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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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Fruit-growers are pretty well agreed that the late snow did little or no damage to fruit. All kinds except peaches present excellent prospects. These promise a light crop in many places.

DOOM OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

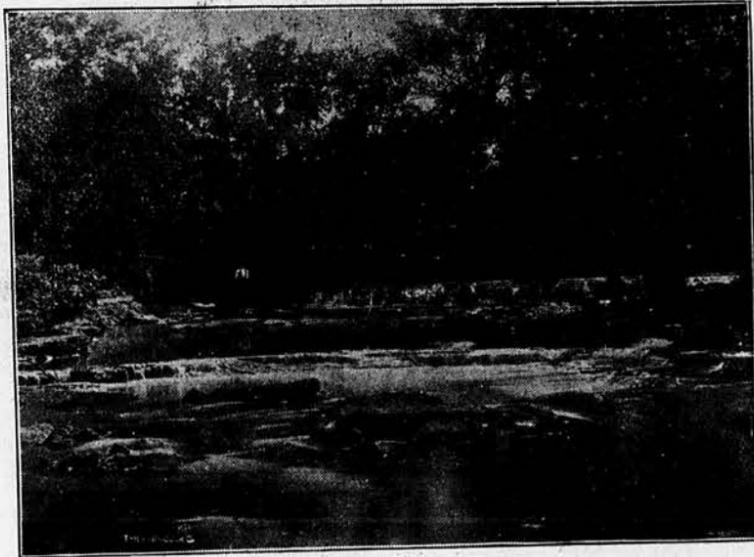
One of the encouraging signs of the times is found in the official notice now taken of corruption in office. The memory of the oldest citizen recalls the frequency of allusion to dishonest acquisition of wealth at public expense. There was, in the estimation of the average former-time citizen, no remedy for this evil. True, the dishonesty was nearly always charged to

his glance. The people, the common people, honest people, of his party have determined that this young attorney, Joseph Folk by name, is the man they want for Governor. They are selecting delegates to the Democratic State Convention; and, while the political machinery of his party is against him, the chances seem favorable that Folk will receive the nomination. In Missouri this will be equivalent to his election. The strongest and best papers in Missouri, without regard to party, are supporting Folk and are making the punishment and suppression of boodling the issue of the campaign.

a characteristic of Bristow. The writer, at his first meeting with him, was a member of a committee to locate the next meeting of a State organization. Bristow wanted it at his town. It was not a very big society, so that there was no very great object to be attained in securing the meeting. But Bristow proceeded in the most thorough manner to demonstrate the propriety of holding the meeting at his town. He traced the advantages on a map of the State. He left nothing unsaid that could possibly be produced in favor of Salina. Of course he carried his point. Such completeness of preparation and thoroughness of work, such fidelity to trust, whether the trust were great or small, has placed this man in so strong a position that the wrath of Senators and Congressmen is impotent against his work.

The time seems to be at hand when persons in public places must be honest. This time will not pass if honest people will universally study public questions; will stand by honest men when proposed for office, and when doing their duty in office.

It should be constantly borne in mind that the production of wealth is the result of honest effort, chiefly by honest people; that the boodler who is allowed "to work his graft" is robbing these honest people; that their only means of protection is to place in office honest, capable, fearless persons who will aggressively do their whole duty regardless of the partizan affiliations of offenders. When the voter shall do his whole duty, official boodling will be doomed and public burdens will be lightened.



Falls of the Whitewater River, after which the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm was named.

a member of the opposite party, and the citizen who would not defend his own party's representatives against all charges and under all circumstances was characterized by party managers as scarcely fit to live. Possibly speculations have been on a larger scale of late than formerly, but they have probably not been more common. But the time has now come when the private citizen or the officer may speak boldly of the bribe-taker and the "grafter" without losing caste with his party.

A conspicuous example of bravery and efficiency in bringing official corruptionists to justice is now seen in the State of Missouri. The City of St. Louis, like all large cities, was being mercilessly plundered by persons in office, and by others, with official connivance. By some strange dispensation of fate, an honest, fearless and capable young man was elected to the office of circuit attorney in St. Louis. He has succeeded in placing in the penitentiary boodlers of wealth and influence. He is a Democrat, as becomes a Missourian, but he has been no respecter of partizans in his attentions to evil-doers. His hook is bated especially for the big fishes. Money, threats and every other influence known to the dishonestly thrifty have been tried on the dauntless young circuit attorney to no avail. He is making the atmosphere of Missouri as far as regards the confines of St. Louis, exceedingly disagreeable for the corrupt. State officers have trembled at

The fact that Folk has lived in Missouri has greatly purified the political atmosphere of the State. Nothing can take away the honor that attaches to his name. His example must be an inspiration to all honest men everywhere. Missouri will greatly honor herself by placing such a man in the gubernatorial chair.

Quite as conspicuous and quite as encouraging is the exposure and punishment of the taking of illicit gain by officers of the United States. Those who have been recently brought to justice are mostly in the Postoffice Department. They have been pursued without consideration of their party affiliations by the present and the preceding Republican administration. The determined backing of President Roosevelt has been especially valuable and has protected the investigators from the powerful influences which sought, for personal and partizan reasons, to cripple the investigation and to modify some of its most important results.

It should be a reason for no little pride to every Kansan to know that the work of ferreting out corruption in high places in the Government has been conducted by a young man from this State, Joseph Bristow by name.

Joseph Bristow may be a man of less breadth than Joseph Folk, but of his thoroughness and persistency there is abundant testimony in the downfall of men whose age in the public service very nearly equalled the years of Bristow's entire life. Thoroughness is

AN IDEAL KANSAS STOCK FARM.

In Butler County, Kansas, near its center, lies a farm that is a model of its kind and has become more or less famous for its pure-bred horses and Shorthorns; its orchards, its alfalfa, its area, its management, and the men who made it. This farm is the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm owned by J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda. The farm got its name from the falls of the Whitewater River near which the home of the manager is located and a picture of which is here reproduced.

The farm occupies 8,000 acres, extending up and down the Whitewater River about six miles and having a breadth of about three miles. It is composed almost entirely of river bottom-land, that is capable of producing almost any crop that can be grown in this latitude. Although called a farm it is, in reality, many farms, each one of which has its farmhouse, barns, outbuildings and orchards, and is occupied by some one of the many superintendents and his family. It is in no sense a ranch, but a farm, every acre of which is under cultivation and expected to produce its share of the total crop. In addition to the Whitewater River, which winds about through this property for several miles, the farm is well-watered by numerous spring-fed smaller streams. At the foot of the falls shown in the picture there is an artificial cave, in the depths of which there gushes forth a magnificent spring which is a never-failing delight to the many camping

parties that spend their holidays in the heavy forest nearby.

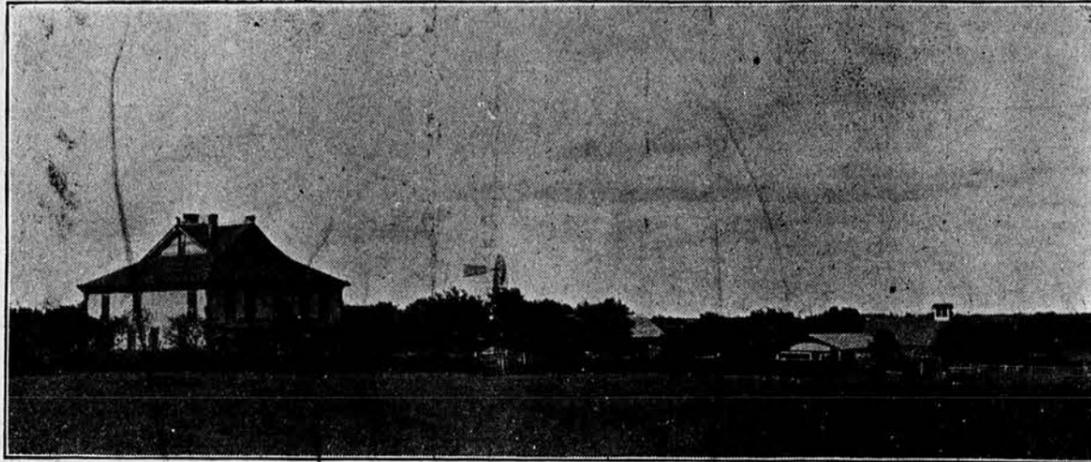
Just outside the limits of Towanda is another copious spring that issues from the foot of the low bluff on which the town is built and which was probably the cause of its being located

one word, "alfalfa." Knowing from long years of experience that no feed will develop the bone, muscle, size and constitution in a young animal so surely or so rapidly as alfalfa, this plant is now the basis of all feeding operations on this farm both of horses and

tained by this judicious combination of good blood, good feed, and good brains may be gained from the accompanying picture of a six-mare team of Percherons lately sold to the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The Shorthorns were added to the

en to the youth of Kansas and the West. Not of material success alone—though that is great—but of success that brings information and knowledge and wisdom; success that broadens and deepens man's nature and makes life more worth living; success that has made its owner the man he is and that insures for him an attentive audience when he addresses the State Board of Agriculture, the State Horticultural Society, the Improved Stock-Breeders' Association, the State Dairy Association, or the students of the Agricultural College, because each knows that he will have something to say that is worth hearing. Why? Because each knows that he speaks at first hand from his own experience. With such examples of success before them should not our young men do less of trying to spoil a good blacksmith to make a poor doctor, or a good farmer to make a poor preacher? In other words, is there any field of human endeavor now open to young men of this State and Nation that promises so well as does the life of the farmer who studies to succeed? The glory of the soldier may not be his, but the victories of peace are no less lasting and are won by that which is best, not worst, in man. The fame of the artist is already his as he stands beside the animal he has bred. The honors of the pulpit or platform are his for the asking. The wealth of the country is in his hands and the material well-being of the Nation rests upon his shoulders. He has all that other men have—and more. Living close to nature he has won her secrets and gained knowledge at first hand, which, when rightly used, makes of him a good citizen, a manly man, and a success.



Residence of J. C. Robinson and some of the Horse Barns of the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm.

where it is. In addition to the numerous springs this property is possessed of several "well-holes." These are circular holes on the prairies, of perhaps a rod in diameter, which are filled with water. They are remarkable in that they never overflow, except when the rain falls in a certain section of the distant hills. They are thus proved to derive their water-supply from the "sink-holes," by an underground connection several miles long. The soil of this river-bottom is very rich and is a wonderful producer of alfalfa, of which there are now growing some 2,000 acres on this farm.

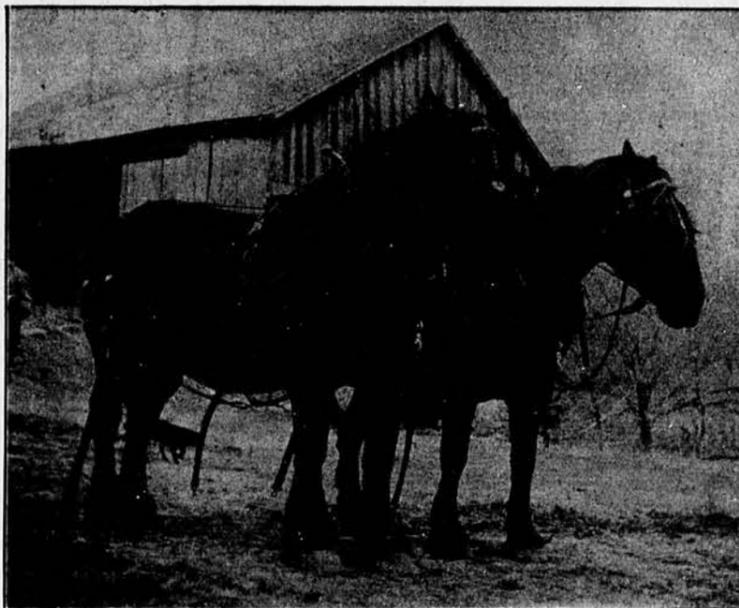
While that portion of the farm which lies nearest to Towanda is equipped with two handsome residences and the necessary farm buildings, the home of the junior partner and resident manager of this great estate is about four and one-half miles distant. Near this residence, which is a very large and commodious one, is a cluster of cattle-, horse-, and hay-barns and corn-cribs which give it the appearance, from a distance, of being a small town, "almost as big as Towanda," as the driver expressed it. The residence and a part of the farm buildings are here shown.

Here is the home of the great Casino (45462) 27830, whose portrait has appeared in these columns, and his large family of Percherons, although the other farms use Percherons in the farm operations as well. Here also is the home of Airdrie Viscount and his family of Shorthorns. Here also is the former home of the man who made it what it now is.

Farming, properly conducted, is a money-making business and the problem that confronts every farmer is that of how to make the most money on the capital invested. As will be seen at a glance, the ownership of 8,000 acres of rich and productive river bottom-land, worth on an average perhaps \$75 per acre, involves the outlay of a considerable sum of money for the land only, and when the value of the equipment is added to this, the amount invested mounts to respectable proportions before the farm is ready to return a profit. Given the plant, the problem then was how to make the farm produce the greatest interest on the investment. The Messrs. Robison have solved this problem and found the answer expressed in the term "live stock." The farm is simply an auxiliary machine for producing the live stock and the live stock is the mint that coins the dollars. Recognizing live stock as the safest and most rapid of dollar-making machines, it follows that good live stock is a safer and more rapid dollar-making machine than poor live stock. Hence the owners engaged in raising pure-bred live stock. Their choice was Percheron horses, and the problem then became something like this: Given the best of breeding for a foundation and an ample equipment of farm lands and machinery, how can we produce the 2,000-pound Percheron demanded by the market and how can he be produced most profitably? The reply comes in

cattle. Reasons for this may be seen here any day. The writer was shown a yearling Percheron stallion that made a gain of 125 pounds in 25 days on alfalfa hay with a grain-ration of oats and bran. A 3-year-old stallion

dollar-coining machinery of this farm after its reputation as a breeding-farm for Percherons was already established. Thus far the skill and knowledge which have combined to produce the Whitewater Falls Percherons



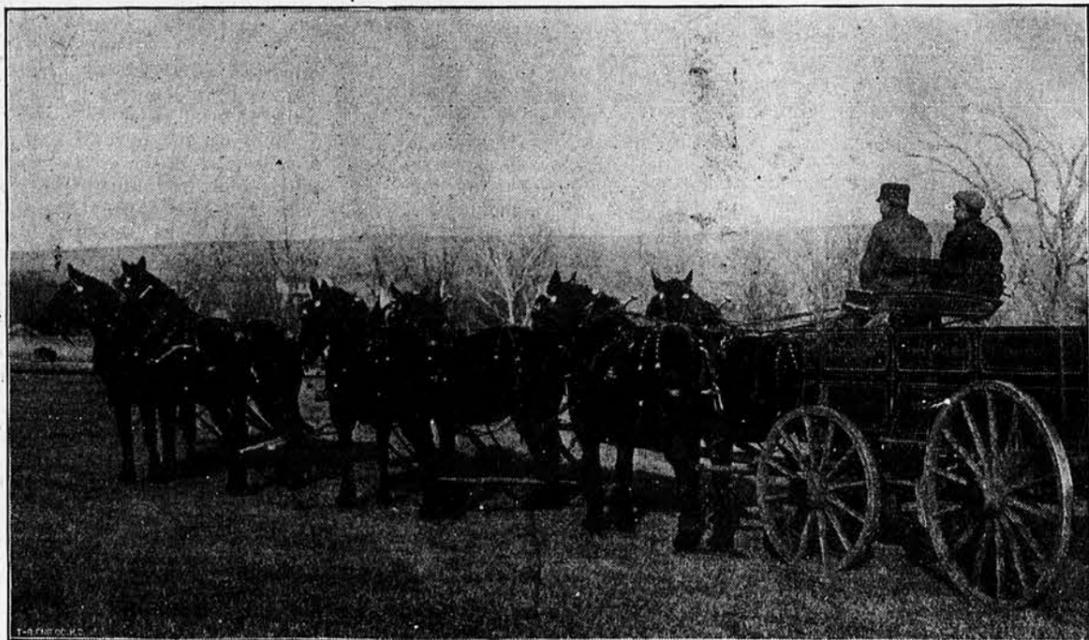
Rustique and Columbia, Percheron mares on the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm.

showed a gain of 140 pounds in one month, he having been very thin at the beginning of this period. A yearling stallion made 150 pounds in 30 days, and a mare showed an average gain of 6 pounds per day for a somewhat

have been successful in producing good Shorthorns. Allowing for the differences in the breeds, the methods in handling the horses and cattle have been much the same and the results correspondingly good.

