of the  
judges, calm and serene, untouched by  
fear or passion, and the color left his  
face and his pistol dropped from his  
hand. "Great God!" he muttered,  
"This is murder!" and turned on his  
heel and slunk out, unnoticed in the  
mad excitement.

He mounted his horse which he had  
tied to a tree, and galloped away,  
while behind him rose and fell the  
shouts of the frenzied crowd he had  
left. He was shaken to his very soul.  
Quick and passionate by nature, he was  
yet brave and generous. Hitherto no  
trial had come to prove him either  
strong or weak. In the last twelve  
hours he had had his trial, and now  
with self-contempt as passionate as  
had been his recent rage, he hated his  
weakness. Yet the justice of his cause  
he did not yet question. Kansas must  
be saved to the South. "It is enough  
that the slave-holding interest wills it,  
from which there is no appeal." Sen-  
tences caught from one of the many  
harangues he had listened to since  
coming North rang in his brain. "Slav-  
ery must be established where it is  
not prohibited." "That is right," he  
said to himself, "we must protect our  
interests from these Northern fanatics.  
They would turn my mother out upon  
the world in poverty, if they had their  
way. They are all cowards, traitors  
and anarchists"—then he thought of

the brave face he had seen back there  
at that scene of horror, and of the  
simple old Quaker he had met the  
night before and he fell into moody  
thoughtfulness, which lasted until he  
reached Lawrence.

#### CHAPTER III—STRANGERS IN A STRANGE LAND.

No one of our Quaker friends, the  
Fentons, will ever forget that first  
night near Lawrence. It was an ex-  
perience such as they had never under-  
gone and of which they had never  
dreamed.

They were greeted at the door by a  
slender, sweet little woman, who  
seemed to have been called from bed  
yet was not in the least ruffled by the  
event, nor disturbed because of the  
rather dishabille appearance she pre-  
sented.

Without waiting for explanations  
she opened the door hospitably wide.

"Come right in," she said, "there is  
still room on the floor!" and she  
laughed in hearty Western fashion as  
she pointed to the far side of the lit-  
tle room, where, dimly seen by the flut-  
tering candle-light, were people lying  
upon the floor, evidently sleeping.

The father hesitated a moment, then  
glancing at the weary faces of the chil-  
dren, he said, "I can sit the night  
through, but the little children are very  
tired—if they could have a corner  
where they could stretch themselves—"

"Just bring in whatever bedding you  
have handy and we will soon have a  
bed for you all."

Nathan Fenton brought in some old  
blankets and comforts which they had  
used the three nights they had been  
upon the prairies. (For with their slow  
oxen, they had been compelled to take  
three days for the trip from Westport,  
Missouri; one night they had slept at  
the Quaker mission, the next with an  
old Indian and his squaw, and the last  
they had camped upon the ground.)

Sarah sank in utter fatigue upon the  
floor, with the child in her arms, wait-  
ing until a bed could be provided. Hen-  
ry spread out the bedding on the one  
vacant side of the little room, while  
the father drove around to the rear of  
the house and unyoked the team and  
made things safe for the remainder of  
the night, leaving the dog to guard  
them.

Then they all sought places on their  
hastily-made beds, and without a  
glance at the other occupants of the  
room or a thought of their proximity,  
they dropped asleep, Sarah with her  
arm protectingly about the small sis-  
ter.

In the morning she was awakened  
by a confusion of sounds, most promi-  
nent among which were the giggles of  
her brother. Opening her eyes, the  
first thing that she saw was a man in-  
dustriously brushing his hair before  
a cracked and disfigured remnant of  
a mirror which he had stuck up in a  
chink in the wall. Turning her head  
suddenly in astonishment, she bumped  
it smartly against something hard and  
solid, which proved to be a substantial  
pair of boots upon some equally sub-  
stantial feet. She sat up quickly.

"What is thee laughing at, Henry?"  
she demanded in a whisper.

"Thee has been using my legs for a  
pillow, and yon lady's arm for a foot-  
stool. And thee snored, Sarah, honest  
thee did, and that man who is combing  
his hair heard thee."

Sarah's cheeks were beginning to  
burn furiously at this teasing of her  
mischievous brother, especially when  
she looked about her more closely and  
saw the number of her roommates.

"Where is father?" she asked  
abruptly.

"He has gone somewhere—to see  
what is going on, most likely. Some  
more Missourians have been passing."

"Henry, what are the Missourians  
doing here in Lawrence?"

"Come over to vote—that's what I  
heard a man say—goin' to vote for the  
Legislature." Henry looked at her  
wisely, his round, inquisitive eyes star-  
ing solemnly.

Sarah moved to get up—it always  
made her cross when Henry looked at  
her like that, for it was generally his  
expression when planning some mis-  
chief. But she did him an injustice  
in this case, for his soberness was real.

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He was realizing something of the  
enormity of the insult which was  
threatening, and pondering with the  
preternatural intuition of the sharp boy  
upon the meaning of it all.

Mrs. Stone, whose guests they had  
been through the night, now came over  
to them, and invited them to come with  
her to the kitchen, the only other room  
in the house.

"You may wash there," she said, in-  
dicating a tin basin outside upon a  
shelf nailed to the house. They gladly  
availed themselves of the privilege.

"Gee!" said Henry, "I never sup-  
posed I'd be so glad of a wash!"

Sarah was combing her hair out in  
the yard with a broken bit of a comb  
when the other guests trooped out to  
breakfast. She blushed and hastily ar-  
ranged it, then came in looking very  
dainty and sweet despite a night spent  
in the clothes she now had on.

The formality of introduction seemed  
to be considered superfluous here. All  
talked together in friendly fashion as  
if they were old friends, whereas most  
of them had never met each other be-  
fore. There were twelve people in that  
little 10-by-12 room eating breakfast.  
The only table was a board nailed to  
the wall, upon which were set the few  
essentials for eating, a small paper of  
salt, a tin cup containing a scanty sup-  
ply of sugar, one cup, which was for  
the use of everybody by turns, one  
knife, two spoons, and a big steaming  
bowl of mush. With this equipment  
and no chairs, this party of twelve ate  
breakfast. It was, as Henry suggested,  
a regular picnic, and the inconveni-  
ences only served to draw them into  
closer fellowship. There was much  
jest and laughter, and hardships were  
made matters of amusement. In the  
midst of all the hilarity there was a  
sound of drum and fife outside, and  
noisy shouts and oaths. All rushed to  
the one little window or out of doors to  
see what was happening. They saw a  
great straggling crowd of men, in wag-  
ons or on horseback, whom Sarah re-  
cognized at once in their likeness to the  
crowd they had encountered the even-  
ing before.

"Border Ruffians," she said, under  
her breath.

Nathan Fenton came in, his face  
drawn into unaccustomed stern lines,  
an expression of deep indignation burn-  
ing in his eyes. At once there was a

pause in the confusion, and every face was turned toward him, for all had heard rumors of the invasion of Missourians, and answering flashes leaped to the eyes of his hearers.

"I have just been talking with a man from Lawrence. There are 2,000 there at this moment." He spoke quietly enough. "Some came last night, some are arriving just now."

"For what are they coming, father—to vote?" asked Sarah, feeling herself quite unable to grasp the full meaning of the event.

"Yes," answered the Quaker, an unwonted flash in his eyes and harshness in his tone. "Yes, to vote—to give us a Legislature of slave-owners and slavery propagandists."

"Will the people of Lawrence endure such insolence?" asked a young man of the party. Then he answered his own question, excitement gathering in his face and in his voice as he spoke.

"No, they will not—no self-respecting body of men would submit to such an outrage." He put his hat on and started for the door, and the other men followed him, every eye flashing indignation and excitement. "There will be war!" they said to each other as they hurried away.

The old Quaker had stood for a moment as if he would follow them, but when that word "war" was uttered so savagely by the young man, he turned back, sadness settling upon him visibly.

The good woman of the house who had been listening eagerly even while bustling noisily about her work, looked at him anxiously.

"Will they fight, do you think?" she asked.

"God only knows," answered Nathaniel Fenton.

"If they do, they will all be killed," she said. "And then the slaveholders will have free sway and Kansas will be lost to freedom."

"Why does thee say that?" asked Sarah. "Does thee think the Missourians are so much stronger than we?"

"They are 4,000 strong. Kansas could not muster more than 3,000 fighters from among her settlers. The Missourians are well armed, and have all Missouri at their back, ready and eager to aid them. We have few arms, or none. We are alone in our prairie homes, far from our friends and sympathizers. There are children and women to be cared for who have no protectors but their fathers and husbands. Do you not see why it will be a sad thing if there is violence down there in Lawrence?"

"Yes, I see it very clearly."

"We will listen all day for sounds of shooting, and if we hear none, we will thank God." It was the father who spoke, and his face was pale.

"Father, Henry went with those men. Does thee think there would be danger for him?" Sarah asked this timidly, yet anxiously.

"Henry is a good boy—yet he hath a venturesome spirit. I will go after him and see that he be safe. Thee need have no uneasiness about us, I will keep the boy well under my eye."

So saying he made his simple preparations for going. Sarah and the baby followed him to the door and watched him striding resolutely across the prairies till he disappeared from view. Then, turning back, they prepared to pass a long day of anxious waiting.

(To be continued.)

**For the Little Ones**

**'LONG COMES 'LIZA WITH THE BROOM.**

Just as soon's I get to playin' Noah's ark or train of cars, Out there in a nice warm kitchen, 'Trouble's in for me—my stars! 'Long comes 'Liza with the broom; 'Look out now, I've lots to do; Clear your duds out of my way— Can't be bothered here by you!"

Then I think I'll try the stoop; So I move as meek's a lamb. Get to playin' nice as ever— Out comes 'Liza's broom, ker-slam! "Come, now, boy—you're in my way!" Out she flies. "I've got to sweep!" My Noah's ark, my cars and me, All go tumbling in a heap.

"Want to sweep me off the earth?" That's how I talk back to her; But it's not a mite of good— 'Liza comes with such a whir,

Sweepin' dust right in my face, That I have to cut an' run, Glad to hurry from a place, Where there's not a bit of fun!

When I have a little boy, He shall play just where he likes, Litterin' up the kitchen floor All he wants to, makin' kites, Pastin' scrap books, playin' cars— Jolliest place in all the town; There shan't be a 'Liza then Always bossin' my boy roun'!

—St. Nicholas.

**A True Story About James.**

James was 9 years old and had just been enjoying a birthday party. After the boys and girls had gone James' father said to him, "Well, my lad, you do pretty well at games and nonsense—tell me what you are doing at school these days."

"We are learning to write letters now," answered James.

"Ah, indeed!" said Mr. Rapp. "That is one of the best things you can learn. I'd like to make a little bargain with you. If you will write me a letter without a mistake in it, I'll pay you a dollar."

"All right!" James exclaimed, happy at the thought of so much money.

"But, listen," continued his father. "You are apt to make mistakes, so let me arrange the bargain a little. The dollar is to be yours in case there is no mistake. It would seem hard to lose it wholly, in case you made, say, one error. So I will arrange it that for each error I shall take off one cent. I warn you that I shall watch sharply your capitals and periods and spelling."

"Oh," James said, "I know all those old things; we've had them over and over. But, Father, can't you give me more than one trial?"

Mr. Rapp laughed, and thought James was not so very sure that he knew "all those old things."

"Well, of course I want to be fair," said he, "so I'll do this. You send me the letter. I'll read it carefully, and at the end I'll write a statement of our account something like this:

What James expected.....\$1.00  
What the letter is worth... .75

"Oh, Father, you don't think there would be twenty-five mistakes, do you?" James asked rather anxiously.

"I can't say till I've seen the letter,"

replied Mr. Rapp. "But you try it. I will give you three trials, and I shall charge you five cents each after the first. Isn't that fair?"

"I suppose so," said James.

The next day James worked very hard at that letter. He took his best paper, and put a new pen-point in his red holder, got a new thick blotter, and then began. Even he knew that the last part looked uneven and bad; and there were two ugly blots on it. This is the letter as it came back to him:

Bath, Maine Nov. 23rd 1901.

Dear Farther it is with grate pleasur I right you a letter you can sea by it how much I am lerning & besides if their are no mistakes it is to bring me a \$ at my party yesterday to of the boys ate so much candy they got sick the teacher ask why they wasent at school & I told her I gess they wont like it either very much a girl in front of me chews gum when the teacher isn't looking. I cant think of anything els to rite becaus I keep thinking of the \$ all the time so I will close Please write very soon to

Your loving son  
James

What James expected.....\$1.00  
What the letter is worth... .55  
Correct and return.

"Whew!" exclaimed James. "I didn't half try on that. I'll make it all right next time."

This is letter number two:

Bath Maine Nov. 24th 1901.

Dear Farther it is with great pleasure I write you a letter. You can sea by it how much I am learning & besides if they are no mistakes it is to bring me a dollar at my party yesterday too of the boys ate so much candy they got sick. The teacher asked why they weren't at school and I told her. I guess they won't like it either very much. A girl sitting in front of me chews gum when the teacher isn't looking. I can't think of anything else to write because I keep thinking of the dollar all the time so I will close. Please write very soon to

Your loving sun  
James

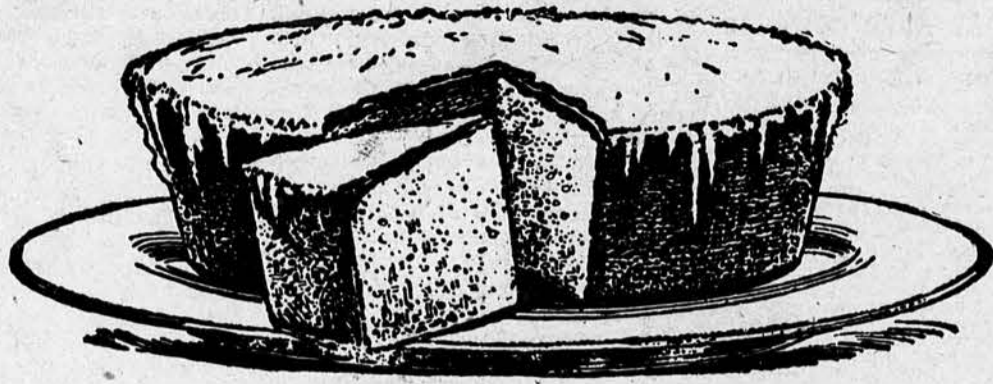
What James expected.....\$0.95  
What the letter is worth... .88  
Correct and return.

"Hurrah!" shouted James. "That's better! One more trial will bring me ninety cents anyway."

James dashed number three off with great ease.

Bath, Maine, Nov. 25th, 1901.

Dear Father I no now where my mistakes was, so hear goes my last chance to earn the ninety cents. At my partie last Saturday 2 of the boys ate so much candy they got sick the Teacher asked why they weren't at school and I told her. I no now they didnt like it becoz they tried to fite me that girl stuck her gum on her



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desk and I putt ink on it and she dont chew any more I am still thinking of the ninety cents. Please write very soon  
Your most affectionit son  
James J. Rapp.

What James expected.....\$0.90  
What the letter is worth... .65  
Deducted for two trials..... .10  
Correct and return.

This letter was sent back to James with a little note which read thus:

Enclosed find fifty-five cents. Your affectionate father,  
G. E. Rapp.

A few days afterward Mr. Rapp met James' teacher, and she said, "I am much pleased with your boy lately. He studies hard, and all his written work especially is much better than it used to be."—E. K. Carman, in Little Ones.

## The Home Circle.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### THE CHOIR OF THE DAYBREAK.

I sat by the window at daybreak,  
As the wild birds carolled the hour,  
And watched the shades of the night-time  
Droop 'neath the morning's power,  
And as the banners of sunrise  
Flung their colors above the trees,  
The burst of light charmed the bird notes  
Into sweetest melodies.

The wren, the linnet and robin,  
The oriole, cat-bird and jay,  
And all the choir of the tree-tops  
Spiritedly sang, and gay  
And with notes unknown to mortals,  
With harmonies grandly fair  
As the soul's unuttered music,  
They piped on the morning air.

The daybreak's freshness and grandeur,  
And the songs of the happy birds,  
Commingled a tender beauty  
That cannot be told in words  
And a gladness settled o'er me  
That lifted me out of the cares  
That yesterday bore upon me  
In the burden of affairs.

—Homer P. Branch.

### How Can the Principle of Close and Exact Observation Be Impressed on the Minds of the Young?

E. D. WATSON, BEFORE BROWN COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

[Some one has said, "The eyes of a man are of no use without the observing power." Of little use, indeed, are the brain and brawn of a man without this same attribute to enable him to utilize his experiences. Of great value, therefore, is the following paper from the Brown County Institute, which discusses, in a way both forceful and keen, the question of how to impress this principle upon the young.]

The wording of the theme implies that the young need to be taught close and exact observation. Concerning this we remark, that the young, as a rule, are already our keenest observers and have become so uninfluenced by any special training to develop the faculty. How many times we are bewildered and nonplussed by the unexpected queries of the little ones playing about our homes, which queries have been suggested to them by their keen observation of persons and things around them.

Again, our theme implies that the principle of close observation needs to be impressed on the minds of the young only, and that the average adult mind has been sufficiently impressed, or else has no need to acquire the habit.

While we are discussing how to teach the young mind to observe, it would be well not to forget that the minds of many of us, the elders, are in need of the same lesson.

It may be safely said, that a good per cent of "we," the people, have eyes that see not and ears that hear not many things that we might see and hear to their temporal advantage, if the faculty of close observation were a little more fully developed. Here, then, we may paraphrase on our theme a little and consider how best to teach the eyes to see and the ears to hear, not paying special heed as to the number of years these eyes have been seeing, or these ears have been hearing.

Again, it is implied in our topic that the observation habit is one desirable for the young to acquire, as well as for the adult to cultivate. With this idea we are in perfect accord. We hold that there are two great facts or principles existing in the world which are the infallible demonstrators, so to speak, of all truth as it has a bearing on the affairs of men. These are experience and observation. Human experience has long been the great high school in which the sons of men are daily learning lessons of wisdom. But what, we ask, is the value of experiment in any field lying open to human investigation, if there be not hard by an observing eye and attentive ear, to note the result and to appropriate the truth demonstrated? We make bold to declare that these two, taken together, human experience and human observation, form the keystone of the great supporting arch on which the superstructure of all human knowledge is builded. Let us, then, not belittle the importance of the theme in hand, the

ability to observe closely, wisely, and well.

Having demonstrated the usefulness of the habit of observation, we still find ourselves dealing in a manner with the abstract. Having assumed the role of preceptor to the young, we need advance a step farther and teach how and what to observe.

This is a great world in which we are placed. There are in it many people and many kinds of people; many enterprises and many kinds of enterprises, which present to the eye of the attentive observer a never-ending procession of panoramic views.

From among these many kinds of people our student youth must choose his associates. From these enterprises he must choose his vocation for life. At what point, then, must this keen observation commence? Where shall lesson number one begin? There are two distinct ways in which an individual may make observation of things heard and seen. First, he may take what is termed a "birds-eye-view," that comprehensive sweep of vision which includes all things falling within the circle of his view-line. And second, that more confined and concentrated look at the near-by things which compass his immediate environment.

An old gentleman of whom we read not long since, became, like many of us older ones, troubled with his eyesight, so he bought for himself two pairs of glasses, each having a different make of lens from the other, thus enabling him by simply changing glasses to see better the things near by or far away. These he designated as his "near glasses" and his "far glasses."

There are many things in the world to-day which it were better for youth to never see at all, and many things which, if seen, should be looked at through a pair of far glasses only.

Some persons hold to the idea that it is well for young people to come in close contact with the various vices resulting from human frailty which so sorely beset modern society, that they may thus learn to avoid them.

The child learns to avoid the fire by burning itself, but it carries the scar resulting from the burn all through the remainder of life and down to the dying day. Contact with corruption, while it may enlarge the view of developing manhood, does so only to its eternal injury, and leaves its soul-blighting impress on heart and soul and brain, to remain always and to be hidden only beyond the portals of the tomb.

A bird's-eye view has its advantages, but must yield precedence in point of importance to that nearer and more specific view of things closer home, and which contributes more immediately to our happiness and welfare. The importance of this latter view can not be too firmly impressed on the youthful mind.

The young student before whom is daily opening up the innumerable avenues of human activity, may be taught that a bird's-eye view is legitimate and proper, but that it should occupy his attention only for a time, as things of greater import are lying all about his path, awaiting both his observation and investigation.

The world at large is much like a great farm. We hear much about its various fields—the mercantile field, the business field, the educational field, the religious field, the journalistic field, the political field, and the missionary field.

If the habit of observation is worth anything to a young man, it should be of use in helping him to choose an occupation to follow in life. Let him, then, look over the many fields which the world spreads out before him. If he is agriculturally inclined and wants to be a farmer, he can hardly fail to be interested in noting the various kinds of farm stock, and what is bred, born, raised, and grazed in each. Let him note that in the world's great agricultural field are found the fine horses, thoroughbreds mostly, but not high-steppers—the Clydes, the Percherons, the Belgians and the Coachers—remarkable all, for their intelligence, as well as brawn and bone, and to whose push and pull is due the fact

that "the world do move." Then let him note again that in its political field the world keeps its wild bronchos—those little twisting, jumping, rearing, kicking, bucking, treacherous, "now-you-see-me-and-now-you-don't" fellows who make life a burden and an uncertainty.

The journalistic field lies close alongside of the political field, and in this are kept the broncho-busters; a species of political trimmers and trainers, who, were it not for the bronchos in the adjoining lot, would soon be out of a job.

The missionary field furnishes grazing for many of the snow-white lambs of earth; while the religious field is crowded to overflowing with both sheep and goats, the resemblance of face and fleece being so great that the dividing line is traced with difficulty.

The literary field is like one great poultry-yard in which are found the gobblers and the big roosters, the peacocks and the guinea-fowls, strutting about with a mein that says to all comers, "This is our ground; we are it; stand aside ye little ones."

Should our student desire to see where the little pigs develop, he may look in the business field. He will find some of them there, but not all. These little fellows creep into all the inclosures of the farm in greater or less numbers. Only a step farther and our investigator will find himself in the speculative field. Here he will soon discover that the grazers here are no pigs, but the fully developed article—the complete hog, in all his entirety and rotundity, fat and lazy, indicating by his appearance that he is grazing in clover and revelling in corn, and that life to him is a continuous holiday. In the speculative field the hog develops to astounding proportions. Nor does it matter upon what he be fed. It may be on July or November wheat from the Chicago Board of Trade, or iron-filings from the Carnegie-Frick Steel Trust in Pennsylvania, or a fillet of beef from the Armour-Swift Packing House combine, or a measure of Standard oil—it all goes down his capacious maw and tends to his development. Unlike the hog of our home farms which squeals incessantly when awaiting the meal from the basket in the hands of his feeder, the speculative hog, when his ration of bonds, stocks, and securities is thrown in great packages before him, simply rises on his haunches, quietly winks his eye, and proceeds to devour his master's substance, while he, the feeder, stands just beyond the fence and does the squealing-act himself.

Thus may be taken, by an observing eye, the measure, great and small, of the products evolving from the great outlying fields of earth about us.

Having taken a bird's-eye look around and satisfied his mind as to the particular field in which he wishes to labor in the future, it is time for the student to put off his far-glasses, replace them by the near ones, and try to discover what there is in his own social, moral, and business environment that will tend in the future to his personal welfare. Were we attempting to give a definite and specific answer to the question, "How best to teach close observation?" we would say: Try to secure the interest of the observer in the thing to be observed. Persons young or old observe closely things in which they have a special interest.

"Where your treasure is there will your heart be also" applies with peculiar force to this idea. This, then, is the gist of the whole matter: Interest the young in the activities of the life about them and the habit of observing closely will soon be acquired. The habit of observation is one that does not have to be wholly inculcated into the young mind; it is already implanted there, and only needs development. There is encouragement for the teacher in this fact. It is easier to develop than to create anew.

There is another view, not heretofore mentioned, to which the youthful mind and vision may to its advantage be addressed. It is a view that comprehends all time from the beginning of human life down through the

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# California

advancing years, past the risings and the settings of the sun, onward adown the vale of life till our little flickering lamp shall exhaust and the fitful fever shall end and the foolish wrangle of the market and forum shall forever close; a view reaching forward to the final ending of all things mortal—to the time when the green grass of the hillside, at once the soft carpet of the infant and the shielding blanket of the dead, shall in loving kindness conceal the scars which mark our descent into the bosom of the earth; a view which, assisted by the hope and faith of the possessor, may penetrate even beyond the veil and see into the great beyond, far across the mystic river, the beautiful land of the leal, the lovely home of the multitude gone before. It is a long journey from a mother's cuddling arms to a quiet bed beneath the grasses and the roses, but all along the way are beautiful fields and lovely lanes to him whose habit of observation teaches him to see with appreciative eye the beautiful panorama which the woods and the fields and the skies are daily unfolding about him.

So let the great lesson of observation be learned—ears to hear and eyes to see the beautiful, wonderful things of God.

**Comparative Merits of the Various Kinds of Domestic Animals, Including Poultry, for Ultimate Results, and for Preserving the Fertility of the Soil.**

W. H. HANSON, BEFORE BROWN COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

In opening this subject, I would like to impress on the minds of the farmers of Brown County the importance of handling grade stock for ultimate results. Taking into consideration the high figures our farms are commanding to-day, we can not afford to keep anything but the best. I will leave the selection of breeds to the farmers themselves, as we all have different tastes in this matter.

Every farm should carry stock enough to consume all that is raised, or nearly so. I am satisfied that farms that carry all the stock they can are getting more valuable every year. Grain-growing is one branch of farming; growing and feeding live stock is quite another. The farmer who wishes to maintain his fertility must

**A Quart Baby.**

Now and again there is an item in the newspapers concerning the birth of a puny baby so small that a quart cup holds it comfortably. If the article told all the facts it would probably tell also of a mother who in weakness and misery had looked forward to the baby's advent with shrinking and fear.

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combine both. He can learn much from observation, much from reading, but the man who depends on observation and reading alone will not make a very successful farmer. The first thing to do is to provide something for the stock to eat, and to secure a stand of grass, to grow grain—in other words, to provide stock-rations. What kind of rotation should be adopted to get the maximum of profit, and at the same time maintain the fertility?

The only basis of farming is the production of crops and until the farmer knows how to produce maximum yields, varying, of course, with the soil and season; until he learns to produce all that his soil will produce with a sufficient amount of sunshine, rainfall and heat, it is scarcely to be expected that he will give much attention to the higher branches of farming.

The first lesson in farming is to get acquainted with the soil he cultivates, to know the kind of crop or rotation of crops to which that particular soil is best adapted. Second, raising what will be most needed to carry the stock kept on the farm. I know from actual experience that my farm to-day is in a higher state of cultivation and raises better crops than it did ten years ago; and I am certain it is all because I carry stock to its full capacity. Our experiment stations are of great value to the farmer. The majority of farmers of the West have thought but little about the use of fertilizers, but changes in the crop systems have led farmers to inquire if there should not be a replacing of the elements taken from the soil. Besides the actual food elements, plants need heat, moisture, and air to reach proper maturity. These three agencies produce, or rather make available the plant-food already in the soil in the shape of undissolved material. The three elements of plant-food which are likely to be lacking or exhausted in most soils are nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. These three elements are of no more importance to plants than any of the others except on account of their scarcity. In the use of fertilizers there are several points to be considered. The chief ones are, the kind of fertilizer used, kind of crops grown, previous cropping, and the object of growth. Many of our Brown County farms are in need of fertilization, especially those that have been in corn for a number of years. I would not advocate the use of commercial fertilizers but would rather keep stock on the farm and utilize all the accumulations about the stables and sheds scattering broadcast over meadows and pastures, adding value to the farm.

Sheep are considered valuable agents in enriching land, yet we very seldom see a flock on the farm. They destroy weeds because they have a fondness for certain kinds that no other animal on the farm will eat. Even the chickens are valuable fertilizers and good money-makers. No farm is complete without stock of all kinds.

Gradually the pecan nut tree is becoming well established in many Southern States. A tree this season in Raleigh, N. C., yielded 200 pounds of nuts, which were sold for 10 cents a pound. Twenty dollars for one tree's product is pretty good.

**A \$75,000.00 Prize.**

Some public-spirited men in St. Louis, to promote interest in the great World's Fair which opens in May, have organized a contest which is open to every one in the world, as to the number in attendance at the Fair.

A fac-simile letter from the treasurer of the Missouri Trust Co., of St. Louis, in the possession of the publisher of this paper:

"Certifies that the World's Fair Contest Company, incorporated, has this day deposited with this company \$75,000 in gold for the payment of the awards in its contest on a total paid attendance at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and that such deposit is held in trust by this company, to be paid by it to such successful contestants as the committee of awards may direct."

The judges and other officials of the contest are men who are high in financial and business circles, and men who are prominently connected with the fair as officers, and also directors and officials in prominent banking institutions in St. Louis.

It is quite an interesting contest, and we suggest that any of our readers interested write to the World's Fair Contest Co., for full information, addressing your letters to St. Louis, U. S. A.

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**Horticulture.**

**NOTES ON FOREST-TREES SUITABLE FOR PLANTING IN KANSAS.—I.**

The Osage Orange (*Toxylon pomiferum*).

RANGE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The natural range of the Osage orange is from southern Arkansas and southeastern Indian Territory to southern Texas. Cultivation has given it an artificial distribution over a much larger region.

The range of the Osage orange for economic planting is in the Central States from Illinois southward and westward to eastern Colorado and New Mexico. It is hardy as far north as Massachusetts, but winter-kills somewhat during severe seasons in Iowa and Nebraska. It adapts itself to a great variety of soil and climatic conditions, and within its range is surpassed in hardiness only by the red cedar. The ability of the Osage orange to endure aridity makes it one of the best trees to plant in much of the Plains region. It is generally successful throughout Kansas and can be relied upon to do well on the uplands in the western part of the State where few species thrive.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF FORM AND GROWTH.**

The usual rate of growth under good conditions is one-third to one-fourth of an inch in diameter yearly, while it is characteristic of the species that it will hang on and look fairly well in situations so unfavorable that a dozen years are required for an inch of diameter increase. Height-growth is very slow after the first few years and no great height is ever reached. The Osage orange has a strong natural tendency to low, bushy growth and severe pruning or crowding by other trees is necessary to produce a good form.

Reproduction is abundant by means of seed, suckers and stump-sprouts. When a hedge is once established, its complete removal is a matter of much difficulty. Sprouts from the roots will come up year after year with great persistency. This sprout-growth furnishes the best means of perpetuating a plantation for posts or fuel. The young shoots grow from the stump with such vigor that the second crop is more likely to consist of straight post-timber than the first. Cutting may take place indefinitely in this manner with a constant renewal of the supply.

**ECONOMIC USES.**

While the Osage orange has been universally used for hedges and is one of the best species for this purpose, it is also an excellent timber-tree and deserves more attention than it has received in the past. The yellow wood is heavy, tough and strong. It is prized in cabinet work and valuable in the construction of carriages and machinery. Osage orange posts are extremely durable in contact with the soil, and the fuel value of the wood is high. Besides its value for hedge and woodlot planting, the Osage orange is one of the most desirable trees for windbreaks on the plains. A single row, when left unpruned and allowed to assume its natural form, will check the wind very effectually. It endures considerable shade, and so does well when planted in mixtures with other species. A mixture of Osage orange and hardy catalpa has been found to be quite beneficial in helping the latter to shed its persistent lower branches and develop better form. There is no doubt whatever that in many places in Kansas, Osage orange plantations would pay extremely well.

**PROPAGATION.**

Propagation of the Osage orange from seed is not difficult. The pistillate trees bear "oranges" in abundance. The fruit should be collected in the fall as soon as ripe and kept in a cool, dry place over winter. By soaking for some time in cold water, the pulp will become soft so that the seed may be extracted. There are about 13,000 seeds in a pound, and the percentage of germination runs from 60 to 95. No preliminary treatment of any kind is necessary before sowing. While the

seed may be planted where the trees are intended to stand, the better plan is to sow it in nursery rows in rich, well prepared soil. The seedlings will grow from one to two feet in height during the season, and be just right to transplant to the permanent situation the following spring. One-year-old seedlings are cheap, so that the planter who does not wish to raise his own trees can get them at the nurseries at from \$1 to \$3 per thousand.

Plantations of Osage orange should be close-planted in order to overcome as much as possible the tendency to profuse branching. A practical method is to have the rows 8 feet apart with a space of 2 to 3 feet in the rows. A 2-by-8 spacing gives the same number of trees per acre as 4 by 4, while the wide rows permit of longer cultivation and much easier access when thinnings are made. R. S. KELLOGG, Fay, Kans.

**Packing for Shipment.**

Before the 1903 meeting of the American Pomological Society, J. H. Hale presented a paper on "Grading and Packing Fruits for Long Shipment." He said first that fruits which are to be shipped for long distances must be grown for that purpose. He said it had been thought that fruit intended for shipment should be picked before ripe, but he ventured the opinion that fruit which is allowed to come to just the proper stage of ripeness on the tree, and which is then handled carefully and packed securely and hurried to market, will carry better than immature fruit. Experience has shown, he said, that peaches which are well grown and which will come to full development on the tree will, if properly handled, carry better than fruit which is packed too soon, before fully matured. He said that such peaches should be taken carefully from the tree, placed in a firm, rigid package, which will not "give," and hurried to market. Mr. Hale said he did not want a soft basket in which to pick peaches; a package which is as firm and rigid as a wooden bucket is preferable. He would not have the pickers do the grading, but would grade from the picking baskets to the tray from which the peaches are packed; would pack from the tray. He said the six-basket carrier is the best package in which to ship peaches. For apples the bushel-box is to be recommended.