"THE FLAT, UNINTERESTING PLAINS OF KANSAS."

Recently, while waiting for a train, the writer picked up one of the popular magazines of the day and became interested in a description of a journey across the continent written by a New Yorker. The description was well written, accurate, and even enthusiastic, until the writer reached Kansas, when the whole journey from Kansas City to Coolidge was disposed of as "the flat, uninteresting plains of Kansas." Of course the Kansan at once feels pity for the benighted New Yorker who has always lived "so far away." But was he really to blame? New York is too far away from Kansas to ever amount to much, and her citizens who have never been anywhere can hardly be expected to know a great deal. But is Kansas really flat and uninteresting? There are flat places along the river-bottoms, but are they uninteresting? Our New York writer may not have been aware that the plains which he found so uninter-



Six Percheron mares bred on the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm and recently sold to the Kansas State Agricultural College.

shorter period. The grain-ration of oats and bran is given them slightly moistened and a little salt is added. The horses always have access to plenty of salt both on pasture and dry feed. Some idea of the results ob-

If there is one thing that impresses the visitor to Whitewater Falls farm more than another it is the fact that success is writ large all over the place—a success that is real and obvious. And what an object lesson is here giv-

esting produce the breakfast-food with which he begins the day, the beef-steak he finds so juicy and palatable and the very bread he eats. He does not know that Kansas produces more

(Continued on page 417)

Agricultural Matters.

Alfalfa on Spring Plowing.

I would like to ask for some information about sowing alfalfa. I have a three-acre tract of land of black soil which I plowed about four inches deep last fall and hauled fresh stable manure on it during the winter. I want to plow this under as soon as possible. Would it be safe to sow alfalfa on it this spring?
ERNEST KETTIG.

Washington County.

In preparing a seed-bed for alfalfa it would be better to disk the field rather than to plow the manure under. Unless the manure be too heavy you can prepare a good seed-bed by disking and harrowing. If a heavy coating of manure were plowed under, it would leave the ground too loose and mellow for planting alfalfa. In such a seed-bed the seed would not germinate very well; and if the alfalfa did start and the season were dry, the young plants would burn out and be destroyed. If you think it impracticable to prepare a seed-bed the way I have mentioned and prefer to plow the manure under, the ground should be packed immediately after plowing with a subsurface packer in order to firm the lower part of the furrow slice and reestablish a capillary connection with the subsoil below, so that soil-water will be drawn into the surface-soil where it is needed for the germination of the seed and the growth of the young plants.
A. M. TENEYCK.

Grasses for Creek-banks.

Please inform me, through the FARMER, of the best grass or combination of grasses to sow on creek-banks to hold the banks from washing and that will not get drowned out. The creek gets quite flushed sometimes but only stays up a short time. I want something for permanent pasture, one that will come up and form a sod quickly. What do you think of Johnson-grass for that purpose in Oklahoma? Where could I procure seed of Johnson-grass?
G. W. ALLEN.

Oklahoma.

I would not recommend to seed Johnson-grass; first, because it is almost impossible to eradicate the grass when it once becomes established; second, it does not make a good pasture because the tramping of the cattle injures the fleshy roots and it makes an unprofitable pasture, although it will not be fully killed out; third, the grass spreads badly if it is allowed to seed and will creep into cultivated lands adjacent and the seeds will doubtless be carried down the creek by floods, seeding the land which is below and thus causing you trouble with your neighbors. I do not know what the laws of Oklahoma are regarding this grass, but in Texas and other Southern States, stringent laws have been enacted, imposing a heavy penalty for careless spreading of the grass in any way.

One of the best soil-binding grasses is the Bermuda-grass. Although I am not sure it will be sufficiently hardy to stand the winters of Oklahoma, some Oklahoma farmers have reported that they have grown the grass successfully and considered it an excellent pasture-grass.

In this State for such land as you describe I would recommend a combination of redbud, Bromus inermis, English blue-grass, and Alsike clover. Sow about six pounds of each of the grasses, with two pounds of the clover per acre. If the Kentucky blue-grass grows well in your locality, it might be well to sow it in place of the English blue-grass. None of these grasses or combinations of grasses will make a quick pasture, but if you seed early in the spring and the season be favorable, I think that they will, by the latter part of the summer, make sufficient sod on the ground to keep the land from washing. It may be advisable for you to plant a light seeding of oats with the grass in order to get protection from washing, and the oats may be cut early for hay. I think it would be well for you to write to your experiment station at Stillwater, in order to learn what the experiments at

that station have shown regarding the adaptation of Bermuda-grass and other grasses for growing in that climate and under the conditions which you have stated.
A. M. TENEYCK.

A Good Pasture-grass.

I have four acres of good alfalfa, but now I am in search of a grass that does not need to be mowed and that stock will relish any time of the year as they do blue-grass. I have dark red land. Is there anything better than English blue-grass? I see rye-grass recommended by seedsmen; what is it like, and also sand-vetch? Are they good pasture-grasses and would either of these answer my purpose on this land? If not, what have you to suggest? Where would I be able to secure such grass-seed as I want at more reasonable rates than of seedsmen? I am from Illinois and a new beginner in this State, and will appreciate the bulletins or any other helps of the college that are intended for farmers of the State.

Anderson County. H. S. FEARING.

I would recommend that you sow Bromus inermis with the alfalfa. At this station the Bromus-grass has proved superior for pasture-grass; it is very hardy and productive and forms an excellent sod. Sow about fifteen pounds of the Bromus inermis and three or four pounds of the alfalfa-seed per acre. I believe that the Bromus inermis will prove superior to the English blue-grass on the type of soil which you have. English blue-grass requires a fertile soil in order to make a profitable growth. It does not form so good sod and it does not resist drouth and adverse conditions so well as does Bromus inermis.

The ordinary rye-grasses are not to be recommended for planting in this State. The Western rye-grass (Agropyrum tenerum) may be grown in combination with other grasses for pasture and is especially adapted for dry climate and light soils and I am recommending it for seeding in the western part of the State. Sand vetch is an annual belonging to the legume family and would be a good crop for you to grow, not only for the pasture or the forage which it might produce, but for its fertilizing effect on the soil. It would make a good rotation for grain and corn-crops. I believe that you could profitably grow cow-peas for a pasture or forage-crop. This crop builds up the fertility of the soil as well as the sand vetch and I believe that you would find it more productive. You can secure seed of these grasses, etc., from most of our Western seedsmen whose advertisements may be found in the agricultural papers.

It is my experience that the prices charged by seedsmen for standard varieties of seed are not exorbitant. Some of their specialties they sell at a very high price. As a rule, these specialties should not be purchased to any large extent by the farmers. Doubtless you can secure any of the common seeds through your local dealer as cheaply as you can secure them from the general seedsmen. As a recommendation, buy the best seed, even at an advanced price. The best is the cheapest.
A. M. TENEYCK.

Alsike Clover for Meadow.

I wish you would inform me through the FARMER what you know of Alsike clover for hay. How long will it last as meadow?
J. L. ALDERSON.

Davidson County, Tennessee.

Alsike clover, well cured and saved, makes excellent hay of high-feeding value. This clover makes a finer growth of stems and is more leafy than the common red clover, and makes splendid hay for feeding young stock. The Alsike clover is perhaps not so productive as the common red clover or the Mammoth clover, since it does not make so rank a growth and it is not well adapted for upland or light, sandy soils. It thrives best on low bottom lands and is preferable to red clover on wet lands. Like the other clovers, Alsike clover is a biennial. As the botanist describes it, the plant usually lives but two years or dies after it matures seed. Sown alone as a meadow,

Alsike clover can be depended upon to give good crops for two seasons; but when seeded in combination with grass, if the clover be allowed to seed, it will continue to reseed itself from year to year and will remain many years in the meadow. When clover is seeded alone it is usually used as a rotation crop and the plan is to take only one year's crop of clover from the ground since it requires the first season to start and will make a very small crop the first year. If the clover be sown this spring, it will yield its largest crop in the summer of 1905, and had best be plowed up in the fall of that year or the spring of the following year. On low, wet lands, however, Alsike clover in combination with other grasses, will be more or less permanent, since it will usually be able to reseed and reestablish itself from year to year. If it does not do this, a little seed sprinkled over the meadow in early spring will often germinate and make a crop of clover the following year.
A. M. TENEYCK.

Forage Crops.

My farm of about seventy acres of Smokey Hill bottom-land joins the city and from it I want to raise the largest possible amount of rough feed for winter-feeding of horses and cattle.

My oats are in; which, with the ground already seeded to alfalfa, leaves about forty acres for the purpose mentioned.

Can I sow millet and follow with cane, or is there some one forage crop that will grow an equal amount from one seeding? I could arrange it, if necessary, to put a part of the land in one crop and another part in some other.
C. W. STRICKLAND.

Geary County.

I do not think it advisable for you to try to grow two crops of forage on the same land in one season. The millet could hardly be taken off in time to sow the cane and get a good growth of cane-fodder even if the season were favorable, and it is more than likely that the ground will be dry and in bad condition to plow and plant cane after the millet crop has been removed. At this station we grew about seven and one-half tons of sowed cane-fodder per acre (weights taken when the fodder was stacked in December). This is surely a good yield of fodder to be taken from an acre in one season. Sowed Kafir-corn yielded at the rate of about six and one-half tons per acre. Either one of these crops, planted about the first part of June on a well-prepared seed-bed, would produce a large amount of fodder of good quality. I would recommend, therefore, that you plow the land at once and cultivate it so as to keep down the weeds until the last of May or the first of June and then seed to cane or Kafir-corn or both, sowing the seed in close drills at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre. The thicker the cane or Kafir-corn is planted the finer will be the growth of the stalks and the better the quality of the forage. Also, the finer growth cures better and handles easier than the coarser growth. This fodder, if fed in combination with alfalfa, will make a good hay-ration for horses and cattle.

Corn makes an excellent forage when planted in drill-rows and cultivated. When the crop is grown for fodder it should be planted thicker in the drill-rows than when planted for ears. A combination of cow-peas and corn, planted together, makes an excellent forage. The peas and corn may be mixed together in equal parts and planted in drill-rows as stated for corn, planting at such a rate that the peas will drop three or four inches apart in the drill-rows and the corn twelve to eighteen inches apart. The rows should be three to three and one-half feet apart. The corn-stalks furnish support for the pea-vines and the crop may be readily cut with the corn-harvester and shocked the same as corn alone.
A. M. TENEYCK.

Cow-peas or Soy-beans After Wheat Harvest.

I desire to raise a crop of cow-peas or soy-beans after the wheat crop is taken from the ground this year.

An insult to your face—poor soap; insist on Williams' Shaving Soap.

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for booklet "How to Shave."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.

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PAGE

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DE WITT ADAMS.

Wilson County.

Cow-peas or soy-beans may be planted with the lister drill in wheat-stubble immediately after harvest, without plowing the ground. It would be better to cultivate the ground with the disk harrow, lapping one-half, previous to planting. The peas or beans should be sown broadcast after preparing the ground in this way and covered with the disk or common harrow. Sow about a bushel or a bushel and a half per acre.

I would prefer to grow cow-peas rather than soy-beans for forage, as I understand this would be your purpose in planting the crop. It would not be possible to mature a grain crop of cow-peas planted so late in the season. In a very favorable season it might be possible to mature the Early Yellow soy-beans, but usually about all you could depend upon would be the forage-crop. The cow-peas make a better growth of forage than the soy-beans, especially the early varieties, such as the Early Yellow, commonly grown in this State. Should you plant soy-beans for a forage crop in this way, it would be better to plant a rather late-maturing variety which would make a larger growth of vines than does the Early Yellow.

A. M. TENEYCK.

How to Prepare Sandy Sod for Corn.

I have forty acres of first-bottom land adjacent to the Arkansas River. It is medium sandy prairie sod, and has been pastured eight years; was broken up last October. I want to plant it to corn. How shall I prepare it for planting and should I list or plant on the surface? B. F. WORTHINGTON.

Reno County.

If the sod is not so tough that it can not be worked up in a mellow condition with a disk harrow, I believe the lister method of planting will be preferable to the level method of planting, since, as I understand it, the lister method is the usual method of planting in that part of the State and corn does better there when planted in lister furrows than it does when planted on the level. If you determine that the land is too soddy to plant with the lister, disk it thoroughly, putting the soil into as good condition as possible and plant with the check-row or surface-planter.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Cow-pea Questions.

Can you give information in regard to cow-peas, what kind to sow for roughage, that which will seed? Will it do to list cow-peas so as to cultivate the same as corn, and what time should they be planted; what variety, and where can I get seed?

Pawnee County. C. A. NICHOLS.

The variety of cow-peas commonly grown in Kansas is the Whippoorwill. This variety makes a medium growth of vines and is medium early in its season of maturing. At this station last season this variety of peas, planted June 15, did not fully mature. The yield was two tons of fodder and seven bushels of peas per acre. Other later-maturing varieties, such as Black Eye, Clay, and Old Man's, gave a slightly larger yield of fodder. The earliest maturing variety was the New Era. This variety gave a yield of 11.1 bushels of peas per acre and was fully matured before the severe frost of October 16.