"The majority of fruit is shipped in an unripe condition," said Mr. Hale, "but the time is coming when we will allow our fruit to become more ripe on the trees, and then we will wrap each fruit carefully and hurry to market. It is surprising how the wrapping will help the fruit to color up. This season we had some very fine Belle-of-Georgia peaches, grown on vigorous trees, with heavy foliage, and they were therefore not well colored. We wrapped about seventy-five crates of these peaches and shipped them on Tuesday. They arrived on market too late for the Saturday market, and were held over; Monday it rained, and the fruit was again held over to Wednesday or Thursday, nine days from the tree. Seventy-five per cent of the fruit had a rich rosy cheek and the peaches brought top prices for the season. Not over 5 per cent of the fruit was in bad shape, yet of the unwrapped fruit in same shipment fully 75 per cent was decayed. For long distance shipment don't fail to get fruit into cold storage or refrigerator cars as soon as possible after taking from the trees."

Mr. Hale told of an experiment he tried to bring out the color on a lot of Early Rivers peaches. Half the foliage was stripped from the trees, and while the peaches were greatly improved in appearance, they lacked very much in flavor.

W. A. McKinnin, chief of the fruit division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, told of the working of the Canadian law relating to the packing of fruits for export. This law, which was asked for by the growers themselves, provides, among other things, that each closed package of fruit must contain the name and address of the grower or packer. It must also be marked plainly, showing the grade of fruit contained. Three stand-

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ards of quality are provided, and a penalty is imposed for improperly marking the package, and also for putting one grade of fruit on top and an inferior grade in the center of the barrel—each package must contain fruit which is not over 15 per cent inferior to that shown at the head of the barrel or on top of the box. Inspectors are appointed with authority to examine as many packages as they think needful, simply to see if the packages are improperly marked. The law works well in practice, and those packers who have established reputations for honest packing have nothing to fear, for their fruit is not so carefully watched. But those packers who have been found to use questionable methods of packing have their fruit watched very carefully.

Mr. McKinnon was followed by growers who favored the adoption of some such law in the United States. J. H. Hale was one of those who thought such laws were not needed, for the man who packs inferior fruit and marks it first grade is being forced out of business. He cannot meet the competition of honest men.

**Studies of the Food Value of Fruit at the University of California.**

At the University of California, Prof. M. E. Jaffa has carried on, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a number of investigations which have to do with the food-value of fruits and nuts, the special object of this and the earlier work which it continues being to study the value of such foods when they constitute an integral part of the diet.

Nine dietary studies and 31 digestion experiments were made, part of them with persons who had lived for a number of years on a strictly fruit- and nut- diet, and others with university students who had been accustomed to the ordinary fare. In the majority of the dietary studies and all but one of the digestion experiments, fruit and nuts constituted all or almost all of the diet. Thus, in one series of tests the daily ration consisted of apples and bananas, alone or in combination, eaten with walnuts, almonds, Brazil-nuts, or pecans. In other experiments, different combinations of grapes, pears, figs, walnuts, and other fruits and nuts were eaten with small quantities of milk, cereal breakfast-foods, etc., the latter articles being taken simply to give a relish to the experimental dietary combinations, some of which were rather unusual.

In connection with this work the nutritive value of individual fruits and nuts was studied and many data were collected and summarized regarding the composition and energy value of these materials, an interesting feature of the work being a comparison, on a pecuniary basis, of these and some common foods as sources of protein and energy. In general, it may be said that the chief nutrients in fruit consist of sugars and other carbohydrates and in nuts of protein and fat. In other words, while both fruit and nuts furnish the body with energy, nuts furnish some building material (protein) as well. Some idea of the range may be gained from the fact that at ordinary retail prices in the United States, 10 cents expended for fresh grapes will supply the body with about 830 calories of energy, and in the case of dried apples or apricots, will supply about 1,200 calories, as compared with 6,600 calories from 10 cents' worth of wheat flour. In the case of almonds, this sum will supply 0.08 pound protein and about 1,100 calories of energy; and in the case of peanuts, 0.28 pound protein and about 2,800 calories; while if expended for cheese, it will provide 0.17 pound protein and about 1,300 calories; and flour will provide 0.46 pound protein, as well as the large amount of energy noted above.

Although some of the dietaries showed that it is quite possible to obtain the needed protein and energy from a fruitarian diet, the majority of those studied fell below the tentative dietary standards. It is hardly just to ascribe this entirely to the form of diet, since the same people might have consumed no larger quantities of nutrients on an ordinary mixed diet. The nutritive val-

ue of the fruitarian diet is perhaps most clearly shown in the case of one of these subjects, a university student, who, though entirely unaccustomed to such fare, gradually changed from an ordinary mixed diet to one of fruits and nuts without apparent loss of strength or health. He was then able, for the eight days of the experiment, to carry on his usual college duties and for a part of the time, also, performed heavy physical work on an exclusive fruitarian diet without material loss of weight.

The cost of the fruitarian diet per person per day varied from 18 to 46 cents, values which compare favorably with those found for an ordinary mixed diet.

Although it is undoubtedly advisable to wait until more data have been gathered before making definite statements regarding the digestibility of different fruits and nuts, enough work has been done to show that they are quite thoroughly digested and have a much higher nutritive value than is popularly attributed to them. In view of this, it is certainly an error to consider nuts merely as an accessory to an already heavy meal and to regard fruit merely as something of value for its pleasant flavor or for its hygienic or medicinal virtues.

As shown by their composition and digestibility, both fruit and nuts can be favorably compared with other and more common foods. As sources of carbohydrates, fruits at ordinary prices are not expensive; and as sources of protein and fat, nuts at usual prices are reasonable foods.

In the investigations at the University of California, the question of the wholesomeness of a long-continued diet of fruit and nuts is not taken up. The agreement of one food or another with any person is frequently more or less a matter of personal idiosyncrasy, but it seems fair to say that those with whom nuts and fruits agree can, if they desire, readily secure a considerable part of their nutritive material from such sources.

**Care of a Young Orchard.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having properly set the orchard with the desired fruit, the next step is its care. We have found it best to cultivate the young orchard for the first few years until it comes into bearing. It can be cultivated in corn, potatoes, or any tillable crop. Wheat, oats, and small grains are very trying on a young orchard, as the crop is cut off and the land denuded and left bare to the hot rays of the sun in midsummer when it needs most shade and protection.

My father lost ten acres of young orchard by sowing it in oats the first year it was set. The season was dry, and while the trees cultivated in corn did reasonably well, the whole ten acres sown in oats had to be reset. If the trees have to be set in small grain or grass, the ground should be hoed around the trees or mulched. If the trees are set the proper distance apart to come in a corn-row, the first few years they can be cultivated with the corn.

It has been advocated that the first few years the young orchard should be crowded to make as large growth as possible. This is a mistake. It should be properly cared for but not crowded so as to make the trees tender, which causes winter-killing of the overgrowth or injury to the heart of the new wood, which is usually the case where a severe winter follows a large growth on the young trees. This is apt to make short-lived trees, by causing a black heart or hollow trunk. Too much growth also causes the tree to be easily broken and misshapen by the wind.

The young orchard in most localities must be protected in winter from rabbits. This can be done in several ways. We have found the best method is to wrap corn-stalks or grass, and still better, good, stiff paper around the trees and tie strings in two or three places and cut them off in the spring.

If the tree be attacked by aphids, the dirt can be removed from around the bottom and let the water gather and the water and air will prevent the root-

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aphis, and tobacco-dust will eradicate it by placing the tobacco on the ground around the trunk of the tree. If the aphis, green or black, attacks the leaves of the young trees, it can be quickly eradicated by a thorough application of lime and lye in a dry form, or lime and lye mixed with tobacco-dust and applied by a dust-sprayer.

This last season I had some trees that were severely attacked by the aphis, and before I noticed them the leaves were badly curled and changing color, and the aphis was attacking the stems or tender shoots of the trees. I applied the dust spray of lime and lye with tobacco-dust with a dust-sprayer and one application was sufficient to destroy the aphis. The trees sent out healthy shoots and leaves. A neighbor of mine who permitted the aphis to work, lost his young trees. Lime, lye, and tobacco are each good fertilizers for the trees. And I agree with the statement of Mr. Dutcher, vice-president of the Missouri State Horticultural Society. At a meeting recently held at Columbia, Mo., he said: "Here I venture the opinion that if we will all apply more lime-dust either with or without poisons to our trees from the first appearance of the leaves till they are fully matured, the leaves will be more healthy, more persistent, and our trees will do better. It is known that wet poisons burn and debilitate the leaves. More liberal use of lime-dust upon the trees will do great good." Missouri. S. A. HASELTINE.

#### Several Remedies for Scale.

With more thorough acquaintance with San Jose scale and the remedies for it, the pest, while serious enough in all truth, has ceased to be feared as threatening ruin to the fruit interests of New York State. It can be controlled by any one of several methods, the main question now being which one to use; for hydrocyanic acid gas, crude petroleum, kerosene-emulsion, kerosene-water mixture, lime-sulfur-salt wash, lime-sulfur-soda wash, and other applications will kill the scale if properly applied, and several of them can be used with safety.

This last is especially true of the sulfur washes, and these also combine other desirable qualities with scale-destroying power.

According to Bulletin No. 247 of the station at Geneva, the lime-sulfur-caustic-soda wash, which was extensively tested by the station in 1903, is nearly as effective as the lime-sulfur-salt wash (and much easier to make), is of considerable value in repressing early spring leaf-eating caterpillars, is quite effective in controlling peach-leaf curl, and probably is a partial preventive of apple-scab and some other fungous troubles. It will not, however, replace the Bordeaux-arsenical combination in preventing wormy apples.

#### How to Kill Hedge.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One of your subscribers wishes to know how to kill hedge. I can tell you a cheap and sure way.

Cut the hedge about four or five inches above the ground and take the ax and a maul and split the stump like the letter X as deep as you can. Cut off a round pin and drive down into the center of the stump and fill full of strong salt (any dirty salt will do). This should be done any time from May 1 to July 15, and in one year you can plow up the stumps unless they are very large. It will surely kill them. After a heavy rain if the salt is washed out, put in a new supply. With a little attention I can kill the biggest hedge in the State in one season, or any other tree. I have used this for twenty years. A. M. MASON. Crawford County.

#### How to Kill a Hedge.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Replying to Mr. Southwick's inquiry, will say that the practice of mulching to kill hedge is quite common in this (Saline) county. After the hedge has been removed, usually by grubbing deep enough to allow plowing the ground, the row is covered with about three feet of mulch, preferably coarse manure and litter, as they pack closely

and do not plow away. The mulching is left till late summer and then set on fire. The burning continues some time, and according to my observation kills nearly all the hedge the first time. Saline County. A.

#### Mulching Killed Hedge.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to E. Southwick, I tried mulching a few rods of hedge last year with fresh stable-manure. It proved quite successful; but as I find a few green roots this spring, I think it will take two years to clean it out, mulching the second spring the same as the first; and if any sprouts should come through, they should be pulled up, not cut down; they will pull easily.

H. D. SHINN.

Montgomery County.

#### Government Ownership of Public Utilities.

HON. GRANT W. HARRINGTON, BEFORE BROWN COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men."

Thus wrote Jefferson and upon that declaration this Government was founded. To secure these ends—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—tells the whole story of why governments exist and marks the limit to which they can rightfully go.

One of the greatest foes to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is monopoly, and with this foe governments have had to do battle from the beginning of time. This struggle has brought home to the world the proposition that you can not successfully regulate something that you do not own, and with each succeeding defeat, governments have, by necessity, been forced to extend their sphere of influence and supplant private monopoly with government monopoly, or, if you please, government ownership. This movement is world-wide and the extent to which public ownership has supplanted private monopoly is one of the surest tests of a nation's progress in the social, moral and intellectual scale.

No civilized nation to-day leaves the public defense in private hands. The administration of justice has become a public business. Roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, parks, water-works, fire-protection and letter-carrying were once all private monopolies. Governments have found it necessary in order to secure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for its citizens to step in and make these various industries public properties. The tendency of the times is so manifest that no intelligent man, now that Herbert Spencer is dead, declaims against government ownership as a fundamental proposition. The only question at issue is how far can the principle be carried in the interest of the lives, liberties and happiness of the citizens.

Utility means use. Anything that is of public use, or better of public necessity, is a public utility. Take the postoffice as an example. As education has become more general and our civilization more complex, the postoffice has ceased to be a luxury and has become a necessity. Our Government long ago ceased to try to regulate this business and substituted Government ownership. What it has done for the postal department it must in time do for every business that performs a public service. The question in some form is being agitated in National, State and municipal circles everywhere and the sphere of Government ownership is constantly widening.

The arguments in favor of Government ownership are:

1. Low rates and better service. This has been demonstrated especially in the cost of electric light and water-works systems under public and private ownership.

2. Honest accounts, fair capitalization and diminished speculation. Public plants do not inflate their capital nor issue stock for bucket-shop and

## To Farm Dairymen:



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stock exchange to gamble with. There is no motive to put construction cost under running expenses or to swell the operating cost. The public, therefore, get an honest accounting without watered stock or other dropsical items of expenses.

3. Improved conditions of labor. Private corporations tend to long hours, short wages, arbitrary discharges, denial of the rights of organization and petition, dissatisfaction of employees, strikes and lockouts. Public ownership tends in the opposite direction. Who ever heard of a postmaster going on a strike? This control is placed in a body of stockholders more interested in good citizenship and just dealings than in dividend.

4. The purification of government. Public ownership carries with it as an integral part of its being a civil-service system, which has a tendency to abolish the corruption resulting from private monopoly. It is a noteworthy fact that the recent scandals which have been unearthed in the postal department have occurred in those divisions where the civil-service law has either been inapplicable or disregarded, and is only another striking proof of the fact that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

5. The diffusion of wealth and power and opportunity. This is one of the most important results of public ownership. The workers are better paid, the managers' salaries are more moderate, the profits of the business go into the public treasury, the benefits accrued to the people instead of to a few monopolists. It is not the public post that is the millionaire mill, but the private telegraph, the private railway, the private Standard-oil trust, the private steel trust, the private beef trust. Public ownership is democracy and self-government in industry, and is essential to democracy and self-government in political and social life. Public ownership in its complete form means the ownership of the business by the people, and its operation by its agents, in the interests of the whole people.

The objections to public ownership are:

First, that it will increase the patronage and intensify political corruption. A complete answer to this is that when you remove the reason for political corruption you take the disease with it. The pressure of private monopoly for favors at the expense of the public is the most fruitful force of public corruption and will necessarily be eradicated when private ownership is sent to the bonfire along with its older brothers, the divine right of kings and the feudal system.

The second objection is that it is

paternalism. How lightly this trips from the tongue, especially from those who at every opportunity vote in favor of a protection tariff, one of the worst forms of paternalism. Public ownership is not paternalism. It is fraternalism.

The third objection is that it is socialism. Well, if socialism will eliminate the Standard-oil trust, the steel trust, the beef trust, the Rockefellers, the Carnegies and the Schwabs, then give us more socialism.

The fourth objection is that this is not the Government's business. This all depends upon how you look upon the Government. If you believe in the divine right of wealth and place the dollar above the man, then you must look upon the Government as simply a policeman to protect your property. If, on the other hand, you believe with Jefferson, that the purpose of government is to secure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for its citizens, then you can set no bounds to which the Government may not go to secure these ends.

The fifth objection is that public management is less economical and efficient than private management.

Oh! there's the rub. And here each case must stand upon its own merits. Would you make the railroads of the country Government property? You must first determine whether the Government can carry on this particular industry better than a private corporation, and the case must be decided without any reference to the general principle of government ownership. Most of the governments of the world have found that government ownership in the carrying trade is better than private monopoly.

Would you make the telegraph monopoly a Government utility? It must run the same gamut. Would you supplant a private telephone system, with a public system? Then you must answer the question, can the Government handle this business better and more economically than a private company?

Would you have State stock-yards, as some countries have? You must first convince a majority of the people that a Government ownership in this particular industry is better than a private ownership.

Would you have public ownership of the light-plant and the water-plant, as the city of Hiawatha has? You must first answer the question as Hiawatha did, which is best for us in our own peculiar circumstances?

Would you have a State twine-plant as Kansas has? Then you must answer the question, can the State do this better than the individual?

The whole question of public owner-



ship is too big to be discussed in its entirety. People will consider but one problem at a time, and the motto of those who believe in a more extended application of the doctrine of Government ownership, should be, not how soon can we reach the ultimate, but is the time ripe and are the conditions favorable for this particular step?

"Commercial Japan in 1904" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. It shows that the trade relations between the United States and Japan in recent years have grown with greater rapidity than between Japan and any other Nation.

**BLOCKS OF TWO.**

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

**Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.**

Any of our old subscribers who will send us two NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS at the introductory rate of fifty cents each, during April, 1904, will receive for their trouble one copy of the KANSAS FARMER'S New Wall Atlas, descriptions of which have appeared in these columns from time to time; or we will send any one of the following publications as the old subscribers may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vicks' Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

**The Empire Meet.**

Nearly three hundred farmers, dairymen, and dealers who handle cream-separators gathered in Omaha on March 29 and 30 for a two-days' convention to discuss improved methods of dairying and creamery work made necessary by the general introduction of the hand-separator. The meeting was held upon the invitation of the Empire Cream-Separator Company, of Bloomfield, N. J., and the Hygeia Creamery Company, of Omaha, Neb. The delegates were the guests of the Empire Company while in Omaha.

Mr. Ernest E. Bell, secretary and general sales manager of the Empire Company, presided, and Mr. Henning G. Taube, president of the company, was present throughout the convention.

A great deal of good was accomplished by the meeting. Separators of all the leading makes were on exhibition, and instructions were given in their method of operation. The most interesting session, to the general public at least, was that of Wednesday morning, when the question of farm-separator cream was thoroughly discussed by both creamerymen and dairymen. The introduction of the hand-separator has made possible the large centralized creamery drawing for cream on a territory from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles surrounding it. The point was made by various speakers that to enable the creamerymen to produce butter of high quality it is absolutely necessary that the cream reach him in first-class condition. This can not be done if it is neglected on the farm.

Starting at the very beginning, it was insisted upon that the milk cow must have the proper feed. Whatever the feeding-ration is it must be wholesome and free from taint of any kind. The milk must exercise the most scrupulous care to keep all foreign matter of every kind from the milk-pail. The milk must be separated immediately after milking. This is necessary for two reasons. In the first place, it is more easily separated then, and all foreign matter is removed with the skim-milk before it has time to dissolve and contaminate the butter-fat. In the second place, skim-milk fed to calves and other live stock while it still retains the animal heat is unquestionably more easily digested, and of greater nutritive value than skim-milk which is allowed to become cold. After separating, the cream should be thoroughly cooled, and kept cool until it is taken to the receiving station or shipped to the creamery.

The question of how often cream should be shipped evoked much discussion, and it was decided that unquestionably it is better to deliver cream every day if possible. If the farmer has the proper means for caring for the cream, it need not be shipped perhaps oftener than twice a week in the winter, and three times a week in summer, but in no case should cream be held on the farm longer than this time.

Both Mr. Taube and Mr. Bell, in addressing the creamerymen, emphasized the fact that the creamerymen must make a high quality of butter in order to be able to pay the milk-producer a good price for his cream. The creamery-industry de-

pends primarily upon the farmer. The milking of cows is not an easy task, and unless the farmer receives at all times a fair price for his cream, he can not be expected to continue producing it.

Some attention was also devoted to the receiving-station, and the operators of these stations were given instructions in the care and shipment of cream after it reaches them.

Mr. Charles Harding, of the Hygeia Creamery Company, presided at several of the sessions, and gave the convention much interesting information on the successful conducting of large creameries.

The meeting closed on Wednesday night with an informal "smoker," at which addresses were delivered by Prof. Edward A. Steiner, of Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, and Mr. F. E. Sanborn, president of the F. E. Sanborn Company, Omaha, Neb.

The most significant feature of the convention to our minds is the fact that it shows a determination on the part of manufacturers and creamerymen to exalt as high as possible the standard of farm-separator butter. There is an unlimited market in this country and abroad for really excellent creamery-butter. The trade belongs to the American farmer, and by a little concerted action such as the Empire Cream Separator Company has inaugurated by this and similar meetings the butter-trade of the world will be captured.

**Publishers' Paragraphs.**

R. S. Kellogg, Fay, Kans., writes: "In last week's issue I noticed an inquiry from M. M. Gallagher concerning catalpa seedlings. He can get them from the German Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb., for \$2.25 per 1,000 trees 12 to 18 inches in height, and for \$2.50 for 18- to 24-inch trees. Freight charges are extra, of course. This is said to be first-class stock, and he should send in his order immediately if he wishes to plant this spring."

We call especial attention to some great bargains in ranch property advertised in this week's paper. W. A. Morgan, manager of the Hodgeman County ranch at Dodge City, offers a splendid property in Hodgeman County of 5,000 acres on easy terms to buyers. A cheap ranch in Ford County, consisting of 640 acres of deeded land and 2,240 acres of leased land is a particularly attractive bargain for sale by W. T. Cooldge, Dodge City, Kans.

The Temple Pump Co., Chicago, Ill., advertises in our columns their famous gasoline engine "The Master Workman." It costs less and is less expensive to run than other engines is the claim of the manufacturers. It has two cylinders and weighs less than half the weight of one cylinder engine, so can be mounted on any light wagon. It has no vibration. It can be adapted to more uses than other engines. This firm was established in Chicago, in 1852.

A concern that gets right down close to farmers' needs in the matter of machinery and farmers' appliances is the Loudon Machinery Co., of Fairfield, Iowa. Everything seems to be of the practical kind, the outgrowth of farm experience, things which the farmer of to-day can not get along without and each the very best type for the purpose to be served. They make a specialty of hay tools. About everything in the way of hay-handling devices may be had of them, including hay carriers, slings, wood and steel tracks, forks, pulleys, hangers, attachments, etc. A neat catalogue issued by the company describes and illustrates all in detail. In addition to having tools and machinery there are certain other farm appliances, such as their famous double-tread barn-door hanger, feed and litter carriers, dump box for grain handling, etc., that are of practical everyday value. All these will be found in the above catalogue. This catalogue will be mailed free on request, and it is a book that will interest farmers who want the latest approved devices in farming machinery.

**Moravian Barley and Speltz.**

Two great cereals makes growing and fattening hogs and cattle possible in Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, yes, everywhere, and add to above Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, Teosinte, which produces 80 tons of green fodder per acre, Salzer's Earliest Cane, Salzer's 60-Day-Oats and a hundred of other rare farm-seeds that he offers.

JUST CUT THIS OUT AND RETURN IT with 10c in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalogue and lots of farm-seed samples. F. P.

**Farmer's Account Book.**

The Central Supply Co., 1618 Walnut St., Topeka, who have been advertising the Farmer's Account Book, will in our next issue advertise a line of buggies, vehicles and harnesses at prices that should attract attention and prompt orders.

The Farmer's Account Book, which has been selling at \$2, will now be reduced in price to \$1.50 during April for all orders received during the month. This reduction in price is made for the purpose of getting a wide distribution of the book. No prudent farmer should be without the book at this price, especially if he wishes to keep a perfect tab on his business.

**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.

**Homeseekers' Rates from Kansas City to North and South Dakota.**

Every Tuesday until October 25, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell round-trip tickets to points in the above-named States at a great reduction from the usual fare. For further information apply to G. W. Lincoln, Traveling Passenger Agent, 7 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

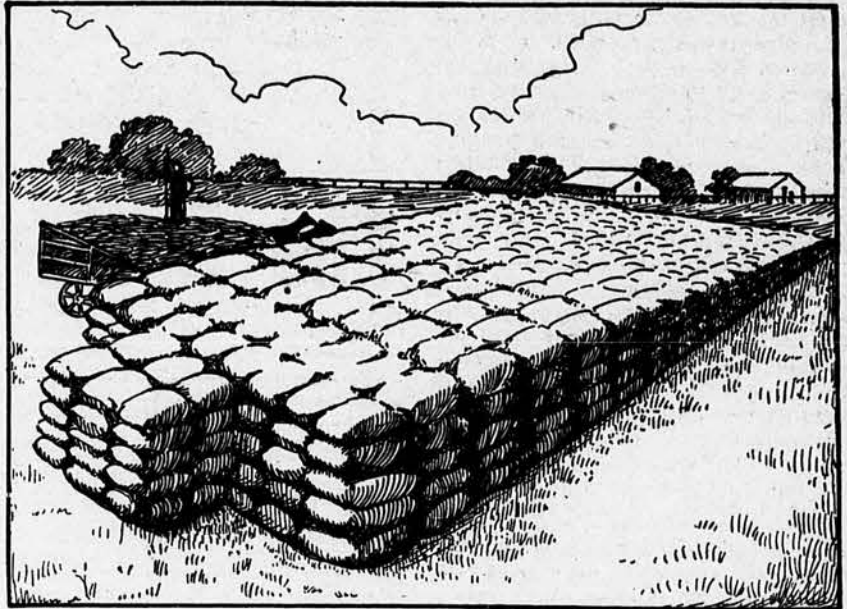
**"DOLLAR WHEAT."**

What It Means to the Farmer.

TRUSTS and monopolies are usually considered to be unfair, because they tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Nevertheless, in some cases, the producers are directly benefited. For instance, when a big "corner" raises the market price of grain and produce to a fabulous sum, the farmer benefits, if he does not part with his wheat too early, and a dollar a bushel would mean, on an average, that over \$750,000,000 would go annually into the pockets of the farmers of the United States. The operators, later, buy up all the available grain and store it in big elevators

often due to improper nourishment. Neuralgia is the cry of the starved nerves for food. Feed the nerves on pure, rich blood and nervous symptoms will disappear. The result of indigestion and dyspepsia is that the person's blood becomes thin and watery because it is not fed on that nourishment which it should take from the food, and the person becomes nervous and sleepless. All such persons we advise to take the "Golden Medical Discovery" three times a day.

\$3,000 forfeit will be paid by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., if they can not show the original signature of the individuals volunteering the testimonials below, and also of the writers of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing, thus proving their genuineness.



awaiting the proper moment to unload it on the market at the best price.

There is a big "elevator" in the human body, which adjusts the supply and demand of food materials. All the blood that comes from the stomach and bowels during the digestion of a meal passes first through the liver and its contained food-matter is extracted. The starches, sugars and fats are stored up by the liver, and issued to the system as needed by the tissues, and certain poisonous matters of the food are taken out and gotten rid of by the bile. If the liver becomes torpid or diseased, all these functions are interfered with. The food is not properly modified to supply the tissues, and the poisonous matters are thrown back into the blood, causing headaches, bowel irregularities and often severe illness, as jaundice, wherein these liver poisons are so abundant as to give a yellow color to the skin. A "billous spell" is simply the result of an effort made by the liver to catch up, when overworked and exhausted.

In the same way that the earth yields food for man, so does it provide remedies for human ills. Thousands of households throughout the farming districts of the United States know the value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is nature's most valuable and health-giving agent—made without the use of alcohol. It contains roots, herbs, and barks, and is the concentration of nature's vitality as found in the fields and woods. This remedy has a history which speaks well for it because it was given to the public by Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., nearly forty years ago, and has since been sold by dealers in medicines in ever-increasing quantities. Some medicines, tonics or compounds, enjoy a large sale for a few years, then disappear from the public attention, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved such a reliable blood remedy, tonic and liver regulator, that it often enjoys the confidence of several generations in a family, and its increased sales year by year coming from the recommendations of those who have tried it, prove its lasting merit, so that every bottle bears the stamp of public approval. Every other well-known liver regulator, blood-maker, and tonic for the stomach that we know of contains alcohol, but Dr. Pierce guarantees that no alcohol is contained in his "Medical Discovery." This remedy works in the natural way, by throwing out the poisons from the blood and correcting the irregularities of the stomach by promoting digestion and assimilation. The blood is cleansed and fed on proper nourishment, the nerves get rich red blood and in consequence nervous troubles disappear, for they are

"I was suffering from loss of appetite, pains in stomach, bad cough and headaches, and was getting very thin and weak," writes Beatrice M. Elliot, of Park Hill, Ontario. "I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' After following this advice I am happy to say my health is greatly improved."

D. W. Hillborn, of Haysville, Ontario, writes: "My little girl has been subject to bilious spells, and after trying other remedies without effect, and doctoring, we gave her Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. She has not had an attack since taking the first bottle, and besides her system is better fortified against colds. When she takes a cold, she has not the deep, croupy cough that accompanied it at former times. Although having always been thin she is gaining in flesh now, and we consider her improvement due to the 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

"For ten years I suffered with female trouble, also catarrh of the stomach, liver and kidney troubles, and catarrh of the bladder," writes Mrs. Lottie M. Douglas, of Glenmore, Oneida Co., N. Y. "I would have very hard headaches and blind spells; stomach and bowels used to bloat a great deal, and I was troubled with bearing-down pains all the time. Tongue can not tell how much I suffered from nervousness. I used to think I should lose my mind, my head would feel so bad. My heart was so bad that the least excitement, and even to turn over in bed, would cause palpitation. Had female weakness so bad for three years that I was in bed most of the time, in fact, could scarcely be on my feet at all. I tried seven different doctors, but received no lasting benefit. I was entirely discouraged when I wrote to Dr. Pierce, stating my case. He advised me to try his remedies, and I did so. The first bottle I took helped me, and the bloat began to get out of my stomach. I continued the medicine until I had taken nine bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and nine bottles of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and six vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I also followed special directions for home treatment (which he advised), and the result was wonderful. My bad feelings left me and I can work with comfort now. I give all the praise to Dr. Pierce and his remedies, for I believe they saved my life. Our family physician said I could not get well."

Do you know your own system? A complete medical book and physiology of the body, is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which can be had for the price of postage, 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound book, or 21 stamps for the paper-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

### The Veterinarian.

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

**Wire Cut.**—I have a horse that has been cut with barbed wire. The cut is about twelve inches long, beginning on the inner side of the left front leg above the knee and extending diagonally downward and outward over the knee-joint. It seems to be cut to the bone. The wound gaps quite badly. I have been washing it with quite warm water and dusting on air-slaked lime. Will you please prescribe? D. K. C. Hartford, Kans.

**Answer.**—If possible the edges of this wound should be drawn together by stitches, provided they can be made to hold. I believe it can be partially closed, at least, with stitches. It may be possible to draw it together by bandaging, but it must not be bandaged so as to prevent drainage or shut off the circulation. The parts should be washed every day with warm water and a 1-to-1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate applied. If there is much discharge, a drying powder, such as finely pulverized boric acid or acetanilid can be used. Air-slaked lime is only fair for such a wound. Keep the animal quiet as possible and give laxative food to keep the bowels open.

**Actinomycesis.**—I have a fine 2-year-old Shorthorn heifer which I think has actinomycesis of the tongue. Her tongue is swollen some but there are no sores on it. She slobbers a good deal in eating and there is a soft, flabby swelling between the jaws at the root of the tongue. I have applied a blister which takes it down some but does not cure it. The heifer is pregnant and I do not like to use the iodide of potash. Please advise regarding her. J. S. Wakefield, Kans.

**Answer.**—If the heifer has actinomycesis of the tongue the only treatment is the iodide of potash. If she will calve soon, it might be advisable to wait and give her the treatment afterwards. The soft, flabby swelling under the jaw is only incidental to the other trouble and is a dropsical condition due to impeded circulation. It will disappear when the original trouble is removed.

**Stiffed Mule.**—I have a 9-months-old mule colt that gets stiffed two or three times a week. What can I do for him? Piper, Kans. J. G.

**Answer.**—I do not think you can do much of anything for him. My experience with loose-jointed colts that are stiffed has not been satisfactory. After the stifle has slipped out repeatedly, the ligaments are so stretched or ruptured that it is practically impossible to keep it in. The only way to treat it at all would be to put a collar on and attach a strap to the collar and run it to a strap fastened below the fetlock of the affected leg. This is shortened so as to keep him from getting this leg back. A light blister is then put on over the stifle.

**Alling Shoats.**—I have a bunch of shoats that I have been feeding corn and shorts all winter, all they can eat, but they do not seem to gain. Their skin is rough and wrinkled on the thighs and under the belly. I think they have the mange. What can I do for them? Subscriber. Salina, Kans.

**Answer.**—You should dip your pigs in lime and sulfur-dip or some of the good dips advertised in the FARMER. Cut down the corn-feed and give a little oil-meal and bran mixed with the shorts. If possible get them onto some grass or green rye. It may be necessary to dip them twice. This treatment ought to cure them.

**Scours in Cow.**—I have a 9-year-old cow that has had the scours continual for about a year. I have tried a variety of food but without much suc-



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cess. She will probably calve soon but she is so thin and weak I am afraid I shall lose her. W. L. R. Chapman, Kans.

**Answer.**—I think your cow has some chronic disease of the digestive organs that does not allow a proper digestion of the food, and I am inclined to think it will prove fatal unless you can locate it and remove the cause. It may possibly be tuberculosis of the bowels. Give her some oats, a little oil-meal and bran and some alfalfa hay. Also give her an ounce of laudanum, and an ounce of essence of Jamaica ginger once in three or four hours for several doses, and see if you can not check the bowels in this way. If you suspect tuberculosis you had better take the calf away from her as soon as dropped and destroy the cow as she is apt to be a source of infection.

**Abscess on Bull.**—I have a bull with a swelling just at the side of the throat on both sides. It has been there about eight months. On the left side it is as large as one can grasp with the hand, and lies just beneath the skin. On the other side it is not so large. He seems healthy otherwise. Hoxie, Kans. C. G. R.

**Answer.**—I think there are abscesses and that they are filled with matter. The only treatment would be to open them, being careful not to cut any large blood-vessels. They should be opened freely and washed out with an antiseptic solution. See answer to D. J. G., this issue. N. S. MAYO.

**Lumps on Cow's Jaw.**—I have a cow that has two lumps, one under the left ear and one on her jaw. They have been there about six months. I have blistered them but it does not seem to take them off. What can I do for them? Jewell City, Kans. D. J. D.