Cow-peas are usually planted in drills, using the ordinary drill-planter, or with the grain-drill, by stopping up part of the seed-cups. On a well-prepared seed-bed this is perhaps the best method of planting. As ordinarily planted with the lister, cow-peas would be planted too deep. It is possible, however, to plant with the lister by double-listing, planting the peas on the ridge at the second listing. Care should be taken not to list too deep, four or five inches being sufficient depth. Plant in drill-rows about three feet apart, peas two to three inches part in the drill-row. Cow-peas should not be planted until the ground is warm and the danger from frost is past, usually about the last of May or

the first of June. If your purpose is the production of fodder, mainly, cow-peas may be planted in close drills with the ordinary grain-drill, planting about a bushel to a bushel and a half of peas per acre. Grown in this way, the crop requires no cultivation and the plants being close together will not vine much but will stand more upright so that the crop may be readily harvested with the mower, while when the peas are planted in drill-rows and cultivated it is necessary to use the bean harvester in harvesting the crop. The Whippoorwill variety is perhaps the best one for you to plant and you can secure seed of this variety from almost any Western seed company.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Bermuda-grass.

I wish information about Bermuda-grass. Will it grow in central Kansas? Will it make a good lawn-grass? When should it be sown? If there are any bulletins covering the questions, please mail them to me.

Harvey County. J. R. FRIZZELL.

Bermuda-grass has been sown at this station for several years but has not proved hardy. A small plot seeded last spring made a good stand of grass which entirely winter-killed. The plot has been reseeded and another trial will be made. This is a Southern grass and although some success has been reported in growing it as a lawn-grass in Oklahoma and southern Kansas, yet it can not be said to be fully hardy even in Oklahoma, and in central Kansas I do not think you will be able to grow it as a lawn-grass successfully unless you cover the lawn with straw, hay, or manure each winter. Where it can be successfully grown, Bermuda-grass is reported to be an excellent lawn-grass. The best time to seed the grass is quite early in the spring, having prepared a good seed-bed.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa Reseeded.

I have a piece of new land that was broken one year ago and seeded to alfalfa which did not make a stand. I let it lay until August, then plowed it and seeded again to alfalfa about the middle of September. This also failed. Would you advise plowing this land again or double-disking it? When would you seed it this spring to alfalfa? What kind of a seeder would you use, and how deep would you sow it? Both times before I have used the disk-drill.

RALPH ROBINSON.

Reno County.

I believe that the best seed-bed for sowing alfalfa may be prepared on the land which you describe by double-disking and harrowing. The soil should not be disked too deep, say about two inches. If too deep, the loosening of the soil will not be favorable to the germination of the alfalfa seed and the growth of the young alfalfa plants. Possibly this piece of ground can best be prepared by the use of the Acme harrow if you have such a tool, or even the common harrow might answer. The danger will be that you are apt to loosen the soil too deeply with the disk harrow. If the alfalfa be put in with the drill on a seed-bed as described, the seed should not be covered with more than an inch or an inch and a half of soil; and if the press-drill be used, even less covering is desirable. In using the disk-drill you are very apt to plant the seed too deep. Usually on a well-prepared seed-bed an excellent stand of alfalfa may be secured by seeding broadcast and harrowing once after seeding. The wheelbarrow broadcast seeders are excellent for seeding alfalfa and grasses. As a rule, I would prefer to seed with the drill, taking care that the seed is not placed too deep.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Nitrate of Soda as a Fertilizer.

Please let me know through the KANSAS FARMER whether any experiments have been made in Kansas with nitrate of soda. Would it have the effect to increase crops as it does in the East?

HENRY MARTIN.

Harvey County.

Nitrate of soda has been used as a fertilizer in experiments conducted at this station but no definite results

have been recorded. Last season the nitrate of soda was used to fertilize ground (the ordinary upland soil of the station farm) for oats, barley and corn. No particular advantage was noted from the use of the fertilizer, but last season was very wet and all soil produced more nearly alike than would be the case in the ordinary season, and I would expect more favorable results from the sodium nitrate in a season that was not excessively wet.

The soil of the station farm lacks nitrogen but it needs humus more than nitrogen in order to give it proper texture. It is my plan, therefore, to supply nitrogen by giving a greater supply of humus and thus improving the texture of the soil while increasing the nitrogen content. This can be done by supplying barn-yard manure or by growing legume crops or crops to plow under for green manure. Cow-peas or soy-beans sown in the grain-stubble soon after harvest will usually make a good growth which can be left as a cover-crop during the winter or plowed under in the fall. Not only does the crop of cow-peas, plowed under, add humus to the soil, but cow-peas, being one of the nitrogen-gatherers, actually increases the supply of nitrogen in the soil. Legumes, such as the vetch, cow-peas and soy-beans may also be introduced as one of the annual crops in rotation and thus by increasing the amount of nitrogen in the soil and by giving the land a rest after continuous grain- or corn-growing, the soil is built up in fertility, resulting in larger yields of the ordinary crops when they are grown after the legume crops. For "long" rotation, alfalfa is an excellent crop to build up the supply of nitrogen in the soil. Such experiments as have been made show that the crops of corn and grain grown on alfalfa-land produce much larger yields than can be secured by continuously cropping the land with these crops and giving the land no rotation.

It is my opinion that nitrate of soda will not usually prove to be a profitable fertilizer when used in growing the ordinary farm crops in this State. For the production of orchard or garden crops or for intensified farming where the purpose is to produce as much from the land as possible without giving rotation or rest to the soil, the nitrates and possibly other chemical fertilizers may be profitably used; but in the production of ordinary crops, one of the methods of cropping referred to above will maintain the soil fertility better and will give more profit in the crops produced than the application of chemical fertilizers.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Rape for Early Pasture.

I will ask you a question about rape. How early can the seed be sown so as to get an early pasture for hogs? I have about eighty acres that I would like to sow to rape; would it be better to sow the rape now or would it be better to wait until May, the ground being plowed early?

HENRY RUMOLD.

Dickinson County.

Rape may be sown in middle and southern Kansas any time during the month of April for early pasture and it may be sown for later pasture as late as July. It would seem best for you to seed part of the land as soon as possible and then make a sowing later, or perhaps divide the field into three plots and sow them at intervals of about three or four weeks. In this way, when one field is pastured off the other is ready to turn into and by the time the second or third field has been fed off, the first will have made a renewed growth and be ready to pasture again.

Rape is a hardy plant and is not easily injured by frost and on a well-prepared seed-bed the seed will germinate and grow readily even during the cooler weather in spring. At this station the rape for early hog-pasture has already been sown.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Cow-peas and Sorghum.

I would like to have answered through your most valuable paper the following questions: What would be the advisability of sowing sorghum and



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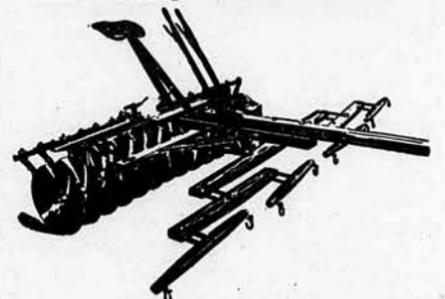
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cow-peas together for roughness for cattle?
Cherokee County.
Theoretically, the combination of cow-peas and sorghum would make excellent roughage for cattle; practically, so far as our experience goes, the two crops do not go well together. Last season we sowed sorghum and cow-peas together at the rate of thirty-six pounds of sorghum and ninety-four pounds of cow-peas per acre. Notwithstanding the large amount of cow-peas sown, very little growth of cow-peas was observed. The sorghum grew thick and rank and shaded the cow-peas so much that the plants made only a spindling growth and added very little to the weight or quality of the fodder. In fact, after cutting, little difference could be observed between the pure sorghum hay and the cow-pea-sorghum hay. If sorghum should be planted in drill-rows, it might be grown in combination with cow-peas the same as corn, but where the sorghum is sown in close drills or broadcast, the combination with cow-peas is not practicable or profitable.

O. A. RHOADS.

there is a creamery he must patronize it, as some of his neighbors are well pleased with their receipts at the end of the month. Every cow with four teats and some with only three are put in the dairy herd and each contributes her small amount of milk. At the end of the month this farmer does not have as large receipts as his neighbor. Next month it is the same way; he can not figure out the reason. He is milking as many cows as his neighbor. The reason is that he has kept no account of what each cow has produced and does not know which are losing and which are making him money.

Few farmers can estimate the amount of work done by their horses the year around or the amount of feed they consume in a year. It is a very poor plan to make an investment and not know whether or not it pays.

Another thing that farmers are very neglectful about is taking care of their machinery. When the season for using it is over, the machine is often drawn into a fence-corner and left there until the next season when it is needed again. A little thought and investigation will demonstrate that a year of exposure to the weather is as hard upon a piece of machinery as a season's wear. The Western farmer must take better care of his machinery. Build a machine-shed. It costs something at first, but in the long run will pay well.

The farmer will put up a haystack in the field, let it become soaked with rain, and when he feeds it finds that a great deal of the hay is spoiled. This is another example of careless business methods. Stop and figure the value of what you are throwing away each year and you will find that a shed will save enough hay in two or three years to pay for itself.

Hogs are great money-makers for the Kansas farmer. Yet the farmer can not tell you how much a hog costs when it is ready for the market. He has a bunch of hogs to fatten, the corn-crib is close to the pen, and every morning, noon, and night the corn is scooped into the pen and no account is kept. Out of the same crib the horses and cattle are fed and at the end of the year the farmer does not know from which animal the money was made. The only way he can know is to feed his hogs from one crib, his cattle from another, and his horses from another; or weigh the corn fed to each bunch of stock and keep an account of the amount of hay each bunch consumes and then he may learn what are the proceeds from each. Keep an account of the work the horses do and what it takes to keep them; also keep an account with the cattle, the feed they require, the work required to take care of them, and what you receive in return.

Divide your farm into fields; open up an account with each field, noting the work required and what you receive from the crops. In this way a farmer can soon tell what crop is paying him the best, and the same is true of the live-stock investments.

Handling Farmyard Manure.
N. SCHMITZ, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

There is perhaps no part of the farming-business in Kansas that is more neglected than the hauling of farmyard manure. It is a common sight to see, in a cattle-district, large heaps of manure piled up along the banks of a stream or in a ravine in the back yard, or else find that it has for years been stored under the eaves of the barn. Another popular method with the Western farmer for handling manure, is to leave the manure in the feed-lot until it has accumulated in such quantity that it is cheaper to move the fence than to haul the manure.

These facts simply show the low estimate in which farmyard manure is held by the Western farmer. But in proportion as the pioneer conditions pass away, so will the value of farmyard manure be appreciated more and more. It represents the fertility of the soil and it must be returned to the soil if the productiveness of the land be maintained. In some sections of the country the profits obtained from feed-

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As a part of the work last term the students were required to prepare an essay on some phase of the subject and I should like to have the KANSAS FARMER publish some of these essays as representing in a way this new line of work, and also because I think the essays will make interesting and valuable reading for the farming public.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Value of Keeping Records Upon the Farm.

J. G. CHITTY, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The enterprising farmer of the present day has an idea which he is pushing with all his might. He will look at the large side and take no consideration of the small but very essential things, such as the keeping of accounts of what is being done every day upon the farm. There is not one farmer in ten that has any system of keeping an account with his business. In order for the farmer to know where he is making and where he is losing money, he must keep a record of what each field or bunch of stock produces and what it costs to produce the crop or stock.

In the spring of the year everything is being pushed in order to get in the crops and get ready for the summer's work. Just as soon as one field is finished, work is rushed to finish up another. The farmer does not know how much work has been performed upon the field; no accounts have been kept of the seed; all the farmer can do is to estimate the cost of the production of the crop.

According to statistics, the dairy-cattle are kept at a loss to the farmers of the United States. The farmer will say he is milking a certain number of cows; he keeps no account of the feed they are consuming, neither does he keep an account of the amount of milk they are producing. There has been a creamery started in a certain section of the country—every one is very enthusiastic over the creamery-question. His dairy-cows are few, but so long as

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ing cattle depends on the amount and kind of manure obtained. Through scientific investigation, it has been found that manure contains all the elements necessary for plant-growth to insure good crops and permanent fertility of the soil. It not only supplies the elements necessary for plant-growth, but also improves the mechanical condition of the soil by adding humus, which also increases its water-holding capacity, improves its texture, makes it more mellow and less liable to pack after a heavy rain, and less liable to "blow."

In handling manure, it is hard to persuade the ordinary farmer to change his old ways and adopt new ones with which he is not familiar. He also hesitates to add the necessary expense and labor required for properly storing manure and providing the latest up-to-date machinery for hauling it into the field.

By a little study it is easily seen that the principal ways in which manure deteriorates is by fermentation and leaching. By fermentation, nitrogen is set free and lost. By leaching or weathering, the soluble fertilizing constituents are washed out and lost. Yet, after knowing the way in which manure deteriorates, it is still a question with the Western farmer whether it pays to haul it out as soon as it accumulates, or in the spring, or to allow it to lay in the corral until work "slackens" after harvest or after wheat-sowing in the fall.

There are arguments for both methods. Manure in the spring is sure to be very bulky and heavy; besides, this bulky manure when plowed under leaves most Kansas soils too loose, allowing them to dry out too quickly. On the other hand, when manure is left in the yard all summer it turns the yard into a quagmire and is a breeding-place for insects and pests. But worst of all, the waste in bulk and quantity is very large, as can be seen by the following experiments:

Dr. Volcker placed 2,838 pounds of fresh manure in heaps in November, and the following August it was weighed and contained 1,994 pounds, a loss of 844 pounds in weight. The manure also showed a loss of 29 per cent in nitrogen, while another heap under cover and in proper condition lost little in weight or quality. In another experiment by the same authority, a heap under cover lost 14 per cent of nitrogen in twelve months, while that exposed to the air in thin layers, as usually found in farmyards, lost 64 per cent of nitrogen. Field experiments by Kinniard with manure under cover and that kept in the open resulted in an increased yield of about 20 tons of potatoes and ten bushels of wheat per acre in favor of the covered manure. The Kansas Experiment Station reports on the same subject conclude as follows: "Farmyard manure must be hauled out to the field in the spring; otherwise the loss is sure to be great—the amount in six months amounting to fully 46 per cent of the nitrogen that it contained.

Perhaps the best method is to haul manure into the field during the winter months when it is accumulating. This gives the soil a chance to absorb all the soluble constituents that may be washed out by rain or snow. If this can not be done, it is a good plan to pile the manure up where the rain will not drain away from it; or a still better way would be to pile it up under cover with a road-scraper, where the stock can run over it and pack it solid; this excludes the air, thereby checking fermentation. Where the manure has accumulated in stables and can not be hauled to the field as soon as collected, lean-to sheds may be built adjacent to the stables and the manure spread in them where it may remain until the farmer has time to haul it out. The shed may be built of old lumber and need not cost much above the expense of putting it up.

In a State like Kansas where such a variety of crops are grown, and where conditions differ in different parts of the State, it is hard to determine when and where and how to apply manure. However, since in all cases the object is the same (the returning of fertility to the land), it is

safe to say that there is no method which gives better results than top-dressing or hauling the manure out in fall and winter. The field on which to apply top-dressing or upon which manure may best be hauled during winter is the meadow or any sod or tame grass or alfalfa, for the reason that sod furnishes a convenient place to haul and spread it, also the mass of grass-roots rapidly take up the soluble elements in the manure and thus utilize the plant-food in a renewed growth of grass; the roots also become the storehouse of fertility.

Since plants take food only in the liquid form, it is absolutely necessary that the manure be spread uniformly upon the land so that the many small rootlets may receive the food intended for them, as it is dissolved and carried by the moisture into the soil.

Maintaining the Fertility of the Soil.

R. N. DORMAN, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The maintaining of soil fertility may not seem of much importance to the farmer who has very rich land like that found along the Kansas River, but he will gradually come to know how very important it is, just as the New England farmer has long since learned. Many farmers in the Western States are already noticing the decrease in the yield of crops from the older lands, and if better methods of farming are not resorted to, it will not be many years before the application of commercial fertilizers will be necessary.

The fertility of the soil is one of the great corner-stones of prosperity to the people of the United States and the wealth of the Nation is dependent upon it. We should be up and doing, using better methods of cultivation and returning as much plant-food to the soil as we take from it.

The term fertile, as it is generally used, means the ability of a soil to produce crops. Although a soil may be rich in plant-food it is not really fertile unless the elements that constitute this food are in available form.

The fertility of the soil may be maintained in many ways. First, let us investigate different methods of tillage as to the effect of each upon soil fertility. Many farmers harvest their crops early enough so that the land may be fall-plowed, while others do not work the land in the fall at all. The man who cultivates his land in the fall is the man who raises the largest crop from a given area. Fall-tillage loosens up the land so that the water from the melting snow soaks into the ground, and the land freezes and thaws to a greater depth, which is very beneficial to soil that has a scarcity of available plant-food. Fall-plowing, also, turns up the subsoil to the action of the elements, and not only brings this soil with the dormant plant-food to the top, but pulverizes it and breaks up the soil granules, so as to expose much new surface of the soil grains to the action of the elements; thus tillage helps greatly in maintaining the fertility of the soil.

The rotation of crops has been given much attention in the last few years by the leading farmers. There are several practical systems of crop-rotation and of course the one to use is the one that best fits your condition and locality. Soil will not stand continual cropping without deterioration to some extent. Every rotation should have some pasture or meadow-grass in it. Change the meadow or pasture from field to field as often as it can be profitably done. More than two grain-crops should not be raised in succession from the same field if it be possible to raise some cultivated crop or some legume crop. A catch-crop or cover-crop can easily be worked in between grain-crops and with great advantage in most cases. If necessary, plow catch-crops under for green manure. If possible, use a legume crop, either to harvest or for green manure, such as soy-beans or cow-peas, since these crops add considerable nitrogen to the soil. Legume crops of one kind or another should enter into all rotations, for nitrogen is one of the chief constituents which most soils are deficient in.

Barnyard manure is a source of fertility which is sadly neglected by many farmers. If the crops of a farm are fed to stock and the manure returned to the land in good condition, the problem of maintaining the soil fertility becomes much simpler. Quite often the manure is piled up where the rain will percolate through it and take out the nitrates and other valuable constituents, carrying them down the ditches and into the creek or river. If manure can not be hauled directly upon the land as it is made, it should be stored under cover or in a cement basin so that the liquid manure may be saved. The cheapest and best way to handle it, however, is to haul it out just as often as possible and if there is no cultivated land ready to receive it, spread it on the pasture and make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Manure adds humus to the soil and humus is what much of the worn-out land needs.

Commercial fertilizers are very expensive and farmers in general can not afford to use them where they have to compete with the farmer who has kept up the fertility of his soil by cheaper means and methods. Chemical fertilizers, however, are used a great deal in truck-farming and market-gardening to good advantage.

Amendments are necessary on some lands. For instance, in some parts of Rhode Island, the soil needs lime or some other alkali to neutralize the excess of acid in the soil. In Kansas, however, perhaps no soil is so old as to have become acid.

Since so much depends upon the products of the soil, let all of us who are interested in agriculture, strive to keep up the fertility of the soil and thus help to increase the wealth of the Nation, and in addition reap our own large harvests.

The Farm Home.

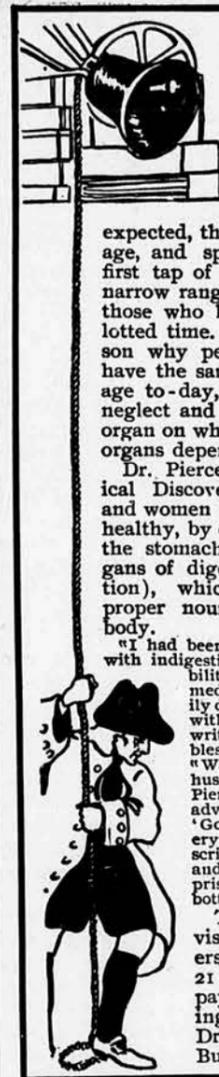
T. W. BUELL, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Few words appeal to us as does the one word, "home," and well for us is it that this is true. Around the home are centered the best influences of our lives. Rarely does one rise above the home environment. The home is the garden where the youth is tenderly nurtured and started on life's voyage. It is the haven of rest to the adult to which he gladly turns for retirement and peace.

The best of homes must be the farm home. Situated in the country, away from the turmoil of the busy, nervous city, amid the sunshine, fresh air, and beautiful scenery of the natural world, what place could be better adapted to home-making than the farm? The best of privileges, an out-of-doors gymnasium, air, sunshine, pure water, and a quiet that encourages thought, purpose, and nobility of character—all are found in the farm home.

Yet, we find few real homes even upon the farm. It may be through the ignorance of the farming people, but ignorance can be overcome. It may be through a too eager quest for wealth, but that should be guarded against. It may be from indifference or slovenliness as is too often the case. We see few places that really attract us and make us want to possess one such or something like it. The building-spot is often poorly chosen, waste land rather than a spot which is really well adapted to the desired purpose. The farm buildings are unpainted, uncared for, boards loose, nails out, surrounded with broken machinery, litter, and ill-kept animals, and are not in any way attractive. Surely many farm homes are not likely to lead the city dweller to believe that farm life is in any way desirable.

There are reasons for such a state of affairs. Often in a new country the attempt to make a living and secure a firm foothold is so great that only necessities are provided and the pleasant home is prospective. Or it may be that the owner is in debt and can not spend the money to make his farm attractive. Or there may be other reasons. But in all cases if the owner has the right spirit, he will seek to build wisely and well. Things may be neat if not expensive. The man who



In the good old days the sexton announced a death in the community by a stroke on the church bell for every year of the life that was gone. People expected, then, to live to old age, and speculation at the first tap of the bell took a narrow range including only those who had lived the allotted time. There is no reason why people should not have the same expectancy of age to-day, except for the neglect and abuse of the one organ on which all the other organs depend—the stomach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enables men and women to be strong and healthy, by curing diseases of the stomach (and other organs of digestion and nutrition), which prevent the proper nourishment of the body.

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is in debt may have flowers, trees, and neat surroundings if he so desires; and there is surely a way on every farm to improve the building site and make it a real home.

The farm home should and may be the pleasantest kind of a home. It is the place where many of our greatest men and women get their early training and should, therefore, be all it may be.

In planning a farm home, there should be a definite idea as to what is wanted. The land, if near a market, in a desirable community, well situated as to conformation, of a good texture and substance, well watered and drained, will be all the more choice for the purpose desired. But all land is not of this character, and while we should seek to get the best possible we must learn to make the best of what we have.

After the land is secured the property should be viewed with an idea to building a permanent home and planned accordingly. Not only should a choice building site be found, but the entire farm should be planned so as to make it attractive. Fields well laid out, trees planted in obscure parts of the farm or where nothing else will be grown, or along roads and lanes or along fences, all are things that add to the farm much more than they cost.

The most important part is the selection of the building site. The farm buildings are to be the active center of the farm and should be situated so as to be convenient to all parts of the farm. It may not be practicable to have them in the center of the farm—in fact it rarely is. Usually they are near some highway, allowance being made for convenience in going to market as well as convenience in reaching the farm. But a good site is a very important item. A slightly elevated, well-drained, natural building-spot, with soil adapted to trees and flowers might outweigh to some extent the desire to be in the center of the farm or even to be near a public road.

The arrangement of the farm buildings is to be considered. The barn-lots and outbuildings should be sheltered from the wind; and they should be so located that the odors from the barn may be carried away from the house. The various buildings should be far enough apart to allow free passage of air and plenty of sunshine. Again, they should be near enough for convenience.

The house should be planned for a home. One can not always build as large as desired at first, so it is well to plan a house that can be built part at a time. The house should have the living-rooms especially well ventilated and sunny. The kitchen, dining-room and sitting-rooms should be well chosen and arranged and the whole house should be so built as to make it cheerful, convenient, and a home.

The dwelling-house should have abundance of closet-room, and such necessities as water, sink, drains, fuel-sheds, and the like. Such things are often forgotten and the house is inconvenient and not well adapted to its purpose. Again, the building should be attractive; a little money spent either inside or out in ornamentation will not by any means be misspent.

The surroundings should likewise be attractive. There may be a lawn with borders of flowers, shrubbery and trees. Attractive grasses may be grown not only as a lawn but for ornament. Many of those grown in the experiment plats of our college grass-garden would be suitable for ornamental purposes. The trees should give shade but should not be so placed as to give shade where should be sunshine. One thing the farm home should not have and that is such surroundings that the sign, "Keep off the grass" is needed. Let there be a chance for children to play and perfect freedom for all.

The house in its structure, its furnishings, and its surroundings should be a home; a place that shall be delightful, attractive, showing an appreciation for the beautiful, and a tendency to make it a permanent home.

The barn and sheds, likewise, should be well planned; whatever is built should be well built. The barns and shelter-sheds should be large enough

for their purpose, and convenient of access, with water, feed-rooms, and chutes, and everything so arranged as to save unnecessary labor. Tools should be sheltered and everything have its place. The lots should be so arranged as to economize labor and give everything its place. They, as well as the barns and granaries, should be accessible by lanes to the outside world and to the farm.

With a well-planned farm, cultivated carefully and managed in a business-like manner; with house and farm buildings well situated, properly constructed, and grouped; with trees, shelter-belts, and other surroundings well arranged and cared for, there is no reason why the farm home should not be a most pleasant place in which to live. And such it should be. Our people should build homes rather than houses, and of all homes none can be better than the farm home, when it is intelligently planned and constructed.

Shelter for Farm Machinery.

E. E. KIRNAHAM, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This is a topic which it would seem at first thought, a waste of time to discuss. But it is one that will bear a great deal of careful thought.

No farm can be run without machinery, and how much more satisfactory and economical if that machinery be housed carefully and kept in good condition. Once a plowshare is corroded it will never be as good afterwards and it has been said that a tool used and left out in the weather will last only one-third or one-half as long as it would if carefully housed. Such would seem logical, for the action of wind, sun, and rain all tend to damage the machine. Nearly every piece of farm machinery has some cutting or polished surface and when this is impaired by rust no workman can do good work with it.

Suppose that the total value of machinery on an average farm be \$800. The general wear and tear of a machine in service one year is usually estimated at 10 per cent of its value. The damage by exposure would then be \$80 each year. At ordinary prices this would buy each year the material for a shed 20 by 40 and 10 feet high. Then, aside from the damage to the machinery, the extra work required to keep the tools in working order would be an important item. Usually when a man wants to use a farm-tool his time is very valuable, and if he has to hunt up the tool, clean and repair it he wastes time. If there were a shed where the tool could be stored, it could be put away as soon as no longer needed. Then at odd hours or at leisure times the repairs could be made and the tool put in good order long before it would be needed. That the housing of farm machinery is necessary is emphasized by careful farmers.

Some may think it waste of time that a farmer should take a binder to pieces each year and store it in a loft or granary. But this I have known to be done and I mention it in order to emphasize the thrift of some farmers as opposed to the shiftlessness of others; for it seems that when a man is careless with his machinery, he is more or less careless in many other things. Sheds for farm tools may be very cheaply made or they may be expensive structures. A very cheap shed may be made of burr-oar or walnut-forks cut from the timber and placed in rows, ten feet apart in the row. The center row should extend about two feet higher than the outside rows. The forks may be connected with red-elm poles or any good poles. Cover these with a lot of willow poles and cover all with slough-grass. The side and ends may be closed up with lumber or a thatch of straw, making a very durable shed and costing but little besides the work. The shed may be made as long as needed and is very convenient. The roof may be renewed every few years and the shed will last for ten to twelve years.

Another good plan for a machinery-shed is a good, solid structure as long as desired, with only two doors and a driveway through the middle of the shed. The driveway is left open and

(Continued on page 416.)



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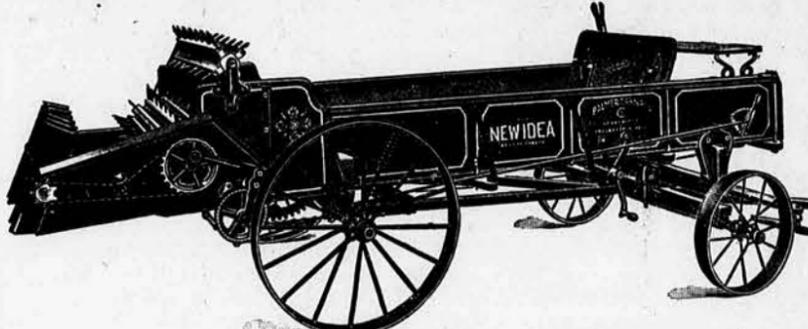
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The Stock Interest.

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-Jersey.
 April 24 and 25, 1904—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, Des Moines, Iowa, Chas. Escher, Jr., Mgr.
 April 28, 1904—Breeders' Combination Sale, Sabetha, Kans., Shorthorns.
 April 29, 1904—Breeders' Combination Sale, Hope, Kans., H. R. Little, Mgr., Shorthorns.
 May 21 and 22, 1904—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, South Omaha, Chas. Escher, Mgr.
 November 1, 1904—W. B. VanHorn & Son, Poland-Chinas, at Overbrook, Kans.

Stock-judging at the Agricultural College.

The work in stock-judging which has been so ably conducted by the animal husbandry department through the winter term at the Kansas State Agricultural College was brought to a fitting close on March 21 by the second annual stock-judging contest of the "Agricultural Association."

With this organization of agricultural students originated the idea of closing the winter term with a contest open to all classes, including the various short-course classes of the term. The merchants of Manhattan cheerfully subscribed a sufficient amount to provide the following prizes: One sweepstakes medal, to be given to the best all-around individual judge, this medal to constitute the first prize for his class as well; five other first-prize

courage the breeding and producing of fine stock within our borders. The future should see a State fair which should be worthy the name and where all the best products of the State should compete. With the establishment of a State fair should come a judging contest as a fixed feature of the institution open to every young man in Kansas. In no other way could the live-stock interest of the State be more greatly furthered. G. C. W.

Live Stock at St. Louis.