**Answer.**—If these lumps are loose in the tissues I would advise you to open them. I think you will find they are filled with a thick, cheesy pus. They frequently occur as a result of cattle distemper. Open them freely,

wash them out well and inject a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid in water once daily until they heal up.

**Fistula.**—I have a horse with a bad case of fistula. A friend gave me some medicine with instructions to put a certain amount in each ear night and morning. Will you inform me if there is any virtue in this treatment? Alva, Okla. W. A. H.

**Answer.**—You might as well pour the medicine on his foot. In fact, a great deal better. A man ought to be prosecuted that would abuse a horse by such treatment. I send you by mail a press bulletin giving plan of treatment for fistulae.

**Ailing Pony.**—I have a pony-mare 6 years old. I have had her two months. About a month ago she began to get sore in her front feet and legs. The right one seemed worse than the other. She stands with her front feet braced forward a little, but her feet do not seem to be feverish. She can not get her head down below a level. She coughs nearly all the time. She ran away about a year ago and was gone six months. She has had a cough since that time. J. R. F. Amer, Kans.

**Answer.**—I am unable to tell what is the trouble with the pony, from your description. But I am inclined to think she is foundered, or has an inflammation of the feet for one thing. The cough would indicate either a sore throat or lung trouble. If she has inflammation of the feet, you should poultice them for two or three hours daily with hot poultice, wipe them dry and grease the hoofs well all over. Also apply a light blister to the coronet. Also give her a heaping teaspoonful of saltpeter dissolved in water, as a drench, twice daily for three days. If you can give further information regarding her, I may be able to advise you.

The largest spider in the world has been found in Sumatra. Its body is nine inches in circumference and its legs spread seventeen inches.

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# Grange Department.

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

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

### National Grange.

President..... Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.  
Secretary..... N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.  
Treasurer..... C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio

### Kansas State Grange.

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..... Mrs. L. J. Lovett, Larned  
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E. W. Westgate..... Manhattan  
J. C. Black..... Olathe  
T. Lincoln..... Madison  
F. Beardon..... McLouth  
W. Rhoades..... Gardner

### State Organizer.

G. Obryhm..... Overbrook

### Don't Be Bashful.

This paper contains the text of the Grange good-roads bill prepared by the legislative committee and introduced in Congress January 22, by Congressman Currier of New Hampshire. It so contains the address to Congress issued in behalf of the members of the Grange of the country by the legislative committee and the report of said committee to the members. We cannot urge too strongly the necessity of taking an active interest in this work. Your legislative committee will do all in its power in the way of appearing before committees of Congress upon the various matters named and will neglect no duty in making known the position of the Grange to the heads of the various departments of the National Government, including the President, and has already done this; but in order for the organization to exert the influence it could in legislative matters of any kind there must be personal letters and petitions from the people to those who present them in Congress and who are dependent upon the people for re-election in such positions. There should be no more hesitancy in expressing one's wishes upon any legislative matter by a personal letter to a Congressman or Senator from his district than in calling upon a township trustee in any town affair or a road overseer in regard to a road. While we should not be lacking in respect shown persons occupying such responsible positions as Congressmen and Senators occupy we should not forget that they occupy these positions to serve the citizens of the district and the state they represent. We hope these suggestions will be heeded and that the mails will be crowded with letters, petitions, and resolutions calling for the action desired by the organization which so emphatically represents the farmers and the rural interests of this great country.

### ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.  
NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
January 16, 1904.  
Members of the Fifty-eighth Congress (Second Session):  
The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, representing the farmers of the United States, respectfully calls attention to the following matters upon which legislation is desired:  
1. National aid to road-building. The established policy of the United States in making appropriations for river and harbor improvements, in aiding in the construction of trans-continental railroads and for the construction of the Panama canal warrants the extension of such policy to road-building. We refer to H. B. No. 18,765, introduced by Mr. Currier of New Hampshire, as embodying the views of this organization in this matter.  
2. Additional powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be given authority to regulate matters between the transportation companies and the people when unjust charges or discriminations are made in transpor-

tation of persons or property in interstate traffic, and the rulings of said commission should be maintained until reversed or annulled by the court. We refer to H. R., No. 6,273, introduced by Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, in this matter and urge its enactment.

3. A pure-food law. The numerous adulterations of food products upon the market, some of which are conceded by the highest authorities upon such matters to be dangerous to public health, afford sufficient argument to warrant a demand for some form of National legislation that will protect the people in the use of adulterated and other foods. We ask for the enactment of H. R., No. 6,295, introduced by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa.

4. Additional compensation to rural mail-carriers. We favor the enactment of a law increasing the compensation of rural mail-carriers, placing them on a basis in this matter with city carriers, taking into consideration the period of service in determining the increase of salary.

5. The establishment of a parcels post. We believe the advantages derived by citizens of other countries from the operation of a parcels post and the absence of valid objections to the system justify the people of the United States in providing for the immediate establishment of the system.

6. The consolidation of the Bureau of Forestry with the Department of Agriculture. The advantages to be derived from this legislation will, we believe, be of great value in promoting the interests of forestry throughout the United States by giving greater force and permanency to movements in the interest of more rational management of our forest area. Respectfully,

AARON JONES,  
E. B. NORRIS,  
N. J. BACHELDER,

### "Grange Promotion."

Doubtless most of our readers noticed, in the Bulletin of February 25, the letters in which the masters of five State granges—those of Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Kansas—especially commended the Bulletin's plan of "Grange promotion." When five men like Obadiah Gardner, George B. Horton, W. F. Hill, Oliver Wilson and E. W. Westgate come forward in one week to endorse a plan, it would seem to argue pretty conclusively that there must be merit in that plan. Worthy Master Westgate spoke of urging the merits of our proposition in the KANSAS FARMER, that excellent farm paper in which he conducts a Grange Department. Here is what he said in the Farmer:

"The Grange Bulletin Company, of Cincinnati, offers to send The Bulletin to ten persons not members of the Grange three months for \$1. I earnestly recommend subordinate granges and individuals to accept this offer and secure this valuable Grange paper as a help towards bringing in desirable additions to our membership. Select ten names or as many more as you please at ten cents a person, of those whom you would like to see within our gates. Send names and money to The Grange Bulletin Company, Lincoln Inn Court, Cincinnati, Ohio, and then near the close of the three months follow up this with personal solicitation. And just one word more: When sending in this list of non-members, accompany it with another list of members at fifty cents each for one year, and secure the best Grange paper published."

Now we confess that we like that. It reaches thousands of people whom we can not reach by printing it in these columns. It will help the Grange in Kansas by calling the attention of multitudes of farmers to the one paper that is practically all Grange; and when the Bulletin is placed in the hands of thousands who have never been members of our Order, and have never understood its plans and purposes, who can estimate the good that will result? We are sure that others can take a profitable hint from Bro. Westgate. There are agricultural papers in all parts of the country whose editors would willingly publish such a notice; for it is well known that the Bulletin is not the

(Continued on page 895.)



Mrs. Rosa Adams, niece of the late General Roger Hanson, C. S. A., wants every woman to know of the wonders accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot tell you with pen and ink what good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me, suffering from the ills peculiar to the sex, extreme lassitude and that all gone feeling. I would rise from my bed in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed, but before I had used two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I began to feel the buoyancy of my younger days returning, became regular, could do more work and not feel tired than I had ever been able to do before, so I continued to use it until I was restored to perfect health. It is indeed a boon to sick women and I heartily recommend it. Yours very truly, MRS. ROSA ADAMS, 819 12th St., Louisville, Ky."



Any women who are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, general debility, and nervous prostration, should know there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No other medicine for women has received such wide-spread and unqualified indorsement. No other medicine has such a record of female cures.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am very pleased to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for womb and ovarian difficulties from which I have been a sufferer for years. It was the only medicine which was at all beneficial, and within a week after I started to use it, there was a great change in my feelings and looks. I used it for a little over three months, and at the end of that time I suffered no pain at the menstrual period, nor was I troubled with those distressing pains which compelled me to go to bed, and I have not had a headache since. This is nearly a year ago. I always keep a bottle on hand, and take a few doses every week, for I find that it tones up the system and keeps me feeling strong, and I never have that tired out feeling any more.

"I certainly think that every woman ought to try this grand medicine, for it would prove its worth. Yours very truly, Miss ELSIE DANFORTH, 203 De Soto St., Memphis, Tenn."

### FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

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## In the Dairy.

### The A B C of Feeding.

In our last article it was shown, by taking the average daily nutrient content of the ration fed during the winter and deducting therefrom the nutrients needed for maintenance of the body, that the cows returned a pound of milk to .05 of a pound of protein, .22 of a pound of carbohydrates and .018 of a pound of food fat. But the herd was composed of various breeds, some cows yielding on an average over 40 pounds of milk per day during the winter, while some gave only 15 pounds daily. Some gave milk containing as low as 2.5 per cent butter-fat, while some gave milk testing better than 6 per cent butter-fat. Some were heifers with first calf, while some were far down the shady side of life. Under such circumstances it could hardly be expected that the average amount of each nutrient required for the whole herd would be applicable to each individual in the herd. For, as has been shown by chemical analysis, milk testing 2.5 per cent butter-fat contains 2.4 per cent protein and 4.7 per cent carbohydrates, while that testing 5.5 per cent butter-fat contains 3.5 per cent protein and 5 per cent carbohydrates. That is, the nutrient in milk is fairly measured by its fat content. From this we infer that a cow requires more nutrient for the production of a pound of rich milk than she does for the production of one testing low in butter-fat. But since we have the records of the individual cows, we will let them tell the story.

By taking the average daily nutrient content of the ration fed to each mature cow in the herd, and deducting therefrom the nutriment needed for maintenance of the body, and dividing the remainder by the daily average yield of milk we have the following:

#### NUTRIENTS REQUIRED FOR ONE POUND OF MILK.

Milk testing—	Pro- tein.	Carbo- hydrates.	Fats
2.5 per cent fat.....	0.036	0.16	0.012
3.7 per cent fat.....	0.041	0.20	0.014
4.0 per cent fat.....	0.044	0.22	0.016
5.0 per cent fat.....	0.052	0.24	0.018
5.5 per cent fat.....	0.057	0.26	0.019

From this we learn that we cannot expect to get the best results at a minimum cost by feeding cows simply according to their flow of milk. But a practical application of this information is to feed enough concentrates to each cow to maintain her milk flow. The chief benefit that is derived from scientific feeding, is economy of production. By having the ration provide just the amount of each nutrient that the cow needs for the milk she is giving, nothing is wasted. But if she gets more of one kind of nutrient than she can make use of, the excess is wasted, either by passing the excess off in the feces, or she will convert it into body fat which is not needed and is not desirable, because each pound of gain in weight increases the amount of nutriment needed for maintenance of body.

While it is not our purpose in this article to formulate any specific ration, as we are only dealing with fundamental principles in feeding, yet it may be well to give some idea in regard to the amount of grain or meal required in practical feeding. Some years ago, when grain and mill-feed was so cheap that a unit of digestible matter was cheaper in concentrates than it was in roughage, while such conditions existed, we fed from ten to twenty pounds of meal per day to a cow, and by so doing secured the largest yield at least cost. As years passed, grain and mill-feed increased rapidly in price, and to adjust our feeding operations to the changed conditions, the meal was decreased and the roughage increased. In so doing the annual yield per cow was somewhat lessened but the cost of production was also kept at the minimum. During the last three winters, rations have been fed ranging from 5 to 10 pounds, and averaging a trifle over 7 pounds per cow daily.

The relative proportion between concentrates and roughage that is to be fed, is gauged by their cost and the amount of grain that each cow gets is dependant upon her productive powers. We never feed more meal with a view

of increasing the flow or quality of milk as such efforts generally prove futile. A cow's productive powers are indicated by her conformation and development in dairy function, and it is seldom that any material changes have to be made during the winter from the ration decided upon in the fall. In order to be able to adjust the feed to the actual needs of the cow one must have a knowledge of her dairy capacity both as to quantity and quality of product. If a herd of cows were fed uniformly 7 pounds of meal, some would receive more and some less than they needed, and consequently some would shrink in milk and some get fat. In order to be informed in regard to what the cows are doing, the milk from each should be weighed at stated times covering a few days, and a composite sample of each cow's milk tested for per cent of butter-fat. If this is done, say the 14th, 15th, and 16th of each month and the average taken as the yield for the month, the yearly yield can be approximately calculated. A cow that gives from 300 to 350 pounds of butter per year requires from 7 to 7½ pounds of meal during the winter, provided she comes fresh in the fall. Seven pounds of meal with the complement of roughage should be ample for from 20 to 23 pounds of milk per day according to quality. The ration for such a cow should contain about 1½ pounds of protein, 12 pounds of carbohydrates and .5 of fat. It matters little what the feed stuffs are so long as the nutrients are provided, about in the proportions stated. There is no special virtue in any of our ordinary feeds unless it be in oats, which seem as potent with a cow as with a horse.

The manner in which the feeding is done has quite as much to do with getting the results desired as has the ration. The cows, too, should be specially adapted for dairy work and the man should also be a good dairyman. Regularity in feeding and milking are prime requisites. The cows must be comfortable and contented. Variation in time of feeding and milking causes discontent and results in the shrinkage of milk. Feeding twice a day is enough; better than feeding sometimes twice and other times three times a day. There should be a regular daily routine which should not be varied during the winter. Neither should there be more changes in the ration than is absolutely necessary. It takes time for a cow to adjust herself to a ration and often in these periods of adjustment a shrinkage in the yield takes place which it is very difficult, and we might say impossible, to recover. Even so small a matter as changing a cow from one stall to another, or changing milkers, will cause a decrease in the yield. Regularity in watering, is equally important; the temperature of the water should be approximately 60° F. If it be colder, some will fail to drink, and shrinkage in milk will take place. It is a good practice to stand by the tank while the cows are drinking and see that each one gets what she wants.

Cows should come fresh in the fall. If the calf is dropped in the spring, great shrinkage in the flow of milk will follow during the summer, when unfavorable condition obtain over which we have little control. Flies, short pasture and press of farm work invariably play havoc with the flow of milk, and by fall, you will have a lot of unprofitable strippers to board. If good winter quarters are provided and a liberal supply of roughage and some farm grains are grown, with cows fresh in the fall, a better and more profitable yield can be secured. With cows in full flow during stall feeding there is profit during the winter even if feed be expensive. Then we get better prices, and this is an additional reason that the largest yield should be at this season. Much attention should be given to each cow, especially as she approaches the time of calving. At this particular time, grooming and caressing have a wonderful effect. Have the cows fond of you and be with them much at this time. See that they are provided with a comfortable box stall.

See that the calf is removed the first day and don't let her see you take it

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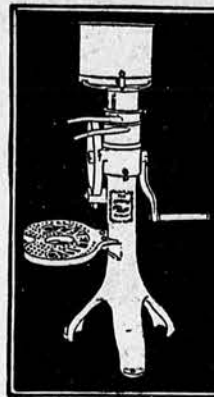
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away. Go into the stall soon after the calf is removed, groom and caress her, and if she gets the idea that you are the calf, so much the better. Her affections are aroused and if they are bestowed upon you she will have the desire to give you much milk. Do not hurry her back into her stall, but leave her in a comfortable box stall a few days. She is in a feverish condition, her udder may be inflamed and the extra comfort she gets in the box stall will be great relief to her. See that she has a bran mash or oats on which some hot water has been poured and allowed to stand for a time. Give such feed as bran and oats until she returns to normal condition, which generally requires about a week. Observe the strictest regularity in all things, and see that nothing occurs which will check the daily increase in the flow of milk. At first she needs little feed, but much attention. As she decreases in weight of body, increase the feed gradually, but be careful not to increase it so rapidly that it has to be reduced; better that she should be short a pound than have a pound too much. See that the cows are comfortable and contented, and never give them an outing at the expense of comfort. Feed mornings and evenings. They should all be in their stalls by 11 o'clock and from that time until 3 they should not be disturbed. They are in better condition for digesting food and elaborating milk when quietly at rest in stall and chewing the cud than when wandering about the yard waiting to be let into the stable. Too much stress has been placed upon feeding a so-called balanced ration, the kinds and combination of feeds, and too little upon the comfort of the cow, gentle treatment and strict regularity. —T. L. Haecker, in Farm, Stock and Home.



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take growing out of peculiarities of foot formation. No two persons have feet formed exactly alike, and the shoe salesman who thinks so and is governed accordingly will meet with many complaints.

"For some time I pondered over the problem of fitting shoes to feet, and especially as to why the left foot should be considered the standard by which to be governed. The only rational theory I have ever been able to evolve is a very simple one when you come to consider it. Nine out of ten persons you meet are right-handed, as we say. About one person in ten, or perhaps the per cent is less than that, uses his left hand. It will be observed that persons who use the right hand when they are standing and talking invariably rest their weight on the left foot. And vice versa, a left-handed person will rest his or her weight on the right foot. The result is that with right-handed persons the left foot is probably a fraction larger than the right foot, and the shoe clerk must inevitably find this to be a fact sooner or later.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Why do you call your mule 'Golf Ball,' uncle?"  
"Cause you hab ter hit him so blame hard ter drive him enny distance, suh."