When the department of live stock of the St. Louis World's Fair was organized about a year and a half ago it was not only without funds, but faced a report of a committee of "exposition experts" advising against the offer of cash prizes for live stock at that exposition.

To-day the final touches are being put on the revision of a prize-list that carries \$280,000 in prizes for stock. Compressed in these statements is a history of the efficacy of persuasive, persistent education. When the directory finally condescended to instruct Chief Coburn to draft a classification carrying \$100,000, it believed that it exceeded the limit of liberality. Through what devious and prolonged negotiations this limit was advanced need not be written down in detail. Suffice it that Chief Coburn's first recommendation was that the prize-list

been generally accepted as a worthy monument erected to a noble endeavor to serve the live-stock breeding interests.

All other features of the preparatory work of the department of live stock are as far forward as the prize-list. The "live-stock city" has not yet been built, but that is in the hands of the department of works, and the marvelous creations of Chief Taylor, of that department, in building this behemoth and amazing exposition are an earnest of the fact that when he turns attention to the live-stock equipment, it will be on a scale quite commensurate with his creations on these grounds which astonish all beholders. The buildings for the live-stock show are not needed for some months, and every energy of the department of works has been absorbed in the gigantic task of completing the grounds and buildings for the opening of the exposition on April 30. After the affairs at present pressing are disposed of, Chief Taylor will give attention to the live-stock section. Meantime the department of live stock has gone carefully into the matter of buildings and is prepared at the proper time to suggest its needs to Chief Taylor. An earnest endeavor has been made to draft plans upon a basis that will meet with the approval of that practical builder, and once he has determined the details of the construction, Forum, Live Stock Congress Hall and barns will spring up almost over night. Tentative plans, exteriors and interiors, have been most carefully worked out by the department of live stock, which awaits invitation from Chief Taylor to present them to his inspection.

The location of the live-stock show has been fixed by the erection of four barns for the use of cows in the dairy-cow demonstration. These are octagonal in shape, and about 100 feet square inside the cut-corner design. Forty Jersey cows were recently removed from their assembling ground at Jerseyville, Ill., and snugly quartered in the barn which is to be their home for many weeks. Twenty-five of these cows will be tried out for the demonstration. The Shorthorn cows are just reaching the grounds, the advance guard having landed last week. There are forty of these which will be subjected to preliminary questioning before twenty-five of their number are selected for the public demonstration. Fifteen Holstein-Friesian cows, bought by an association of breeders especially formed for the purpose, have recently been stabled in the barn set apart for this breed. Devons and Brown Swiss will later take their places in the fourth barn.

The live-stock show will be beautiful for situation. Its 40-acre plot of ground is in the northeast section of the exposition enclosure, adjoining a stretch of natural forest and shaded with such trees as it is possible to retain in the plotting of the buildings. This is the highest point of the grounds, and from this coign of vantage is commanded almost a bird's-eye view of the entrancing panorama presented by the magnificent creations of architectural genius. Immediately to the south, only a few rods distant, stands the Horticultural Building and just beyond it the Agricultural Building, behemoth of world's structures.

The buildings proposed for "the live-stock city," which will be completely watered, sewerred, and lighted, are the Live Stock Forum, in which all judging will take place, the Congress Hall and the stock barns. This tract is bounded on both sides by intramural street railways and a station is located immediately beside the Forum. This building as planned will be 500 feet long and 260 feet wide, somewhat larger than the Coliseum at the Columbian, and its seating capacity is estimated at 25,000 people. The architectural features of the Forum, as at present contemplated, will make it one of the most striking structures on the grounds.

Immediately east of the Forum will stand Congress Hall. The plans call for a building 200 feet in length, two stories high on each end and rising to a dome in the center. The south end will be occupied by the administration offices of the department of live stock,



THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS THE CONTESTANTS, JUDGES, AND COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION UNDER WHOSE AUSPICES THE CONTEST WAS HELD.

medals and six second-prize medals, one each for the second-best judge in each class.

A class of pure-bred Percheron mares, a class of work-horses, a class of light horses, three classes of hogs, two classes of beef cattle and one of dairy cattle were passed upon by the boys. The work was done with the most perfect order and system under the direction of a committee appointed by the Agricultural Association. Messrs. V. M. Shoesmith, G. C. Wheeler, and C. G. Elling acted as judges for the contest.

The awards are as follows:

Seniors.—N. L. Towne, first; L. V. Sanford, second.
 Juniors.—W. W. Stanfield, first; F. L. Courter, second.
 Sophomores.—M. R. Shuler, first; E. E. Greenough, second.
 Freshmen.—H. A. Ireland, first; H. A. Praeger, second.
 First year, short course.—W. A. Seng, first; W. A. Cooney, second.
 Second year, short course, dairy and specials.—F. L. Williams, first; E. E. Ford, second.

Sweepstakes rank by classes: Seniors, first; sophomores, second; first-year short course, third; second year short course, fourth; junior, fifth; freshmen, sixth. Sweepstakes man, H. A. Ireland of the freshman class.

The interest inspired by these contests is most commendable. Whatever leads the young man to a study of improved stock is certain to result in good. A vast missionary field is open along this line in spite of the fact that some of the finest live stock in the country is raised in Kansas. Everything possible should be done to en-

stand at \$250,000 as a minimum. The finality sees \$280,000 offered in cash prizes to breeders of pedigreed and grade stock. It is useless to seek parallels, it is profitless to institute comparisons. The \$150,000 offered at the Columbian will hardly serve as a standard. Chief Coburn set out to build an epoch-making live-stock show at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He has succeeded in classification and prize-money, breeders may be depended on to round it out in entries.

With what fidelity the multitudinous detail of this immense, comprehensive and complete classification has been wrought out the work itself attests. Nothing like it in breadth and liberality of recognition has yet been published. The ambition entertained by the Chief was to set a standard, to erect a milestone in the progress of live-stock shows, to give pattern to the future. Through the mazes of conflicting interests, through the multiplicity of claims for preference, the course has been laid and driven as straight toward this mark as the judgment of the Chief and his advisors could carry it. That the approval of those who seek petty personal advantage in classifications and conditions should follow the execution of an ambition to build broadly for the common good, guided by standards of ethics rather than convenience, was beyond expectation; and yet criticisms of classifications and rules have been so few as to awaken astonishment. The ambition of the Chief has been recognized, his sincerity and single-mindedness of purpose have been honored, and the classification and regulations, systematized and synchronized, have

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Every part perfect. Automatic shut-off. Also the ideal fountain for poultry. Simple, durable and cheap. Call on your local dealer and investigate. Do not fail to write us for Free Booklet. It will pay you to do so.

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

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Dipolene kills sheep ticks, lice on cattle and chickens, fleas on dogs; protects animals from tormenting mosquitoes. Spray treats with DIPOLENE; disinfect stables with it. FREE—enough for a gallon. Write for our free booklet.

MARSHALL OIL CO.
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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.

and the floor above will be made into a hall in which meetings of live-stock organizations may be held. The north end of the building will be given over to the State experiment stations. The ground floor will be completely equipped for experimental demonstrations in the killing, curing, and cooking of meats for food. The room above on the second floor will be arranged for the especial use of students of agricultural college and experiment-station workers. It is at present contemplated to extend the north end of this building into a large bay or semi-circular structure, to furnish a live-stock judging amphitheater for the use of students of agricultural colleges. In

the center of Congress Hall will be an audience room for convention purposes and auction sales. It will be seated with opera-chairs to accommodate as large a crowd as will likely make demands upon its space at any one time, while an arena 37½ by 75 feet in the clear will afford ample space for animals offered at the sales. This space can be seated with chairs, if necessary, on convention occasions.

The plans as prepared at present call for fifty stock-barns, each about 50 by 200 feet in dimensions. Especial attention has been given to the lighting, ventilation, and sanitary necessities of these barns. They will be built with high posts, allowing for the largest possible circulation of air, and the high altitude of the location insures a breath of air if any is stirring. Ample room will be provided overhead for sleeping accommodations of attendants and the storage of feed. Washing platforms will be placed between the barns. These barns will accommodate 3,000 horses or cattle, and the stalls will be so built that they may be readily converted into pens for the sheep and swine exhibit.

Unloading facilities will be all that could be desired. Two platforms will be provided, one of them almost adjoining the Forum, the other a little farther removed. Platforms have been planned 500 feet in length, so that 12 cars may be unloaded at one time. A fire-engine house will be located in "the live-stock city" so that ample protection will be afforded from fire. Every possible facility and convenience that can be provided has been planned.

A novel feature of the equipment will be a Review Park, a space the size of one of the barns, just east of the Congress Hall. It appears to be the intention of Chief Coburn to exclude every one from the Forum arena during the judging except officials, judges, and attendants. Recognizing the fact that the vast extent of the arena prevents close inspection of the exhibits by spectators, the Review Park has been set aside for the purpose of leading each class as judged into this enclosure for the critical inspection of those interested. Just how long the stock will be allowed to remain under such inspection is a detail to be worked out later, but it is designed to arrange in this park each class in relative position assigned by the judges and permit the public to make study of the winners.

Dates for the exhibition of the various sections of the show are as follows:

Horses—Monday, August 23 to Saturday, September 3. Entries close July 16.

Cattle—Monday, September 12 to Saturday, September 24. Entries close July 30.

Sheep and Swine—Monday, October 3, to Saturday, October 13. Entries close August 20.

Poultry—Monday, October 24, to Saturday, November 5. Entries close September 10.

Dogs and Cats—Date to be fixed.
Range Cattle and Below-quarantine Cattle—Date to be fixed.—Breeder's Gazette.

The Scott & March Hereford Sale.

The big two-days' sale of registered Hereford cattle from Scott & March's famous herd was held at Belton, Mo., on Wednesday and Thursday, April 6 and 7. The sale was held in the specially fitted sale pavilion on the Scott & March farm adjacent to the city of Belton. The weather conditions were entirely against a successful sale as there was a constant downpour of rain during both days. As a consequence, the crowd was not so large as was expected or as the importance of the event demanded. The sale opened on Wednesday with perhaps 200 breeders and farmers present and a few head were sold to get started. There were 125 head catalogued for the sale. These consisted of seventy-five cows and heifers and fifty bulls. Many of the animals offered were too young to sell to advantage and this fact served to keep the average low. The bulls were some of them extra good animals but many were less valuable. Considering the young stock offered, the results of this sale are as good or better than have been secured at other recent sales of this breed. The top of the sale was brought by Eudora 135127, a 2-year-old heifer by Hesiod 29th and bred to Giltedre 92881, a son of the great Dale. The auction was conducted by Cols. R. E. Edmonson, Kansas City, Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kans., and Carey M. Jones, Davenport, Iowa, who, in spite of the many disadvantages under which they labored were successful in making a good sale. The sale closed on the second day in time for such visitors as had to go home to catch the four-o'clock train. On Wednesday evening the

visiting breeders were given a smoker at the up-town office of Scott & March, which seemed to have been enjoyed by those present.

Only eighty head were sold and the following list includes the sales of all animals at \$100 or over:

BULLS.
Marmion 156550, 20 months, F. H. Carr, Helena, Mont. \$135
Wellington 156588, 2 years, G. B. Little, Olathe, Kans. 185

COWS.
Laura 2d 156540, 2 years, Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb. 100
Lily Bly 179426, 14 months, T. M. Kessler, Belton, Mo. 150
Lorena 4th 135152 (and calf), 2 years, James Slawson, Hopkinton, Iowa. 150
Martha's Gem 135156, 2 years, Jas. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo. 210
Model 135159, 2 years, James Slawson. 125
Pandora 8th 156557, 21 months, J. H. Blair & Son, Belton, Mo. 110
Pandora 7th 135170, 2 years, Dr. R. A. Brown, Stockton, Mo. 125
Pansy Blossom 156558, 16 months, J. Z. Hartzler, East Lynne, Mo. 110
Picnic 2d 148942, 23 months, H. C. Henderson, Hopkins, Mo. 120
Trilby 4th 156583, 2 years, Jas. Slawson. 100
Vesta 155510, 19 months, F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind. 100
Angeline 156475, 2 years, Mousel Bros. 125
Beauty 4th 156482, 2 years, Jas. Slawson. 100
Bonny B. 135110 (and calf), 2 years, W. E. Montgomery, Morse, Kans. 150
Calisto 156490, 2 years, E. N. Allen, Arapahoe, Neb. 125
Clara 156499, 2 years, E. N. Allen. 110
Dolly Hesiod 156511, 2 years, E. N. Allen. 155
Eudora 135127, 2 years, J. Z. Hartzler. 305
Florence 3d 135132 (and calf), 2 years, Jas. Slawson. 190
Hesiod's Daisy 135142 (and calf), 2 years, Dr. R. A. Brown. 250
Hesiod's May Day 135143 (and calf), 2 years, W. H. Hon, Pleasant Hill, Mo. 200
Helen 4th 135139, 3 years, J. Z. Hartzler. 185
Hesiod's Rose 101912 (and calf), 5 years, Dr. R. A. Brown. 220
Hestione 156527, 16 months, F. A. Nave. 105
Hilda 3d 156529, 2 years, H. C. Henderson. 100
Isabella 6th 135146 (and calf), 2 years, W. E. Montgomery. 150
Jennie K. 156531, 2 years, E. N. Allen. 125
Maude Idell 2d 135157, 2 years, R. C. Wilson, Belton, Mo. 125
Among the other purchasers were: J. W. Smith, Raymore, Mo.; John Mullen, Belton, Mo.; M. A. Kelly, Stillwell, Kans.; J. S. Williams, Kansas City; Dan Colburn, Belton; E. F. Whittemore, Cabool, Mo.; J. D. L. Jones, Belton, Mo.; Wm. Deweese, Belton, Mo.; J. H. Crawford, Chanute, Mo.; L. B. Bailey, Kansas City, Mo.; G. O. Keck, Kansas City, Mo.; R. R. Harris, Stockton, Mo.