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for the Muscovy is a silent bird and does not quack.

The adult drake weighs, on an average, 10 pounds, and an extra fine one will weigh 12 pounds. The standard weight of the duck is 8 pounds. Although larger than any other species of the duck family the eggs of a Muscovy are as small as a hen's egg. The young ones when hatched are very small with yellow bills and big black eyes. The body at this time is black with two yellow spots on the shoulders and two more low on the back.

They have long, sharp claws, and I have known ducks of a day old to climb out of a box four feet high. Although so lively and energetic when first hatched, the tiny Muscovies must be fed often on new milk and bread; any dampness is fatal to them. After the first two weeks their growth is marvelous, and they are more hardy than any other kind of poultry. A Muscovy the size of a quail will weigh three pounds.

Among the other oddities of the Muscovy duck is the regularity of their laying. They lay almost without intermission from early in March until late in November. They select the high hens' nests in which to deposit their eggs. It takes a day or two more than five weeks for the eggs to hatch. Menard County, Ill. M. E. SCULLY.

Does It Pay, or Is It Practicable to Raise Chickens on a Town Lot? MRS. MINETTE HILDEBRAND, BEFORE BROWN COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

This question can not be answered any farther than to say, "It all depends" upon the person who raises them. Are you interested in birds and animals? Do you like to observe all their little habits? Is it a pleasure to see them gather about you knowing that they may expect nothing but comfort and gentle treatment at your hands? If so, and you have a few feet of ground at your disposal, I would answer, get some pure-bred fowls, it will be most practicable and profitable, and you will find pleasure and success. But if the care of them be a task, if you can not become interested in them, if the duty of caring for them falls first to one member of the family and then another, and sometimes fails to be the duty of any one, then don't, don't try to raise chickens in town. Of course, when I speak of chickens in town I mean those kept in yards in summer; those that run at large over other people's property ought never to be kept.

Personally, I never raised a chicken in my life until I went to the city; there, in a kind of desperation at getting "strictly fresh" eggs, at thirty-five cents a dozen, with lumps of green mold on the inside of the shell as large as a pea, I bought a few hens, and as soon as I formed their personal acquaintance my happiness never seemed quite content without a few fowls. People have often said to me, "Well, chickens may lay for you but they will not for me." And the tone of voice indicates that I may be able to make a chicken obey, but they can not.

Now I am convinced that this is burdening poor biddy with an intelligence that she does not possess. She does not lay an egg for me from any personal affection, nor does she refuse to produce them for my neighbor from "malice aforethought." "But," again they say, "I did just exactly as you told me to." I know you did, my friend, but for how long? during the week, or two weeks, that your enthusiasm lasted? Perhaps, and then—"Oh, I forgot all about coming home in time to feed those chickens. I expect they have gone to roost now. Oh, well, I will feed them twice as much for breakfast." A few weeks of constant forgetting will ruin the best flock of fowls that ever tried to do their duty.

I shall not attempt to tell you what to feed your chickens, as it all depends on the breed you intend to keep, the comforts you can supply for them, and the condition they are in when they come under your care. The only practicable way is to study the food-values of the different grains and grasses, observe closely the condition of your fowls; consider the comforts or lack of

them in their surroundings, then with a large dash of common sense added, you are sure to feed your chickens about right, only—do not feed much corn; chickens that have all the corn they can eat never lay many eggs. I always watch my chickens a few minutes when I feed them. If they are inclined to turn away from the food offered, I do not immediately send for a change of diet to tempt their appetite, as so many poultry journals advise. I just let them alone until they are hungry enough to be glad to get it. When you have formulated a well-balanced ration you can not change it to suit every individual appetite; it is much better to let them get an appetite to suit the food.

Many people think they have done their whole duty when they put a few broken oyster-shells in the coop, but in the winter your chickens will need a harder and sharper grit. It is their only teeth. A big rock and hammer and some broken dishes are your best equipment; pound the dishes in small pieces and after the chickens find out what it is, you will have difficulty in keeping their bills from under the hammer, as they make a grand rush for the first pieces. My chickens, I have been surprised to observe, know the difference between ordinary ware and fine china and will pick up every bit of china first. They might not be as enthusiastic over hand-painted china as their mistress, but that they can tell the quality of good ware I am perfectly convinced.

I depend for my supply of winter eggs almost as much on warm water as feed. A laying hen drinks a large amount of water. You can always pick your best layers by watching them at the water fountain. But a hen will not drink a large amount of ice-water with the thermometer down around zero. They soon learn to come for their warm drink and seem to enjoy it as much as you do your breakfast coffee. Let the water be about milk warm, not hot, and they should have this at least twice a day. Do not make the mistake of using the eggs of your closely yarded fowls, year after year, to hatch your young stock. Closely penned stock, no matter how well kept, will lose strength. The finest developed chick in the world is the one that runs all over a farm. Of course he takes a good many chances of having his career cut short, but if he does escape and has a reasonable amount of food and care given him in the fall he has twice the strength of a chick raised in a small pen. Of course you understand I am speaking of chickens to be kept on your town lot to lay eggs. If you are raising young fries, they are better in a yard where you can hurry their growth to the utmost, but those you intend to keep for winter eggs should be kept growing but not forced.

I will not attempt to give statistics on the amount of eggs produced, the cost of feed, etc., for you will find that in every poultry journal you pick up; but I do say by all means keep a daily account with your fowls. It adds great pleasure to life to be able to pull an account-book on the rest of the family when they get to discussing the question, "Does it pay?" Put a big calendar in the kitchen; to the same nail attach a cord and pencil; when you gather the eggs put the number gathered by the date and copy in your account-book at your leisure. I assure you it is the easiest way of egg book-keeping. Imagine what a comfort, to casually ask your family, as I did mine, "How many eggs do you think my three dozen hens have laid in the last four months? The guesses ranged from five hundred to eight or nine hundred; and then to bring out the little account book, and show that the real amount was considerably over two thousand!

The real experience of raising chickens on limited space is due about the third year. The first year is one of doubt and trembling and a frightened wonder that we are really successful to the extent of getting some eggs. We are amazed that eggs do hatch when the hen sits on them twenty-one days, and overjoyed when we find that the chickens do not smother when the

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My case was pronounced incurable! I grew desperate; my deafness tormented me. Daily I was becoming more of a recluse, avoiding the companionship of people because of the annoyance my deafness and sensitiveness caused me. Finally I began to experiment on myself, and after patient years of study, labor, and personal expense, I perfected something that I found took the place of the natural ear drums, and I called it Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drum, which I now wear day and night with perfect comfort, and do not even have to remove them when washing. No one can tell I am wearing them, as they do not show, and as they give no discomfort whatever, I scarcely know it myself.

With these drums I can now hear a whisper. I join in the general conversation and hear everything going on around me. I can hear a sermon or lecture from any part of a large church or hall. My general health is improved because of the great change my Ear Drums have made in my life. My spirits are bright and cheerful. I am a cured, changed man.

Since my fortunate discovery it is no longer necessary for any deaf person to carry a trumpet, a tube, or any other such old-fashioned makeshift. My Common Sense Ear Drum is built on the strictest scientific principles, contains no metal, wires, or strings of any kind, and is entirely new and up to date in all respects. It is so small that no one can see it when in position, yet it collects all the sound waves and focuses them against the drum head, causing you to hear naturally and perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed, perforated, scarred, relaxed, or thickened. It fits any ear from childhood to old age, male or female, and aside from the fact that it does not show, it never causes the least irritation, and can be used with comfort day and night without removal for any cause.

With my device I can cure deafness in any person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, gatherings in the ear, shocks from artillery, or through accidents. My invention not only cures, but at once stops the progress of deafness and all roaring and buzzing noises. The greatest aural surgeons in the world recommend it, as well as physicians of all schools. It will do for you what no medicine or medical skill on earth can do.

I want to place my 190-page book on deafness in the hands of every deaf person in the world. I will gladly send it free to anyone whose name and address I can get. It describes and illustrates Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums and contains bona fide letters from numerous users in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India, and the remotest islands. I have letters from people in every station of life—ministers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, society ladies, etc.—and tell the truth about the benefits to be derived from my wonderful little device. You will find the names of people in your own town and state, many whose names you know, and I am sure that all this will convince you that the cure of deafness has at least been solved by my invention.

Don't delay; write for the free book today and address my firm—The Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1757 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

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## Science in Farming.

Good, hard, clear thinking is essential to success in any business and as applied to farming must go hand in hand with hard work. That the American farmer is grasping every opportunity to acquire scientific knowledge that will enable him to meet and solve the problems which every day come up in the successful operation of his farm, is a matter of note. We find several indications of it. A few years ago at the farmers' institutes, occasions on which the farmer would closely follow the lecturer with a series of searching questions were rare; to-day, on the other hand, it is a common experience to hear a farmer thoroughly question the lecturer and even offer the result of his experiments. But this is not the only fact which demonstrates that the farmer is doing hard thinking. Equally as noteworthy as the above is the fact that more farmers every year realize the vast saving in time and labor that results from the use of the Champion harvesting machines. The progressive farmer knows that the Champion machines are an essential element in successful farming and consequently buys them, and the increasing number of these machines bought each year is an encouraging indication of the rapid progression of our farmers.

Most of us could have owned a horse in Shakespeare's day. Dr. W. J. Rolfe, in an article in the April 7 issue of The Youth's Companion, entitled, "A Warwickshire Farmer in Shakespeare's Day," says: "In 1594 a laborer got fourpence a day, 'with meat and drink,' or eightpence to tenpence, finding himself. Mowers got eightpence with food, or fourpence without it; reapers, sixpence or twopence. In 1582 a capon cost sixpence, a calf five shillings, a firkin of butter seven shillings sevenpence, a cock (for fighting) fourpence, a pullet, threepence. In 1583 a milch cow cost thirty shillings, a bullock seven shillings, a calf five shillings, six horses seven pounds, 2 porking twenty-eightpence. The prices of other farm stock and produce were on the same scale. If wages were low, the cost of living was proportionately low, and the fare of the laboring classes was more plentiful than often in more recent times."

Alaska has paid for its cost to the Government twenty times over.

## THE MARKETS.

## Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., April 4, 1904. Cattle receipts were 5,300 to-day, a good, comfortable Monday's supply. The general cattle market was steady to 10c higher. The dressed beef kind predominated in quantity, but consisted of no prime export stuff, mostly all medium weights. There was a string in the Texas division to-day that numbered 198 head, averaging 1,100 and sold for \$4.15. To-day's top was \$4.70, the medium weights selling around \$4.30@4.45. There were also some half-fat stuff that was too good for feeders that sold to the packers at around \$4. Iowa stocker and feeder buyers are in evidence here again this week; it seems that this market is winning favor very rapidly in that State. Stockers are about steady to-day and the light medium quality was slow to weak, but the better grades of feeders showed strength and advanced 10c from last week's close. The better grades of stockers and fair feeders were fully steady. Fat cows sold fully steady with last week.

Last month's cattle receipts were 140,000 head, which was larger than any other previous March in the history of this market and 14,780 head in excess of March, 1903. The supply of cattle last week was very liberal at 30,000 and prices broke very noticeably, the decrease amounting to nearly 15c in some instances. The plain, medium kinds of fat steers suffered the most loss. There is little demand from the East for export cattle considering the good demand of the past several weeks. The lighter grades of steers have broken slightly, but have shown fair trade. Fat cows and heifers have remained steady all week. Shipments of stockers and feeders to the country last week were 212 cars. The stocker and feeder market has been very quiet the past week and prices have decreased 10@20c. Some fancy Angus stockers sold for \$4.50 Friday but most of the offerings have been on the common order. Stock calves have shown the most weakness. There is little demand from the country and the speculators have on hand a goodly supply. Veal calves are holding their own remarkably well.

Receipts of hogs here to-day were comparatively light at 5,000 and the supply at all the Western markets was light. There was only a small number of fancy, heavy hogs, the proportion of lights was slightly above the average, but the greater portion of the supply was of the common kinds. Reports from other Western markets show a strengthening in hog prices and the market here was fully strong to 5c higher, the best gain being shown in the better class of light hogs.

On account of the weakness shown in provision the market eased off with a loss from the opening and finally closed at steady with Saturday's best time. However, everything was in early and sold readily, very little being caught on the late market. The top to-day was \$5.35. Common and good mixed hogs sold around \$5.10@5.25 and light hogs selling between \$5.15 and \$4.90, the bulk of all the hogs sold at \$5.05@5.22½. The top was 7¼c higher than Saturday but the quality was better. Good enquiry was had for lights and pigs from both the packers and speculators and ruled strong to 5c higher as long as the supply lasted. Top under 200 pounds was \$5.15.

Hog receipts as well as cattle have broken on all previous records for the month of March. This month's increase over the same month last year amounts to 15,008 head and last month's receipts were 152,119 head. Liberal receipts of hogs were had here last week, aggregating 37,000. The hog situation was a surprise to all the dealers last week, it being the general opinion that there were few hogs in the country, but they poured into the Western markets at a surprising rate the first of the week. The result was that all the good gain of the precious week was lost which meant about 25c decline. The supply consisted of a large number of good heavy weights and but few pigs. It was generally thought that the supply of heavy hogs was exhausted, but they have materialized in good number. The top for this week was \$5.32½, reached on Tuesday and on Saturday top were \$5.27½, showing a strengthening for the last of the week. The bulk for the week was \$5.10@5.22½. The price of pigs has not decreased over 10c on account of the good demand and comparatively small supply.

Last month's sheep receipts show a gain of over 6,000 over March a year ago. Sheep receipts last week were about 19,000, a normal supply. The general sheep market for the week was slow and steady. The first spring lambs of the season were offered Tuesday and sold for 14c per pound. The majority of the receipts were lambs of fair quality. Some good muttons were in the supply and sold well. Mixed wethers and ewes sold as high as \$5 but these were extra good. Choice lambs show a gain of as much as 10c over the previous week's prices, good to choice lambs are selling around \$5.50@5.70, while the medium kinds are selling around \$5.25 and yearlings are selling around \$5. Fat wethers sell around \$4.30 and fat ewes around \$4.55.

Sheep receipts to-day were 7,000, a good Monday's run and the quality was unusually good, arrivals were all in by 9 o'clock and everything necessary for a good market was in evidence. The market opened with a good, strong feeling and held the strength throughout the day with all ease. The best grades of muttons were called 10c higher. Top lambs was \$5.75, which was fully steady with the highest price last week. Some extra good wethers sold at \$5.30, which is 30c above the best prices of the winter. All in all the market compared favorably with the best time last week.

Last week's supply of horses was not so large as the previous week and the week closed with a moderate clearance. The local buyers were not as enthusiastic as they were the previous week and the outside buyers got most of the offerings. Prices remain about steady with the decline of two weeks ago. Drafts and chunks showed some strength and gain one or two days but finally dropped back in the old notch, the demand was not strong enough to excite a very sharp competition. Southern and Eastern trade is not noticeable to any effective extent. Extra good drafts would sell around \$175 and common kinds around \$140, good Southerners bring something like \$75. It has been extraordinarily quiet at the mule barns the last week and 150 head were on hand at the barns when the market closed Saturday. A little demand for cottoners and light farm mules was had, but only two loads of that kind left the yards last week and some farm and retail trade has been in evidence for the past three or four weeks. Order trade is holding the general attention at the barns now.

H. H. PETERS.

## South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 4, 1904. Receipts of cattle last week, 9,700; previous week, 8,521; a year ago, 9,258. Under light supplies to-day sellers had no trouble in securing 10@15c higher prices than Thursday of last week, or fully steady figures for light and medium weights with the best time of last week and 15c of the 25c loss for heavy grades. The bulk of the offerings continue to run to four- and five-months'-fed kinds. Cows and heifers to choice kind sold 10@15c higher than best time last week and all of the decline for medium grades and canners last week was regained. Arrivals of stockers and feeders were fairly liberal last week while the outlet to the country was smaller than expected, which brought about a decline of anywhere from 10@25c in prices, mostly 10@15c, and the trade ruled slow at unimproved figures to-day, with quite a liberal supply in the pens.

Supplies of hogs last week, 36,400; preceding week, 22,727; year ago, 24,109. Notwithstanding the sharp declines earlier in the week, the week closed with prices only showing a loss of 5@7½c. The average weight was the lightest in two weeks, but the general quality averaged desirable. The tops to-day were made at \$5.30 with the bulk of sales at \$5.15@5.20.

Two records were smashed in the sheep department last month, the March total being 107,535, against 89,241, the previous banner supplies, which were received in April, 1902. Last week's total footed up 30,400, as compared with 26,941, the former record receipts, which were recorded in the second week in April, 1902. The big share of the above supplies were marketed from Colorado, with Nebraska and Kansas following next in proportion, Missouri and Iowa and New Mexico not sending in enough to cut much figure with the total supplies. The two former States sent in record-breaking receipts, earlings and sheep sold at an advance of 10@15c, but owing to the slump in the Eastern markets lambs lost all of the advance recorded early in the week. Colorado lambs sold up to \$5.30, and spring lambs brought \$9. Colorado yearlings of just good kinds went at \$8. Kansas old wethers fetched \$2.20 and Colorado old ewes sold at \$5. FRIDLEY.

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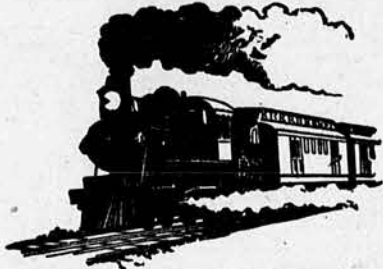
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separated. It carries across the sea some tender lover's message or perhaps a little flower-picked from the daisied grave of an English churchyard. Every hour of every day the mail bag is packed with words which waken love and laughter, and words which deepen the furrow in the cheek and dim the failing sight with bitter tears.

But with all this there is going on through the mail service a dissemination of human knowledge, a reaching out of human help which is one of the crowning blessings of our century. The correspondence schools led by Chautauqua, are sending to every village and hamlet the broader knowledge which is so eagerly craved by many who are shut in to the homely duties of a humble life. Without the mail system this plan of education would be impracticable.

Every mail, too, carries from the great centers, the advice of great physicians, which it would be impossible for the distant public to obtain were it not for the mails. Few people realize how many thousand people depend on the mail service for medical treatment. Not long ago when some postal affairs were being discussed in connection with the erection of the new postoffice building in Buffalo, N. Y., some light was thrown on this subject by the statement that the mail by Dr. R. V. Pierce amounted daily to something over 1,500 pieces. Of course this is not a common case, because Dr. Pierce's relation as chief consulting physician to Buffalo's famous institution, The Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, makes his advice and that of his staff of nearly a score of skilled and experienced specialists much sought after, especially by women, to the treatment and cure of whose special diseases Dr. Pierce has devoted over thirty years of almost constant labor. But though this example is out of the ordinary, it may serve as an evidence of the amazing benefits reaped by the public from the mail service. It puts every outlying hamlet in touch with the most advanced medical specialism of the day. It gives at a cost of a two-cent stamp, the skill and experience that it has taken years to acquire. Literally at the cost of a two-cent stamp, since Dr. Pierce invites sick women to consult him by letter without charge. And this would seem to be one of the most remarkable services rendered by the postal system, perhaps the supreme service of all. For while it is a splendid thing to be able to shop in New York while living in Kansas, and a grand thing to be able to command the learning of great professors while working in the Michigan woods, it is a still grander thing that by means of this cheaply supplied service, men like Dr. Pierce, who have the disposition to be helpful, are enabled to place their skill and knowledge at the disposal of those who are being dragged down by disease, without the possibility of help from those about them. When one contemplates the vast and far reaching benefits of the mail service, so briefly touched upon in this article, it makes the familiar gray uniform of the postman the most glorious of all uniforms, for it is worn by the soldiers of the army of peace. It makes one feel like taking his hat off to the on-rushing mail train, and cheering the work and wisdom of Uncle Sam.



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**"Grange Promotion."**

(Continued from page 387.)

arrival of any purely agricultural paper. It has a field of its own.

The heading to this article must have struck the attention of every reader. Grange Promotion!—two good words, and borrowed from Bro. Hill's letter. If they had been put together in the Bulletin office, we should not dare to boast of their appropriateness. But they are the words we want—the words that you want, if you are a believer in the Grange and a worker for its advancement. We all can have an interest in this excellent kind of promotion, by following the advice of the master of the Kansas State Grange, which is worthy of a second reading.—Grange Bulletin.

**More Farmers Should Join the Order.**

I believe that whatever is done to further the interests of agriculture is for the good of the whole people. I believe in the Grange, which by its strong conservative course has compelled respect for its judgment and demands. A leading agricultural paper recently said:

"The order of the Patrons of Husbandry stands for what is best in agriculture. More and more are our lawmakers beginning to recognize the power of the Grange. Well they may. No other organization, when it makes its position known, can be held to as fully represent the views of its members. This is why the Grange, when it speaks, speaks with the voice of one having authority and why our legislators listen. More farmers should join the order."

That last sentence is the "key note" for the coming year, "More farmers should join the order," and every member of this State Grange should return to his home with a full determination to increase our membership and make the order so valuable that no farmer can afford to stay out of it. No time or energies should be wasted in carping or fault-finding. If your brother is not doing what you think he ought, shame him by doing better yourself.—T. C. Atkeson, Master West Virginia State Grange.

The organization that minds its own business is almost certain to succeed; while the organization that tries to mind everybody's business is as sure to fail. For the guidance of the Grange and its members in the Order, we have the Declaration of Purposes. Too often many of us do not read that great document as often as we should. Too many of us have failed to appreciate its spirit and its teachings. Too many of us are inclined to turn aside to follow after strange teachings. Let us get back—or down or up—to first principles. The Grange is for farmers as farmers, nor for farmers as politicians.

While the Grange is prospering, its members ought to interest themselves in getting their neighbors to share this prosperity. The day of Grange adversity—why, there is no good reason why there should be such a day. Times may be dull, it is true; but the Grange was organized to help dull times. Times of abounding prosperity may come; but in such times the Grange has more abundant resources. No sufficient reason can be given why the Grange should not continually thrive for a hundred years.

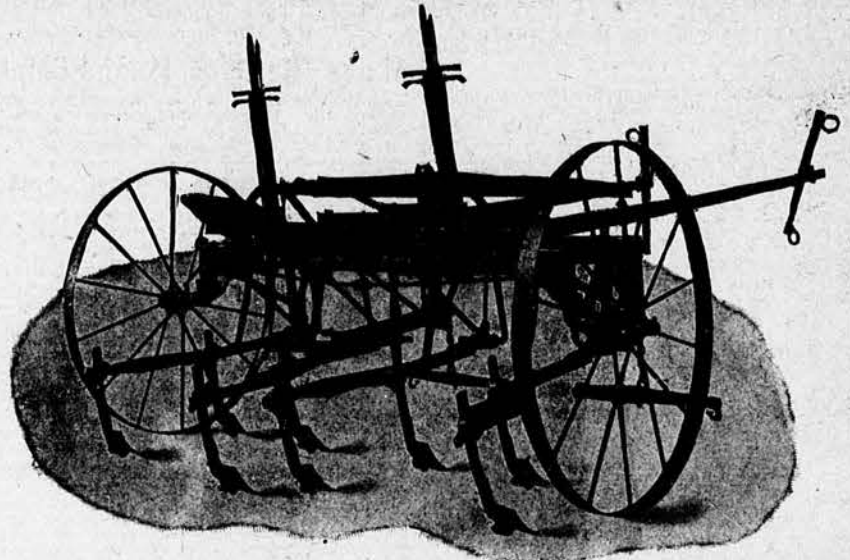
While the political parties are planning for the approaching Presidential election, it is doubly important that the Grange keep free from political alliances. We must avoid the very appearance of partisanship.

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Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist, of Indianapolis, who cures cancer by the use of a combination of oils, says thousands of persons die from cancer every year from no cause save neglect. If taken in time not one case in a thousand need be fatal. The fear of the knife or the dread of the burning, torturing plaster causes a few to neglect themselves till they pass the fatal point. By far the greater portion die because their friends or relatives, on whom they are dependent, are insensible to their suffering and impending danger till it is too late. If you have friends afflicted write today for free book, giving particulars. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

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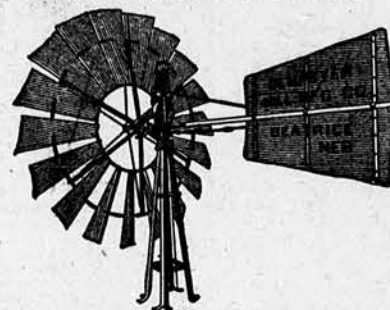
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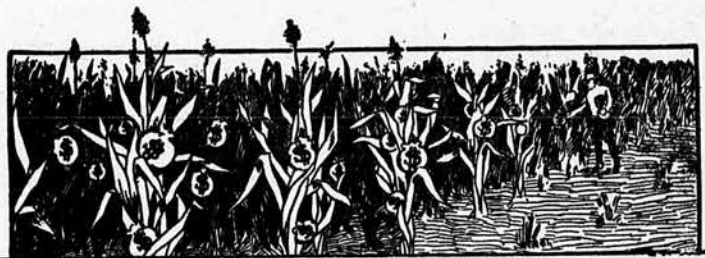


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ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred Young Stock For Sale. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. HAZELTINE, DORCHESTER, GREEN CO., MO.

RED POLLED CATTLE FOR SALE CHEAP. The "peaches and cream" of 20 years' breeding of these surely dual purpose beauties.

RED POLLED CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Best of breeding. Write, or come and see CHAS. MORRISON, R. F. D. 2, Phillipsburg, Kas.

RED POLLED CATTLE. Of the choicest strains and good individuals. Young animals, either sex, for sale.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE. RICHLAND POLLED-DURHAM HERD. of Double-Standard Bred Polled—All large, square-built animals of best beef type.

HORSES AND MULES. Registered Jacks. Jennets and trotting studs for sale; are very low now.

FOR SALE. A few registered black French Draft or Percheron stallions, coming 3 years old, with plenty of bone and quality.

Cheyenne Valley Stock Farm. F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, Kans. Breeder of PERCHERON HORSES and POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSION. The Missouri Pacific Ry. APRIL 19, To points in ARKANSAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, LOUISIANA and TEXAS.

H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo. Or call on F. E. NIPPS, Ticket Agent, Topeka, Kans.

VARICOCELE. A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well.

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Wakeful?

Sleeplessness Is a Sign of Nerve Trouble and Should Be Looked To.

There are three different manifestations of sleeplessness. First, hardly to sleep a wink all night, second, to lie awake a long time before falling asleep; third, to fall asleep soon, waking up after several hours and then find it hard to sleep again.

FREE Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank.

WHEN IN CHICAGO Stop at the New Northern Baths & Hotel Combined. 8 floors. Fine new rooms. Meals a-la-Carte at all hours.

FARMER'S ACCOUNT BOOK

What every farmer needs. Thousands are using them. Simple. Complete. Printed headings for every item of a farmer's business.

CRITERION HOTEL. BROADWAY AND 41ST STREET. NEW YORK. HANDY TO EVERYWHERE. EUROPEAN PLAN.

GRAND BOOK FREE. DR. McLELLAND, the celebrated specialist in DISEASES of MEN, explains his methods, tells how seminal weakness, sexual debility, stricture and gleet, blood poison and loathsome skin diseases can be cured at home at small expense.

Are You a Strong Man? If your nerves are out of tune and you are losing confidence in yourself; if your strength is waning and you feel your vitality slipping away—no matter what your age, or what caused your lack of vigor—write to me.

RUPTURE CURED IN 10 DAYS. By a Scientific and Never-failing Process. No knife, no pain, absolutely no danger. IN TEN DAYS THE PATIENT IS SOUND AND WELL—cured to stay cured.

HORSES.

# Percheron Horses

HENRY AVERY & SON, WAKEFIELD, KANSAS.



## Percheron Stallions and Mares

### COACH STALLIONS

### Big Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kans.



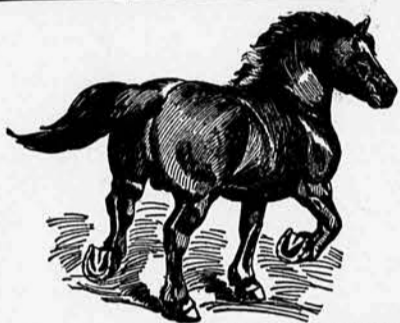
## Percheron Horses Shorthorn Cattle

And a fine line of Young Jacks for Sale.



O. L. THISTLER,

CHAPMAN, KANS.



## Percheron and French Draft Horses.

We guarantee to show more bone, size and quality than any other firm in the United States. Samson, (Percheron 27238 and French Draft 6886) at head of stud. His present weight is 2,464 pounds. We can suit any man who wants first-class, up-to-date, stallions or mares. Local and long distance phones.

PINE RIDGE STOCK FARM,

L. M. HARTLEY, Salem, Iowa.

## LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

LaFayette, Indiana.



Largest Importers in America of the German Coach, Percheron and Belgian Stallions. Our last importation of 100 head arrived July 10, making three importations in 1908. We have won more prizes in 1902 and 1903 than all others combined. We have won every championship prize in coaches and drafters shown for.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have the prize-winners of America, we will sell as low as others that have inferior quality. We keep on hand a large number at our branch at Sedalia, Mo., and can suit any Western buyer there. We give a gilt edge guarantee on every horse that we sell and make terms to suit the buyer.

Western Branch, Sedalia, Mo.

J. CROUCH & SON, Props., Lafayette, Ind.

## OAKLAWN FARM.

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



In 1903 we imported more First Prize Winners than all others combined. At the Iowa and Minnesota State Fairs and the International our Percherons won 19 First Prizes and Every Championship. The largest winning of any other importer was four firsts, in two of which classes we did not exhibit. Our winnings on Belgians and French Coaches were far in excess of those of any other exhibitor.

Greatest Collection Ever Got Together Now on Hand!

### PERCHERONS, FRENCH COACHERS, BELGIANS

Although our horses are better our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If stallion is needed in your locality write us Send for Catalogue E

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, Wayne, Du Page Co., Ill

## AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS

### A Record of Superiority Never Approached.



At the International Live Stock Exposition 1903, one of our 2,200 pound stallions won first prize and championship. One of our sensational acting Coach stallions won first prize and championship. Four Percherons won first in collection. Our stallions entered into competition ten times and five times won first prize; none of our competitors in all these contests won more than one first prize. At the Great Annual Show at France, held at Evreux, June 1903, our stallions won first, second, third and fourth prizes in every Percheron stallion class; also won first as best collection.

At the Show of the Societe Hippique Percheronne de France held at Nogent-le-Rotrou, June 1903, our stallions won every first prize, over forty prizes in all. Two groups were made up of our exhibits on which we won first and second.

At the American Royal, 1903, our Percheron stallions won every first prize. One of our Percherons won championship. Five of our Percheron won first as best collection. Our French Coach stallions were equally successful, winning every first prize.

At the Iowa State Fair our Percheron stallions won three first prizes and first in collections.

At the Minnesota State Fair our French Coach stallions won every possible first prize and grand sweepstakes. At the Ohio State Fair our stallions won fourteen first prizes out of a possible fifteen.

At the Indiana State Fair our Percherons won three first prizes. Our French Coaches won every possible prize. At the Kansas State Fair our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every first prize, including grand sweepstakes. Our last importation and the fourth for us in 1903, arrived in Columbus, Tuesday, Dec. 8. During the year we have imported from France four times as many Percheron and French Coach stallions as have been brought over by any body else. Our horses are the very best, we import more of them, sell more of them and therefore can furnish our customers a better horse for the money than can be bought elsewhere.

If your neighborhood is in need of a good stallion, let us hear from you.

### McLAUGHLIN BROTHERS,

St. Paul, Minn. Columbus, Ohio. Kansas City, Mo.

HORSES.

# IAMS' STUD

Hello! Mr. Stallion Buyer! "Get next to Iams." He has his competitors and buyers on the ground. They are all headed for Iams' barns. His "Swell Black Boys" please all horsemen. Iams' stallions are sure "peaches and cream." Iams hypnotizes his many buyers with "sensational" stallions "live and let live prices." Owing to bad crops in France, Iams bought his horses at ridiculously low prices for spot cash. If you will visit Iams and pay cash or give a bankable note, you will sure buy a stallion, as Iams and all must positively be sold. Iams stallions won the sweepstakes and first prizes in the classes at Nebraska 1903 State Fair. (Had a walk-away). Then Iams kept out of show-ring in large and choicest two-, three- and four-year-olds. Showed none of his special train of 100 stallions until August 23, 1903. They are all in the pink of condition. He has Gold Medal winners from France, Belgium, and Germany at 50 cents on the dollar. They are all

## HERD HEADERS.

Visitors and buyers through his barn and say: Hello! I'm Ely from Mo. Say, Iams has the best horse-show I ever saw. Yes see those four 2000-lb. two-year olds. Iams is a hot advertiser. He has horses better than he advertises. Hello Mr. I'm from Ia. Say, this is the best string of stallions I ever saw. They are sure "peaches and cream." See those six 2200-lb. three-year-olds—all all lions I ever saw. They are sure "wide-as-a-wagon" sort. "Mother, look, this is Iams' great string of horses. His horses are all black and big ton fellows. He always has the best. Samantly here of horses. Iams' show herd. Everybody wants to see his horses. We came from California to see Iams' 5100-lb. pair of stallions. That's them; better than the pictures. They are the greatest pair in the U. S. Yes, and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Hello Louie, here is Iams' 2400-lb. sweepstakes Percheron stallion over all. He is a "Hummer!" Say, "Doc!" I don't want at his competitors wanting this horse barked out of the show-ring. He is a sure winner and where. Iams' always has good ones and in shape. Hello Bob; see those Ill. men buying that 2,200 three-year old, a "topnotcher" at \$1,200—much better than twenty of my neighbors gave \$4,000 for. Kitt see these fine coaches of Iams'. Georgie, dear, they are lovely; they can look into the second story window. They step high, like "wildwinds". Yes, Kitty, Iams has more registered draft and coach stallions than any man in the U. S., and all good ones. Georgie, dear, buy your stallion of Iams. His horses are much better than the one you paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for. Iams only asks \$1,000 and \$1,500 for "toppers." Iams has reserved for spring trade

## 117--BLACK PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS--117

90 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton horses—Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders, pays buyer, salesman or interpreters. Has no three to ten men as partners to share profits with. Iams twenty-two years successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams wants to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 than are being sold to stock companies for \$2,000 to \$4,000 by slick salesmen, or pay your fare and \$25 per day for trouble to see them; you the judge. Iams pays horses' freight and buyers' fare, gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye open and finest catalog on earth. References: St. Paul State Bank, First State Bank, and Citizens National Bank.