SUMMARY.
14 bulls brought.....\$1,130.00
Average..... 80.71
66 females brought..... 6,865.00
Average..... 104.01
80 head brought..... 7,995.00
General average..... 99.94

W. S. Tough's Sons' Dispersion Sale.

Because of the blizzard of April 8, it was found necessary to postpone this sale till April 25, 26, and 27, when it will be held in the large sale pavilion at the famous Bismark Grove, adjacent to Lawrence. On April 25 will be sold the entire herd of Shorthorns, consisting of sixty-four head of highly bred animals, the foundation stock of which was selected under the personal supervision of Col. W. A. Harris. This sale will include the two herd bulls, Duke of Lawndale 4th 137625, by Prince Royal 2d 122162, by a son of Imp. Craven Knight. His dam was Duchess of Lawndale 6th, by 15th Duke of Hilldale 102707, the famous bull used in the Rigdon Husten herd of Blandinsville, Ill. This is a good Butterfly Crucik-shank that has a great pedigree. He is a massive roan and when fitted would show well as a herd-header. The other herd bull is Constance Duke of Peabody 134843, a grandson of Prince Royal 2d and out of a daughter of Nick Gentry's Kirklevington Duke of Wooddale 121760. The sale offering will include younger bulls, and cows and heifers of all ages and all well-bred. On Tuesday, April 26, will be sold sixty sets of harness, nearly new, about forty buggies and light vehicles, including everything from a twelve-passenger tally-ho to a Shetland-pony road-wagon. There will also be sold a considerable lot of farm implements of every style and description, a traction engine and shredder, farm-wagons, and tools of all sorts. Most of this sale-offering will be in good order, especially the buggies, carriages, road-wagons, and harnesses. On Wednesday, April 27, will be sold the horses, mules, and Shetland ponies. This will include a car-load of Percheron mares and geldings, numerous draft-horses and mules, and the ponies mentioned. Their herd of horses and mules is so large that they can supply anything that buyers may want, and they will adapt the sale to needs of the buyer. If the buyers want mules, they will sell mules, if draft-horses, these will be offered. Any person not interested especially in cattle will be sure to find it profitable during the second and third days of the sale. The buggies and harness alone would make a good offering because of the variety and condition of the sale-stuff; but when the opportunity of securing horses and mules is added, it will make of this sale an occasion exceptionally attractive to many classes of buyers.

Shorthorn Sale at Sabetha.

On Thursday, April 28, there will be a Shorthorn Breeders' Combination Sale held at Sabetha, Kans., which will comprise select offerings from the herds of the following well-known breeders: John McCoy, J. P. Lahr, and E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha; H. O. Tudor, Holton; M. A. Low, Horton; Albert Johnson, Douglas, Neb.; and H. Felsman, Dawson, Neb. This offering is one of a regular series of annual and semi-annual sales to be held by the organized breeders of that part of the country. In the announcement of the sale catalogue says: "We wish to say that we are offering

(Continued on page 424.)

Local agencies and complete repair stocks every where

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International Harvester Co. of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

"Feeding For Profit"



This is the title of a valuable book which every stock man ought to read. It tells all about **Rex Stock Food**, and how the animal system changes grain into flesh. The more stock you have the more you need this book. Rex is not a medicine nor a temporary tonic. It conditions, or fattens as desired, because it aids digestion and assimilation. The animal gets more out of the feed. If you are feeding for the market Rex saves you money because it increases appetite, so more is eaten, but it materially shortens the feeding period. Your stock finishes in prime condition and fetches a top price. Rex also makes hogs healthy, frees them from worms and prevents disease. Write today for copy of "Feeding For Profit." It's Free. **REX STOCK FOOD CO., Dept. 9, OMAHA, NEB.**

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BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.
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BLACKLEG
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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BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Memphis, Walkerville, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; London, Eng.

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One part Car-Sul added to forty of water, used as directed in dipping tank or with swab, brush, or sprayer, is guaranteed to **CURE CATTLE MANGE AND KILL LICE**

develop and make hair glossy, kill screw worms and grub; cure wire cuts, harness and saddle galls and all sores or wounds without injury to eyes, skin or other parts of animal.

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Used and endorsed by leading stockmen and breeders. At dealers, or direct express paid, \$1.50 per gallon; 5 gallon can, freight paid, \$6.75; lower price in larger quantities.

Illustrated Book, with plan of cattle dipping plant, FREE. Useful book, "Care of Hogs," FREE. Call or address

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1501-1503 Genesee Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

\$21.00 PRICE EXPLAINED
FOR \$21.00 TO \$23.00 also ROAD WAGONS at \$14.00 to \$17.00, SURREYS at \$34.00 to \$38.00.
TOP BUGGIES, similar to one illustrated, HAVE BEEN WIDELY ADVERTISED.
HOW BUGGIES can be offered at these prices and why we can sell buggies and all other vehicles at much lower prices than any other house is all fully explained in our **FOUR BIG FREE VEHICLE CATALOGUES**. Cut this ad. out and send to us and you will receive by return mail, Free, Post-paid, **FOUR BIG VEHICLE CATALOGUES** showing the most complete line of everything in Buggies, Road Wagons, Carts, Surreys, Phaetons, Carriages, Light and Heavy Wagons, Vehicles of all kinds, also everything in Harness, Saddles and Saddlery, all shown in large handsome half-tone illustrations, full descriptions and all priced at prices much lower than any other house can possibly make.
WITH THE FOUR FREE CATALOGUES you will receive the most astonishing Buggy Offer ever heard of, a new and astonishing proposition. How others can offer top buggies at \$21.00 to \$23.00 and why we can sell at much lower prices than all others will be fully explained. We will explain why we ship so as to make freight charges amount to next to nothing. We will explain why we are the only makers or dealers in the world that can ship buggies the day we receive your order. Our Free Trial Offer, Our Pay After Received Terms, Our Binding Guarantee are all explained when we send you the **FOUR FREE CATALOGUES**. If you have, don't fail to cut this ad. out today and mail to us. **HAVE YOU ANY USE FOR A BUGGY?** If you can't use a Top Buggy at any price, call your neighbor's attention to this announcement. Don't buy any kind of a buggy until after you cut this ad. out and send to us and get the **Four Big Free Catalogues**, the most liberal offer, the very latest, the very best. Write today. **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., ILLINOIS.**

The Young Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

A WOMAN'S TRIBUTE TO THE PIONEERS OF THE WEST.

Would God that we, their children, were as they!
Great-souled, brave-hearted, and of dauntless will;
Ready to dare, responsive to the still
Compelling voice that called them night and day,
From his far West where sleeping Greatness lay
Bidding her time. Would God we knew the thrill
That exquisitely tormented them, until
They stood up strong and resolute to obey.
God make us like them, worthy of them;
shake
Our souls with great desires; our dull
eyes set
On some high star whose splendid light
will wake
Us from our dreams and guide us from
this fen
Of selfish ease won by our fathers' sweat.
Oh lift us up—the West has need of men!
—Mrs. Ella Higginson, in Ex.

THE WARNING (1842).

Beware! The Israelite of old, who tore
The lion in his path, when, poor and blind,
He saw the blessed light of heaven no more,
Shorn of his noble strength and forced
to grind
In prison, and at last led forth to be
A pander to Philistine revelry—
Upon the pillars of the temple laid
His desperate hands, and in its overthrow
Destroyed himself, and with him those
who made
A cruel mockery of his sightless woe;
The poor, blind slave, the scoff and jest
of all,
Expired, and thousands perished in the fall!
There is a poor, blind Sampson in this
land,
Shorn of his strength, and bound in band
of steel,
Who may in some grim revel, raise his
hand,
And shake the pillars of this Commonwealth,
Till the vast Temple of our liberties
A shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish lies.
—Henry W. Longfellow.

Over the Border—A Story of the Kansas Pioneers.

III.

(Copyright 1904, by Ruth Cowgill.)

CHAPTER IV.—AT THE POLLS.

Nathan Fenton was one of those gentle-mannered Quakers whose generous hearts often rebel against the restrictions of their religion. And he, like many another of his sect, had belonged to the "underground railway company," and many a time in his country home in Pennsylvania he had risked life and property in giving aid to some poor soul fleeing from the cruelty and degradation of slavery. And, being a thoughtful man, the whole harmfulness of the practice had revealed itself to him. He realized that the evil effects of slavery were to the white man fully as much as to the slave, and he saw clearly that if the traffic grew it must inevitably work the ruin of the Union. Yet violent measures did not appeal to him as a possible solution. He believed that the final result would come about simply by "living it down." When, therefore, "squatter sovereignty" was enunciated, he concluded it a step in the right direction.

The peculiar conditions attached to the settlement of Kansas appealed to him. It seemed to him that here was a place where he could make his influence felt in a legitimate way.

His home had grown melancholy to him on account of the death of his dearly-loved wife, and life in the old, familiar spot without the dear, familiar face was irksome. Thus it was that we find him entering Kansas at a time when one wishing peace and ease of mind would best seek other scenes.

For Kansas was destined to be, for a time, the battle-ground of the forces of slavery and freedom. As soon as the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, with its most peculiar and unwise neutrality feature, known as "squatter sovereignty," both the North and the South hastened thither, each anxious for the advantage of being on the ground first.

The methods of the two parties had thus far been utterly dissimilar. The North had sent men with their families to take claims, and make homes,

and thus to take the State peaceably for freedom. The South feared to take slaves there, on the uncertainties of the times, and few, up to this time, had come, but instead, men were sent from the bordering State of Missouri, to take claims for them if possible, and to bully, and to bluster until the Eastern immigrants should be frightened away. But, though a number did turn most of the immigrants were not so easily daunted. They were men with a purpose, of good, sturdy stock, and made of stern stuff. They were prepared to stand their ground, cost what it might. Yet they had come unarmed and quite unprepared for conflict. Like our friend, Nathan Fenton, they expected to win without bloodshed, by the force of mere numbers and right.

They expected to elect the first Legislature which would place the power in their hands; for, having that, they could make what laws they pleased for themselves, and apply for admission as a State under them, thus forever barring slavery from their borders. But, as we have seen, the South willed otherwise.

Nathan Fenton walked rapidly, reaching Lawrence about noon. He found it a scene of wild confusion. He went directly to the voting-place, which presented, assuredly, a strange appearance. It was a small log building crammed to overflowing, and men were being hoisted out of the crowd over the roof after they had voted, it being impossible otherwise to get out from the dense crowd waiting for a chance to vote. It was the same kind of a throng Nathan had seen the evening before, the very scum of humanity, taking to themselves what belonged sacredly to others, the right of a free people to make laws for themselves.

Nathan stood for a few moments on the outskirts of the crowd, listening to their vile talk, breathing their foul breath; but as he was turning away he noticed an unusual disturbance in the midst of the crowd around the door. It increased and spread like ripples on a pool, till even the outer edges were moved.

Shouts arose of "Shoot him!" "Kill the damned nigger-stealer!" A man broke through the crowd and ran toward the river bank, some of the ruffians rushing after him with revolvers drawn. Nathan ran with the crowd, a cold horror at his heart. He saw the man reach the high bank, take a perilous leap into the river and disappear, while several shots rang after him.

At his disappearance the excitement died away, only dull rumblings of it left in the oaths and muttered-threats.

Nathan judged by the suspicious glances cast at him that it were well for him to leave. So he turned and walked up toward the few straggling buildings which constituted Lawrence, the most important city in Kansas at that time, an uneasiness that was almost a fright at his heart, as he contemplated the doings of this day.

CHAPTER V.—IN LEAVENWORTH.

Burk soon went on to Leavenworth, the pro-slavery stronghold in the Territory, where he found much rejoicing at the great and overwhelming pro-slavery victory. He stayed here several weeks, becoming acquainted with a good many pro-slavery people, many of whom were bona fide residents, Southern people of his own class who hoped to make Kansas a slave State and were most bitter in their hatred of all that smacked of free-soilism. They were pleasant people of culture and some wealth. Burk enjoyed himself among them very much and his personal charm made him very popular at their parties which they made very gay, in spite of their rude surroundings and remoteness from the rest of the world. The United States soldiers were stationed at the Fort, a few miles out, and they contributed much to the social side of life there.

Burk's loyalty to his own cause in Kansas had been somewhat disturbed at his recent experience, but here the sentiment was like the atmosphere in which he had grown up. The people

were like his own friends at home. Slavery was a matter of course, abolitionists and agitators who strove to stir up revolt among the slaves and prated of freeing them were fanatics—traitors, in fact, to their common country—personal enemies who must be outfought and outwitted for the safety of his own home and of Southern industries.

He rejoiced with his friends at the victory which followed the election, and waxed indignant when in certain districts it was declared fraudulent and set aside. He was at the polls in Leavenworth when the Missouri hordes came again to repeat their conscienceless fraud. But this time he took no part in the outrage. He merely stood on the outside of the crowd with a cynical smile upon his lips.

Only once did he forget himself enough to stoop to personal participation in the oft-occurring acts of violence; it happened in this wise: There was a certain young Westerner, who had taken sides firmly with the free-state party. His had been one of the strongest and most persistent protests in Leavenworth against the recognition of the election as valid. He was very candid in the expression of his free-state sentiments and had incurred the hatred of the other party. Burk himself knew the man slightly and considered him an "abolition fanatic." He had met him both at Leavenworth and at Lawrence. He one night chanced to pass a certain place of business where a number of men were gathered, and heard some one remark, "They know, as well as you and I know, that they can not win. Fraud and violence are poor weapons, and they are all that the South can muster."

"You're a liar!" Burk cried, turning back at once as the words met his ear. His hand went instinctively to his pistol, but seeing that the man was unarmed he thought better of it.

The speaker, whom he now recognized as Dolman, looked at him fearlessly, his face flushing darkly and answering anger leaping into his eyes.

"Traitor! Thief! Dog of a Southern slaveholder!" he replied, promptly.

Burk grew pale in uncontrollable anger. He drew his fist and smote the man in the face, muttering fiercely:

"Liar! — nigger-theif!"

The man grappled with him, and they fell upon the unpaved street, struggling fiercely.

Dolman's friends rushed in and strove to separate the two men, but he was a powerful man and before they could get him up a crowd had gathered, mostly pro-slavery, and in a moment the street was full of a howling, fighting mob.

Burk was too angry to know what was happening about him, but Dolman, seeing the mob, and knowing that his own friends were far in the minority, fought his way backward, striking out masterful blows this way and that until he stood with his back against the building from which he had been called so unceremoniously. He stood here for a moment at bay, looking about for his friends, who, however, had discreetly disappeared.

The mob stood snarling and cursing, and he caught parts of sentences and threats. But in a moment the better element in the crowd began to move away. He saw Burk, with a contemptuous gesture, speak to those about him, and soon the street was quiet once more, save for a few surly-looking stragglers and drunken loafers. Burk came to him as he began to move off homeward, and said:

"Remember—our score is not settled yet." But the look in the handsome, fierce eyes did not daunt him. He looked back at contemptuously as the other, and twice as coolly.

"I shall not forget," he said.

(To be continued.)

The poem, "The Confessional," has been asked for. As yet we have been unable to find it. If any one of our readers has it, we shall be grateful for a copy of it.

The Seven Stars Inn at Manchester, England, boasts of having been licensed for 550 years.

DEAFNESS CURED

A Device That is Scientific,
Simple, Direct, and Instantly
Restores Hearing in Even
The Oldest Person—Comfortable, Invisible and Perfect Fitting.

190 Page Book Containing a History of the
Discovery and Many Hundred Signed
Testimonials from All Parts of
the World—SENT FREE.



The True Story of the Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the Inventor.

I was deaf from infancy. Eminent doctors, surgeons and ear specialists treated me at great expense and yet did me no good. I tried all the artificial appliances that claimed to restore hearing, but they failed to benefit me in the least. I even went to the best specialists in the world, but their efforts were unavailing.

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., 1441 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

LAND BUYERS.

Sure crop, rich soil, abundance of water.
Kansas farm lands, \$5 to \$10 per acre.
Ten years' time; one-tenth cash.
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Buy before values are further advanced.
Ranch lands in Colorado, \$1.50 per acre.

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PATENTS.

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

For the Little Ones

WHEN TEDDY SMITH.

When Teddy Smith first put on pants,
He felt so very grand
He wouldn't mind his mother,
Or he wouldn't hold her hand.

But on the street he walked ahead
And tried to whistle some,
He thought perhaps he'd go to war
And fire an awful gun.

He wouldn't ride his hobby-horse,
He called Jack Spratt "a fib!"
He sat at meals in father's chair,
And scorned his gingham bib.

His mother musn't spread his bread,
Nor cut things on his plate;
She musn't say, "No more, my dear!"
No matter what he ate.

She musn't kiss him when he fell
And bumped him on the stones,
And she must say "Dear sir," just as
She did to Mr. Jones.

So hard to please this gentleman
His loving mother tried,
It quite enlarged his dignity,
And swelled his lofty pride.

And all was brave, and all was well,
Until that mother said,
At 8 o'clock, "Of course, dear sir,
You'll go alone to bed!"

Ah, would you have me say what then
Befell the great big man?
For if you undertake to guess—
I hardly think you can!

He turned the corners of his mouth
Most fearfully awry,
He rubbed his grown-up fist awhile
Across his grown-up eye.

Then burying in his mother's lap
Both pride and manly joy,
He said in just the slightest voice,
"I guess I'm just a boy!"

—Catherine Young Glen, in Newsdale Stationer.

Kitty Faber's Curls.

Such pretty yellow curls as they were! And such a merry little face under them! Curls like those had never been seen in Miss Caroline's school. Nobody else's hair curled at all excepting Seba Corey's, and what boy ever wanted curly locks?

It was not until the second day that any one ventured to speak of them. Then Ellie Cooper, though frightened at her own boldness, touched softly one of the beautiful little ringlets that hung over Kitty Faber's fair forehead.

"Your curls are so pretty!" she said.

Kitty gave her head an impatient little toss and laughed, but she made no other answer. Ellie never dared to touch them again. Somehow those clustering curls put a little barrier between Kitty and the other girls. Yet they all loved her.

There was great excitement one morning at Miss Caroline's. Every scholar had received an invitation to Kitty Faber's birthday party. At recess tongues were busy over the delightful news. The girls decided that, out of respect to Kitty's curls, it would never do to wear straight hair to the party; and there was much talk about the merits of tissue-paper curlers and lead curlers, and whether hot irons really hurt the hair.

The day of the party was clear and cold, just the weather to make curls "stay in." Several little girls met on the Faber steps and were admitted together. As they ran up-stairs to take off their wraps they saw a small girl in one of the parlors, and—she had straight hair!

"It isn't anybody I ever saw before," whispered Ellie Cooper. "It must be one of Kitty's cousins or somebody."

But when the young guests entered the room below they stared in amazement. Was it Kitty, or was it somebody who looked like her? Her hair was cropped short all over her head, and was as straight as ever May Corey's own! But, yes, it was Kitty, and when she saw the wonder in their eyes she began to laugh.

"Isn't it lovely!" she said, passing her hand over her head. "I was so sick of that old wig!"—and then, realizing for the first time, that they were every one in curls, it was her turn to look astonished, and she laughed harder than before, and all the others joined her.

"You see, I was very ill for a long time," she explained, "and my hair got so tangled my head had to be shaved, and then papa thought it would be better for me to keep it shaved for a while. Auntie sent me the prettiest wig she could find in New York; but I supposed everybody knew just what it was, and I couldn't bear to talk about

it. Oh, it feels nice to have my own hair again!"

After that there was no barrier between Kitty and the other girls, and they romped through the big house all the afternoon, with never a care for their made-up curls.—Emma C. Dowd, in *Delineator*.

Teach Pussy Tricks.

Pussy may be taught to do as cunning tricks as your puppy dog. Did you know that, boys and girls? They are good jumpers, going as high up as seven or eight feet if trained to do so. Teach them to do it by holding a piece of meat in one hand and a barrel or jumping hoop in the other. Hold the hoop quite low at first, and make pussy understand that the only way for her to capture the piece of meat is to leap through the hoop.

Next day do it again, but hold the hoop higher; next day, higher, and so on until at last you can hold it high over your head. Pussy will jump through it at that height with perfect ease.

After this trick it will be easy for pussy to learn to jump through your arms.

Next you can teach pussy to "say her prayers."

And she will learn to go walking with you—something that pussies do not naturally take to. But if you reward her with some dainty to eat and with a little rubbing on her throat or back or her ears, she will learn very rapidly.

Good things to eat, rubbing and petting, and kindness are the three things needed in teaching tricks to your pussy.

"I like little pussy, her coat is so warm,
And if I don't hurt her she'll do me no harm.
So I'll not pull her tail nor drive her away,
But pussy and I very gently will play.
She shall sit by my side and I'll give her some food,
And she'll love me because I am gentle and good."

—Ex.

Bad Fathers.

It has been said recently that the sense of universal motherhood came into the world nineteen hundred years ago with the birth of our Savior, but that the sense of fatherhood is of only modern development. Every woman has the maternal feeling. She loves children of whatever degree of civilization, both her own children and other people's. She sees in every child infinite possibilities for good or evil, and she feels a sense of responsibility for his welfare. There are many men who have the heart of a father for their own children and for all the world, but it is astonishing how many there are who lack this feeling even for their own. They leave the responsibility for their children's right rearing with the mother, thus giving her a double burden, and depriving the child of a great factor of helpfulness in its struggle upward.

With a very realizing sense, says the *Advance*, of the misfortune it is for a child to have a bad mother, or even a careless or neglectful one, and with a sadness of heart as I reflect how many mothers there are who help their boys and girls to ruin through thoughtlessness and ignorance of the laws of human development, still I am compelled to ask if America is not quite as much in need of good fathers as good mothers; for I should judge that there are to-day many more thoroughly good, conscientious, Christian mothers than fathers in this land.

In the eager anxiety which is abroad in the land that mothers should do their whole duty by their children, we are apt to forget that there are two equal factors in heredity, and we have no reason to believe that they are less equal in educational influence.

A child is exactly as likely to look like its father as its mother, to have its father's temper or tricks of mind or manner as its mother's. Indeed, we have every reason to suppose that the father stamps his individuality upon the child as certainly as does the mother.

Now how is it as to education? It is true that the mother is more likely to be the constant companion of the child

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in its early life, and hence must give its character a certain bias; but let us be honest, and face the facts. Does it not frequently happen that when a careful mother has outlined a policy for her children, it is thwarted by a too indulgent father who says, "Oh, you are too strict; let the children have their fun?"

Or is it not as often the gleeful account of the sharp tricks of trade, given

en by the father, that undermines the boy's sense of honor, as a mother's careless consent to a dishonorable act? I confess I am tired of the undue emphasis put upon a mother's influence, when everybody knows that the father's influence, in all that goes to the making or marring of a child's character is just as large as the mother's. It savors too much of that time-worn excuse, "The woman did it."

The Home Circle.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

IF ALL MY SHIPS COME HOME.

If all the ships I have at sea should come a sailing home to me, oh! well, the harbor would not hold the merchantmen with goods and gold, so many ships as there would be, if all my ships came home to me.

If half my ships came back from sea and brought their precious freight to me, oh, well, I should have wealth so great, any king that sits in state, so rich the treasure there would be, if half my ships now out to sea.

If but one ship I have at sea should come a-sailing home to me, oh! well, the storm clouds then might frown, or if the others all went down, till rich and proud and glad I'd be that one ship came home to me.

But if that ship went down at sea and all the others came to me, weighed down with gems and wealth untold, with honor, riches, glory, gold, the poorest soul on earth I'd be, that one ship came not to me.

But if all my ships safe home to me, if thou sendest some awrack, never more come sailing back, and any, all that sail the sea, at send my love-ship back to me. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Congregation-alist.

Sons and Fathers on the Farm.

What is the cause of the tendency often manifested of the young man leave the farm, and how to obviate are two questions which confront the thoughtful father and mother on the farm to-day. It is beginning to be realized that to starve the boy's mind, deprive him of learning and the beautiful environment which ought to every child's heritage, is no remedy, rather a cause, for the occurrence. We were glad to read the words of Geo. W. Hoss, in the Kansas Commoner, in this connection, and it is with pleasure we reprint them, and commend them to the thoughtful attention of our readers:

ONE OF THE REASONS.

It is a very general law that the sons do not choose the calling of his father. The chief reason is this—he knows the calling of his father and hence knows its perplexities, hardships, the inside of it. He doesn't see this, hence desires something easier, less perplexing, etc., he looks about to see other callings, most generally in the city. Here he sees only the outside. As a rule it is reactive, and necessarily so because he sees men on the streets rather than their places of business. Here they seem to have time to walk about, look out, even ride about. In a word, they seem to him to be men of comparative ease and leisure. This is the outside. Many of these are busy collecting bills, in pursuit of bargains, paying debts, or borrowing money to pay debts. This is often both work and worry. I grant there are some farmers as there are some on the farm. These are no criteria by which to judge any calling. But let us step into the shop, the store or the bank, and the inside. There, as a rule, everybody is busy—so busy that often has no time to speak to you save business. The clerk pinned behind his books; the bookkeeper leaning over his books; the proprietor intent on watching and guiding all. You say one of these, "Were you out to hear speech this afternoon?" Usually answer is, "No, could not leave work." Then he probably adds, "I have not been out for a year to hear a speech in day-time." If it be the proprietor, he adds, "Nor at night either. I work here all day, and take bills or books home at the close of business and spend my evenings on the farm and on plans for to-morrow." This is the inside, and the show of ease and leisure vanishes. Here is the outside observer is deceived, especially if he be a young man and untrained to look at the inside of things. I am writing experience. Thus looked on the outside when I was on the farm, especially when I looked on the city, only a few miles from my home. Really, I thought the city had the ease, leisure, and comfort, and the farm had all the hard work, trials,

and discomforts. Now, 'tis clear, and the lesson is, the young man should try to look on the inside before he chooses.

THE FATHER HAS A RESPONSIBILITY.

The second lesson is, you, his father, should try to help him so to look. Space does not permit details here, but I ask you to caution and advise him. Yea, more, encourage and help him, even urge him to look, investigate, and ask questions, and even give him time to do this. In general, this should be done whether his proposed work be in city, village, or country. 'Tis a sad thing to rush into a place or calling and then find, after time and capital have been expended, there has been a serious mistake. Stated more generally, neither success nor satisfaction comes when a man finds himself in a business for which he has neither taste nor talent. I do not say that this can always be avoided, but I do say it can much more likely be avoided when there is counsel and investigation than when there is neither. More general still, often the young man has but little conception of his adaptation to a calling, whether it be law, medicine, merchandise, or even farming. The father usually knows best. Here is his power, yet, and his duty to help. 'Tis sad to see, as I have often seen, a man working, rather, struggling, in a calling for which he has little, almost no adaptation. This is working against nature, and never works smoothly and seldom profitably.

This, of course, may sometimes lead him to leave the farm, as he ought. For example, if he be intensely wedded to books, then he should choose the professions; or if he have marked ability for invention, then let him become a machinist, architect, or engineer; or if he have a genius for organizing and controlling, then a manufacturer or manager where others work under him. And thus on through the various callings and activities of life.

As a rule, as soon as old enough, take them into partnership; that is, give them some share in the income, and so far as may be, take them into counsel; always, of course, reserving the right, in case of difference of opinion, to make the final decision. It needs no argument to prove that both young men and old men are more interested when partners than when mere laborers, hence better contented. I know a case in point where the son, though quite young, shows all the interest of the father. Added, he is so faithful that the father takes him into his counsel almost as fully as if of the same age. More, after his spending a winter in a commercial college in a city with many attractions, I asked him if the city was winning him away from the farm. "No," he said, "rather makes me more pleased with my work on the farm." He had already been taken in as a partner in a limited degree. Herein was the reason, at least a part of the reason. I would add that I think this partnership is not only a matter of interest, but of justice.

MAKE THE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

By a law of nature, the young are impressed with the beautiful, the elegant, the cleanly. They haven't risen in any high degree to the economic, the philosophic, hence are more susceptible to the beautiful and the elegant. They find these in the city. Hence often the chief, if not the sole reason for desiring the city. Here allow me to speak again from experience. When as a boy I went to the city and saw its handsome buildings, clean walks, green swards and fine shade-trees, I would come home thoroughly "shook up," not to go to the city, but to have things improved on the farm, and so would begin to plead for clean yards, green swards and trees, and well do I remember two things:

First, my dear mother, thoroughly in sympathy with such things, said, "It seems such things are not for country people."

Second, my father, quite indifferent to such, said, "My boy, we haven't time for such things."

Here they were both mistaken. I

say this respectfully and tenderly because of the dead.

Now, fathers, as I see many farms to-day, I fear there are both fathers and mothers making these same mistakes. The mother usually appreciating and desiring, but feeling they "are not for country people." And the father either indifferent or feeling "We haven't time for these things."

Now as these, in my opinion, are both errors, I urge upon you to avoid them. As to "not for country," it is simply custom or neglect. The right to them is clear and the enjoyment in them is equally clear. The "haven't time" is usually an obvious mistake, as is proved in many cases where all the regular industries of the farm are cared for and secured with an elegance and taste almost, if not quite, equal to those in the cities. Spare moments, diligence, good taste and small cost will do the work. Allow me to say that to my knowledge the trouble is often lack of disposition and diligence.

BEAUTY PAYS.

Let me add that these not only please and satisfy, but they pay. Permit experience again. I once made a home in the city on barren lots. I had trees, swards, walks, and flowers. Several years later I wanted to sell. A gentleman of taste came to buy and we differed by \$500. He went away and soon came back and asked if I would not throw off that \$500. I said no. Soon he came again with the same question and I gave the same answer. Then in a tone of almost anger, he said, "I'll give you \$5,000 for your house and \$500 for your swards, walks, and trees." So these paid me \$500 and they cost me just \$11 cash and the labor of myself and wife in our spare minutes and hours. Added, I can hardly estimate the enjoyment I got out of these, both in the production and possession. I believe the same will come to you, and possibly even more—to both your sons and daughters in their enjoyment of the beautiful and their contentment with the farm.

Space bids me close, hence I can only name books, papers, and magazines in much the same degree as in the city. Rural delivery brings daily mail as it does in the city. Good roads and proper vehicles bring you near the church, the lecture, and sometimes the library in the village or city. Added, your farm brings you an independence seldom enjoyed in the city, also health, if you are careful to observe nature's laws.

These are some of my honest reasons for encouraging young men, as a rule, to stay on the farm; also my reason for asking you to encourage them to stay.

Some Queer Celebrations in New Mexico.