# FRANK IAMS,

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA.

## SPRINGER & STUBBS

The Leading Importers of French Draft, Belgian Draft and OLDENBURG COACH HORSES



Have had twenty years' experience in the importing of horses in Iowa and Illinois. Now permanently located at the Denver Union Stock Yards, where we are always prepared to show the finest specimens of the breeds we import. Every animal selected by us personally, for his breeding and individual merit. Our Royal Belgian Stallions are the old Flemish Stock. Our French Draft Stallions are the best that can be found and our Oldenburg Stallions are genuine, all from that German Duchy, so long famous for its Coach horses. We buy Coaches in no other part of Germany. Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome.

Oldenburg Stallion-LANDESSOHN SPRINGER & STUBBS, Union Stock Yards, DENVER, COLO.

## SHIRES! SHIRES

HEFNER HAS

## 10 Shire and Hackney Horses



On hand of last year's importation which he will sell on the following terms

One-half cash or bankable paper due in one year, with interest. Other half due when horse has earned it. You settle for one-half the horse only; the other half must run up the horse earns it. Just the terms you want. I mean to dispose of these horses at once and make room for October importation and I know the wide-awake buyers will be promptly hand, as these horses are sure to suit. They are heavy-boned, massive, shapely horses, with two good ends and a good middle. Best of feet and action. These are 1,800- to 1,900-pound horses, each and every one fully guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Remember, you that possible chances when you deal with Hefner. My terms should convince you that horses are certainly right in every particular. I know they will suit you. These are 30 cent better than "Top-Notchers," and just the sort "peddlers" are selling at \$3,000 to \$4,000 companies. Form your own stock company and come buy one of these grand Shires for your own use. I know my horses are the genuine, honest, reliable sort and cannot fail please you and give the most satisfactory results; hence these unheard of terms. Write information. Do so immediately, as these horses will soon go on these terms and prices.

O. O. HEFNER, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

## THE LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE COMPANY

A. L. SULLIVAN, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.

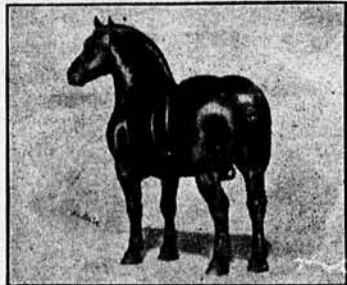


## BIG DISCOUNT SALE—20, 25, 30 PER CENT OFF.

40 Imported Draft and Coach Stallions still in our barns—40. They must and shall sell by the 25th of April. Give us the cost and you may have all the profit. Come quick, come fast and get first choice. They are good, clean, all-around, young, imported stallions; ages from 3 to 5 years old; all heavy weights; Percherons, French Draft, English Shire, Belgian and German Coach.

The Grandest Lot of Stallions in all the West.

HORSES.



**ROBISON'S  
PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS.**  
J. W. & J. C. ROBISON,  
Towanda, Butler Co., Kansas.  
**IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.**

Largest herd of pure-bred Percherons in the Southwest. Herd headed by Casino (45462) 27830, winner of first prize, Missouri and Kansas State Fairs 1902 and 1903; also headed first prize herd at recent American Royal. See our exhibit at St. Louis. Stock all ages for sale.

**Registered Stallions For Sale**

15 HEAD AT SPECIAL PRICES CONSISTING OF

Five Percherons, 2 to 5 years old—all black but one, and that a black-grey; two black yearling Percherons; four Shires, 8 to 7 years old; three trotting-bred horses, 8- and 4-year-olds; one registered saddle stallion. All but two at prices from \$200 to \$1,000 each. Come a once for bargains.  
SNYDER BROS., WINFIELD, KANSAS.

**GREAT SALE OF**

**Standard-Bred and  
Trotting-Bred Horses**

**50---HEAD TROTTING-BRED HORSES---50**

20 head of mares and geldings 4 years old and over, high actors, high hookers, all good roadsters and some very speedy, including pair bay geldings, 16½ hands high, 6 years old, pair bay geldings 15½ hands, 5 years old, pair bays, 15 hands, 5 years old, well matched; 30 colts, fillies and brood mares.

At the Home of Dr. Cox 2:20, Son of Domineer 2:13½,

**Lake Park Farm, Wed., Apr. 13, 1904**

**T. K. LISLE & CO.,**

Col. R. L. Harriman, } Auc'rs.  
Col. W. D. Ross, }

**Butler, Missouri**

**HEATH RANCH**

**ANNUAL SHORTHORN SALE**

**THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.**

**15 BULLS AND 15 FEMALES**

The offering will consist of 15 Bulls from 10 months to 3 years old, by such sires as Aberdeen Lad 154974, Sir Richard 148589, and out of cows tracing to IMP. DAILY by Wild, RED ROSE by Earnesty, WHITE ROSE by Publicola, YOUNG MARY by Jupiter, LADY ELIZABETH by Emperor, etc.

The 15 Young Cows and Heifers will be bred to or have calves at foot by one of our herd bulls—Aberdeen Lad 154974 or Golden Victor Jr. 175464. There are some good milking strains in this lot of cows, just the kind to use in the dairy or for family use. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend our sale, whether you wish to buy or not.

Write for Catalogue, and send bids to

**A. B. & F. A. HEATH, Republican, Nebraska.**

Col. T. C. Callahan, Omaha, Col. John Brennan, Esbon, Kas. C. S. Gaskill, Alma, Neb.

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

**WAIT For Our Big  
Dispersion Sale of  
SHORTHORNS, HORSES and VEHICLES**

**Bismarok Grove, Kans., Friday and Saturday, Apr. 8-9.**

**63 Shorthorns**—Our entire herd will be disposed of at public auction—Richly bred, Bates- and Scotch-bred Shorthorns—The practical, money-making, farmers' and breeders' kind. In excellent condition. Fifteen strong, useful, serviceable young bulls, of good colors and good condition—40 cows and heifers—the big, deep-bodied, broad-backed, easy-keeping kind, most of them due to calve soon. Eight suckling calves to sell with dams. Bred well enough and good enough individually for any company.

**180 Farm and Draft Horses**—Good ages, thoroughly broken to harness, fat and ready for market. Farmers and shippers will find just the right kind here.

**Vehicles and Implements**—Our entire stock of horse show and livery vehicles—over 90—including tallyhos, phaetons, runabouts, spiders, Frazer carts, broughams, victorias, extension top carriages, surreys, speed wagons, breaks, traps—some of them costing up to \$1,500. Harnesses to match all of them. Here is an opportunity for the liveryman or any one wanting a swell outfit. All in good condition—just as good as new. Farm implements of all kinds—a big lot of them—from a traction engine to a grubbing hoe.

**Shetland Ponies and Mules**—A few head of each in nice condition. Buy a pony for the little ones.

Sale at Bismarok Grove barns adjoining Lawrence, Kans., 40 miles west of Kansas City. Barbecue lunch served on grounds free. Reduced railroad rates east and west. Union Pacific trains stop at sale ground. Send at once for sale catalogue. Everybody invited.

Col. R. E. Edmonson, Auctioneer. **W. S. TOUGH'S SONS, Proprietors, Lawrence, Kans.**

**California**

**One Way: \$25.00.** Tickets on sale during March and April.

**Round Trip: \$45.00.** Tickets on sale April 23 to May 1, 1904, inclusive.

**Diverse Routes.** If desired the round-trip tickets will be issued going and returning via different routes. Liberal stop-over privileges accorded.

**The Way to Go**

Personally conducted excursions three times a week. Fast trains, irreproachable meal service. Your chance to visit California economically and comfortably, and under pleasant conditions. Free descriptive literature and full particulars by applying to



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**T. L. KING, Ticket Agent,**  
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company,  
Topeka, Kans.

**Can You Imagine  
A More Delightful Holiday**

than a trip to California and back, visiting Colorado en route?

The expense is not great—not nearly so great as you think it is. Twice, during the coming summer, the Rock Island System offers extraordinarily low rates to the Pacific Coast—April 23 to May 1, and again August 15 to September 10. The round-trip rate from Kansas points will be \$45.00.

Think the matter over, then write for pamphlets giving full information. They're free. If you have any idea of ever seeing the wonders of the West, that idea will crystallize into action when you have read our literature.

**A. E. COOPER,**

**D. P. A.**

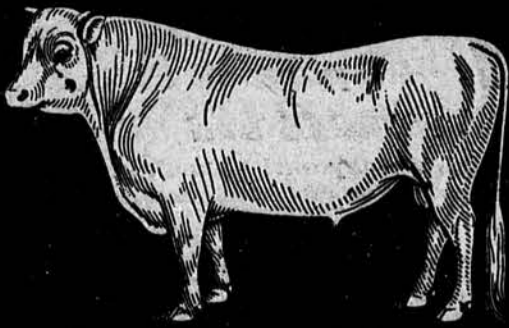
**Topeka, Kans.**



**EPILEPSY**

**CURED FOR LIFE.**—Over 5,000 will testify. Names furnished on application. Absolute guarantee in all cases accepted. We also cure Cancer, Rupture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Piles, Fistula, and kindred diseases with one mild treatment.

**GERMAN-AMERICAN DOCTORS, 912 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo**



**3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT**

**ONE 25-LB. PAIL MADE THIS DAIRYMAN \$30**  
WYNN, SOUTH CAROLINA.  
I have used "International Stock Food" for about three years and have found it an excellent food for young and growing stock. I feed it to my dairy cows, and it increases the flow of milk very greatly by actual measurement of the milk before and after using "International Stock Food." I fed one 25-lb. pail that made me more than \$30. Very truly,  
JOHN FANVER.

**THE GREAT MILK PRODUCER**  
RICHMOND, OHIO.  
GENTS:—My three-year-old cow was taken off grass June 27th. At that time she was giving one gallon of milk morning and evening. Since that time she has been fed dry feed and "International Stock Food." She is now giving two gallons of milk each milking, and by actual test the milk is 30 per cent. richer in butter.  
L. L. J. KOCH.

**FED TO 80 COWS FOR TWO YEARS**  
International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.  
DEAR SIR:—I have used "International Stock Food" for my eighty dairy cows for two years with good results. It makes more and better milk as well as more beef on fattening cattle.  
J. L. SMITH, Dairyman,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

**DOUBLED THE QUANTITY OF MILK**  
ROCKETT, TEXAS.  
International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.  
DEAR SIR:—I fed "International Stock Food" to my cow that had been giving milk for eight months, and within two weeks she gave double her usual quantity. "International Stock Food" is a great preparation for cows and other stock.  
W. A. ROBERTS.

Beware of Imitations and Substitutes. Write Us About "International Stock Food." We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash If They Are Not Genuine.

# A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

**BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.**  
The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, and Without Any Advertising on It. Size of Book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings, which are the finest engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry that you have ever seen. They are all made from actual photographs and are worthy of a place in any library. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. It contains a Fully Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all common diseases and tells you how to treat them. The Veterinary Illustrations are large and scientific and better than you can obtain in any other book regardless of price.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.  
Capital Paid in, \$2,000,000.  
175,000 Feet of Space in Our New Factory.  
Contains Over 16 Acres of Space.

**WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF BOOK IS NOT AS DESCRIBED**  
WE WILL MAIL ONE COPY OF THIS BOOK TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, WITH Postage Prepaid, If You Will Write Us At Once, Letter or Postal Card, and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:  
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Address At Once.... **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.**

A BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF OUR CHAMPION STALLION DAN PATCH 1:56 1/2 (SIZE 21 BY 22) MAILED YOU FREE IF YOU SEND FOR THIS BOOK

## Fieldstone Farm Shorthorns

### DISPERSION SALE

OF THE ENTIRE HERD,



Consisting of Young Marys, White Roses, Rose of Sharons, Lady Elizabeths, and other good families,

At Your Own Price

20 COWS AND HEIFERS

AND

7 YOUNG BULLS

Including the Scotch Herd-bull, FLORA'S CHIEF 166588.

Emporia, Kans., Thurs., Apr. 14, 1904

1.30 p. m., at Searcy & O'Connor's Barn.

The cattle will be on exhibition several days before the sale.  
Sale under cover and everything goes.  
Terms cash or bankable paper at 6 per cent.  
All females old enough are bred to Flora's Chief or have calves by him.  
Write for catalogue to

**J. S. WATSON,**

EMPORIA, - - - KANSAS

## THE T. F. B. SOTHAM TESTIMONIAL..... CATTLE SALE

Chillicothe Citizens' Committee Will Sell at Frank Platter's Sale Stables, by auction, at CHILLICOTHE, MO.,

TUESDAY, APRIL 19 (10 a. m.)

SHORTHORNS—25 bulls, 60 females—Consisting of all the best cattle in the celebrated herd of the late JOHN MORRIS of Chillicothe, Mo., to be dispersed by his Administrator without reserve. The great Scotch show and breeding bull, Golden Sympathy, with Scotch, Scotch Topped and Bates females, heretofore priceless, are included, to which is added strictly choice consignments from the Tebo Lawn Herd (E. B. Mitchell, Mgr.), formerly owned by Col. G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo.; S. J. Miller, Chillicothe, Mo.; R. V. McGuire, Chillicothe, Mo., and others. The greatest opportunity of the year for Shorthorn buyers. Catalogue ready April 1st gives full particulars.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, APRIL 20 and 21 (10 a. m. each day)

HEREFORDS—70 bulls, 60 females—Consigned by the well-known breeders, W. W. Gray, Fayette, Mo.; F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind.; D. B. Rogers, Brookfield, Mo.; J. S. Lancaster & Sons, Liberty, Mo.; Martin Liebig, Muscatine, Iowa; H. Brown, Utica, Mo.; H. P. Lamb, Cairo, Mo.; George E. Ricker, Ashland, Neb.; Makin Bros., Leo's Summit, Mo.; G. W. Way & Son, New Sharon, Iowa; Wm. Tibbles, Perry, Mo.; Geo. E. Ess, Clark, Mo.; Jos. Lavelock, Stet, Mo.; N. E. Mosher & Son, Sallsbury, Mo.; and O. Harris, Harris, Mo. Unquestionably the best collection of Herefords offered this year. More sons and daughters of Printer (best son of Beau Brummel) than ever appeared in one sale. The great show cow Galaseta, sold in 1902 for \$1,050, and others by Corrector; two sons of Improver, nine of the get of Good Sign; also animals got by Fulfiller Goldbox, Pretorian, Capital, Stanley, Prince Heslod, Columbus, Broxwood, Shadeland Dean, King Solomon, Chesterfield, Earl of Shadeland 1st, Imported Viscount Rupert, Ancient Briton, Sir Comewell, Imported Kenwick Brisk, Expansion, Excellent, Imported Admiral, Imported Freedom, Lord Improver, Climax, March On 13th, March On 14th, etc. Imported cattle, home-bred cattle, all the great bloods and good sires represented. Catalogue ready March 30. Send for large framing picture of the great "Printer."

THURSDAY, APRIL 21 (Following close of Hereford Sale)

GALLOWAYS—20 bulls, 11 females—Including 10 head from the best breeders in Scotland (a first prize bull at the Royal Agricultural Show of England) imported by the president of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, Mr. O. H. Swigart, of Champaign, Ill. These are select cattle, from the best and largest importation of recent years, to which Mr. Paul Byrd, of Chillicothe, Mo., has added 21 head from his old established herd. The best blood of the breed is offered to breeders and choice bulls for farmers and ranchmen. No better chance to buy the best shaggy-coated, hardy Galloways ever offered. Catalogue ready March 30.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22 (10 a. m.)

FEEDING CATTLE—700 steers, 300 females—Including Missouri-bred Hereford, Shorthorn and Black Polled Steers and Heifers for feeding. Choice Missouri high grade cows and heifers, in calf to pure-bred bulls. Range-bred steers ready to make a profit on grass, and altogether the place of all places to buy something good for the feed lot or pasture at your own price. Special descriptive circular will be ready April 10th; in the meantime all inquiries will be promptly answered by letter.

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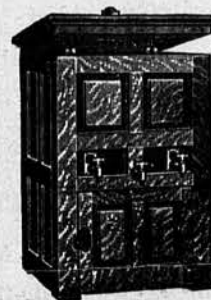
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