Nearly every small town in New Mexico must have an annual celebration on the day of its patron saint. Our own most important festival, for example, in San Rafael's day, November 24. For two weeks previous, every housekeeper is busy with her preparations, and frequently the children are taken out of school to assist. The youngest pupil is large enough to carry water or to amuse the baby, while its mother whitewashes all her walls, rips and makes over her mattresses, washing the covers and beating the wool filling anew. If she has curtains, they are freshly done up. Each member of the family has a new gown or a new shirt, and somehow or other, money is found for bright ribbons for the girls and bright silk mufflers for the larger boys. The little fellows are brave in new hats and shoes. The prosperous wife of the owner of a thousand sheep makes a yellow satin gown for herself and green velveteens for her little girls, while the shepherd's daughters can have at least three different colors of ribbon to wear with their cheap white dresses.

One of the most cherished amusements of the gala day is the dance of the Matachines. They say this is the very same dance which Montezuma himself witnessed, although its signifi-

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cance seems to be lost or shrouded in mystery. The performers themselves show no interest in its meaning. The dancers are five leading characters accompanied by a sort of chorus of ten or twelve men to execute the figures of the dance with punctillious exactness, while the very slight thread of action winds in and out among them. The only female participant is a young girl of twelve or fourteen, called Malinche, and said to represent Montezuma's daughter. She dances always with the leading man who is supposed to be her brother. An old man and an old woman (who is always a man in woman's garb) do the buffoonery, while a man with horns and tail, called the Bull, introduces the element of tragedy. The costumes of the chorus enhance the barbaric effect; white muslin pantalets trimmed with lace and embroidery cover the legs, the gayest possible shawls and blankets hang from the shoulders, and the masked face is surmounted by the most remarkable head-dresses.

The crowning performance of the Metachines occurs in the afternoon, when they give in completeness the dance they have been rehearsing for weeks. Each barbaric figure grasps in his right hand a rattle and in his left a fan, which he moves untiringly, keeping time with the throbbing of the plaintive music. The crowd press upon each other in their efforts to distinguish the words of the old man and woman as they dodge this way and that to escape the charges of the bull, and so interested are they, that a wild mustang breaking away from his master is plunging into their midst before they realize their peril. The frightened horse is caught and led back to its owner. The violins and guitar take up their dirgelike cadences, the rattles shake, the fans wave, the many-colored ribbons toss and sway with the rhythmic motions of the Matachines, Malinche and her brother catch the blood of the dead bull in a yellow silk handkerchief and the dance is over. The musicians adjourn to a hall nearby and the crowd follows on, and the day is concluded with a more modern dance, if not more moral dance, than that of the Matachines.—From The Home Missionary.

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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1896).
 Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
 Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
 Ladies' Reading Club, Darlington Township, Harvey County (1902).
 Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
 Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
 Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 2, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1889).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 3, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1891).
 Ladies' Social Society, No. 4, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1897).
 Chalitso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
 Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
 Litertae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
 Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, R. R. No. 2 (1899).
 Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
 West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, R. R. No. — (1903).
 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
 Progressive Society, Rosalla, Butler County (1903).
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County.
 The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
 The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.
 [All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

The clubs which were discontinued during the winter months are taking up their work again at this time with renewed energy and enthusiasm. We shall expect to hear from many of them from time to time. The Domestic Science Club, of Jersey Creek, is the

first to send us an account of their interesting opening meeting.

FROM OSAGE COUNTY.

The first meeting of the Domestic Science Club of Jersey Creek for the year 1904, met at the home of the new president, Mrs. Wm. Wilson, March 31. Roll call, "When, Why, and How I Came to Kansas," was productive of many humorous and pathetic stories. There was music, and an interesting paper on "Kansas History." A committee of three were appointed to draft petition to D. R. Francis, president of the St. Louis Fair Commission, to use his influence with the mayor of St. Louis to suppress the proposed traffic in girls; to be presented at the next meeting for signatures.

CLARA MOLEK, Secretary.

The following, from one of our exchanges, "Vicks' Family Magazine," ought to be of interest to our club women. Is there not a suggestion in it for others? The people who would like to have a club, but do not know how to begin, or fear that a course of study might prove a failure, might organize with some such plan as this one for the first year, and would undoubtedly find it very profitable:

THE "READY FOR CHRISTMAS" CLUB.

(A prize article in our recent contest.)
 When our club was organized, it was resolved that we would find something to do that would be helpful, either to ourselves or to our friends. Otherwise we would disband and pronounce club-work—as far as our experience extended—a flat failure.

Originality was our watchword; we determined to be unique or perish in the attempt. After a thorough exchange of ideas and many lengthy discussions on various subjects, we decided upon a name and a purpose. As for the name, "Ready for Christmas" Club explained itself. We all united in saying that the preparing of Christmas gifts kept us near the point of nervous prostration during the last three months of each year. If by any means we could avert this condition of things, our club would not be in vain.

After taking stock we found that one of our number was an artist, one was proficient in crocheting and knitting, another could do beautiful drawn work and embroidery, a fourth was a perfect marvel in making fancy aprons, dainty underwear and children's clothing, another had wonderful success in taking and finishing fine photographs. So as each one had her special talent, it was our plan to combine the entire force into one great working whole. In this way the making of Christmas presents would become mere play. Each member prepared a list of persons to whom she wished to give presents; then at the meetings it was decided what each gift should be and who should make it.

The woman who crocheted should make bedroom slippers for the mother of the girl who did pyrography. She should design and burn a lovely frame for the brother of the woman who embroidered sofa-pollows. The apron-woman should make aprons galore, from substantial gingham to the daintiest of muslins for aunts, mothers, sisters, and friends. The woman with the kodak should take a lot of views of pretty bits of scenery, familiar corners, family groups, etc., and arrange them in handsome scrap albums to send to the absent ones who would appreciate and enjoy them.

So our work went gaily on. We commenced in February, and long before the snow began flying in the autumn, our Christmas presents were completed, tied up, labeled, and put safely away. Our "Ready for Christmas" Club has made life worth living. Our minds are free from anxiety, our hands ready to help others less fortunate. We have learned what we had never known before; that Christmas is truly the most joyful season of the year.—Mrs. T. A. Shuff.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

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

\$50,000.00 Cash Given Away TO USERS OF Lion Coffee

We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of *Lion Coffee*. Not only will the Lion Heads, cut from the packages, be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we have always given our customers, but

In Addition to the Regular FREE Premiums

the same Lion Heads will entitle you to estimates in our \$50,000.00 *Grand Prize Contest*, which will make some of our patrons rich men and women. You can send as many estimates as desired. There will be

Two Great Contests

The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the *St. Louis World's Fair*; the second relates to *Total Vote for President* to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. \$20,000.00 will be distributed in each of these contests, making \$40,000.00 on the two, and in order to make it more interesting, in addition to this amount we will give a

Grand First Premium of \$5,000.00

to the one who is *nearest correct on both contests*, and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize.

Five Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2c stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest:



Printed blanks to vote on found in every Lion Coffee Package. The 2c Stamp covers the expense of our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded.

WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST

What will be the total attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair on July 4, 1904? At Chicago, July 4, 1893, the attendance was 283,273. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

1 First Prize.....	\$2,500
1 Second Prize.....	1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each.....	1,000
5 " — 200.00 each.....	1,000
10 " — 100.00 each.....	1,000
20 " — 50.00 ".....	1,000
50 " — 20.00 ".....	1,000
250 " — 10.00 ".....	2,500
1800 " — 5.00 ".....	9,000
2139 PRIZES.....	TOTAL, \$20,000

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST

What will be the total Popular Vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904? In the 1900 election 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

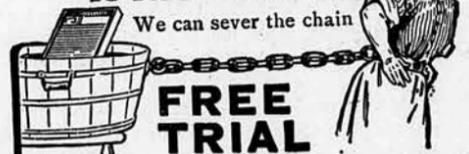
1 First Prize.....	\$2,500
1 Second Prize.....	1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each.....	1,000
5 " — 200.00 ".....	1,000
10 " — 100.00 ".....	1,000
20 " — 50.00 ".....	1,000
50 " — 20.00 ".....	1,000
250 " — 10.00 ".....	2,500
1800 " — 5.00 ".....	9,000
2139 PRIZES.....	TOTAL, \$20,000

4279—PRIZES—4279

Distributed to the Public—aggregating \$45,000.00—in addition to which we shall give \$5,000.00 to Grocers' Clerks (see particulars in LION COFFEE cases) making a Grand Total of \$50,000.00.

Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of
LION COFFEE
 WOOLSON SPICE CO. (CONTEST DEPT.), TOLEDO, OHIO.

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Whether a housekeeper does her own washing or not the worry and work connected with "Blue Monday" literally chain her to the wash-tub. Let us send you

The "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER

Freight prepaid. No money or promise of any kind required. Use it for 30 days; then if you do not wish to purchase, return it at our expense. We pay the freight both ways. Unlike all other washers, the "1900" sends the water through the clothes and washes them absolutely clean in six minutes with no wear or tear on the garments or the operator. Perfectly adjusted Ball-Bearings do the same for it as for the bicycle—make it work with little effort. IT IS ABSOLUTELY FREE TO YOU FOR 30 DAYS. Write to-day for full information and Catalogue.
 "1900" WASHER CO. 76D HENRY STREET, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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SEED CORN.

90 day Leaming, per bushel.....	\$1.00
72 " Queen Yellow, per bushel.....	1.10
100 " Yellow Dent, per bushel.....	1.00
120 " Golden Beauty, per bushel.....	1.00
100 " White Pearl, per bushel.....	1.00
120 " White St. Charles, per bushel.....	1.00
Sweet Corn, Mammoth Evergreen per bushel.....	3.50
Hubbard Seed House, Topeka, Kansas.	

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Miscellany.

Government Ownership of Public Utilities.

EWING HERBERT, BEFORE BROWN COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The cry for a change is constant. The inequality of talent and the never-failing evidence of human greed are forever disturbing. Some think the only way to end hardship is to pool interests for the common good. It is very certain that men can not thrive by endeavor to bankrupt one another. It is very certain that the way to help the public is to help one another. Society promotes those who serve it best. And in the last analysis the entire problem of life is solved in doing unto others as we would be done by. If the world is growing better it is because of a disposition to check the force of selfishness. Greed is looked upon as most dangerous to the common good.

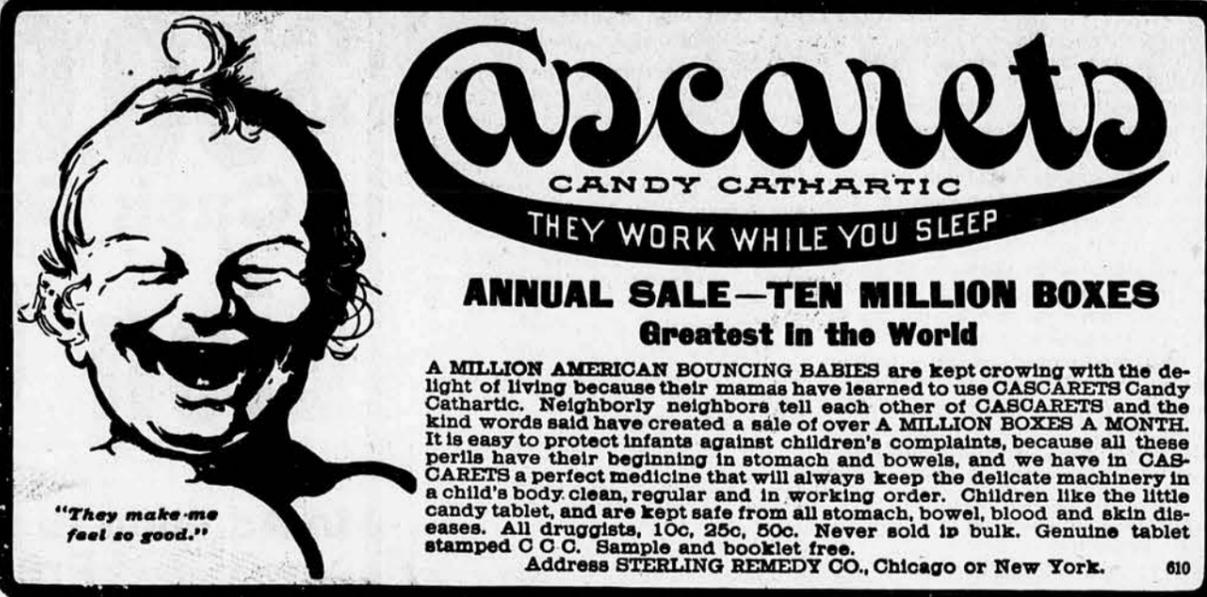
This is one kind of socialism. There are possibly a thousand different kinds. It is 2,000 years since the Great Socialist began teaching the simple lesson that nothing fine or worthy is done for self. Sometimes it seems that this truth will never be learned; but the ages mark advancement.

There is wrong in present systems of Government, but the remedies proposed do not cure the ills. It is the individual who is yet wrong—as he has ever been—and the perfection of the State depends on his correction. No system can equalize men. Men want no other equalization than choice of pursuit and opportunity to follow it.

Nature gives some men one talent, others two talents, some five, and a few have ten talents. The result must always be unequal distribution. Inequalities come at birth. Work, hardship, victory, defeat, must not be undervalued. The rich and poor, changing places as they do, find some loss for each gain. No one can hope to have things just right. There are burdens for all. If borne in the right spirit, manhood is strengthened. If shirked, manhood is weakened. It is idle to shoulder on the State the load we weary of carrying ourselves. We are the State. Men make States. Perhaps pain and sorrow and suffering are stepping-stones to immortality. There was Nero. He had everything he wanted: a palace—Christians to burn. Now he is a mere incident. There was Paul. He had much he did not want—lived in a dungeon; but he fought the good fight. Which is the greater ruler now?

The social revolutionist would have the Government own everything and employ everybody. The evolutionist would have the Government or State, or municipality, own such public utilities as it could and would. But success or failure in public ownership depends on the individual as it does in private ownership. It may be best, or it may not be best for the Government, the State, or municipality to own a public necessity. In a Kansas town the waterworks plant is owned by the municipality. Ignorance and mismanagement on the part of honest, upright citizens is responsible for making the cost of the plant five times too much. They know nothing of the work. It yields insufficient revenue for proper support or profit. The public lighting-plant was installed to "get even" with the citizens' company. The price of lights was reduced and the people were pleased because the electric light company's "graft" was shut off. But the result is that in ten years the people's electric-light plant is worn out and the cost of installation is lost. Add that cost to the cost for lights and the people have paid dearly enough for light—far more than they should. There is no gain in public ownership when the people must make good a deficiency. Regulation and restraint of the electric light company and not public ownership was the need in this instance.

The Postoffice Department of the Government gives the people good service and cheap service, but the deficiency of several millions must be



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paid with money collected from other sources.

Railroads could be acquired by the Government in a term of years if all the people would contribute for their purchase a sum from a third of their earnings to all of them. But would Government ownership make the service any better, or the rates any lower, than by Government regulation and restraint? The telegraph, telephone, and express rates are too high. If the Government, State or municipality, can own and operate utilities, surely it can tax, regulate, restrain, and protect the people from extortion and bad service. The losses brought about by poorly managed public ownership and operation are enormous. The changes of policy due to changes in party rule are uncertain in results. Employees are better off, or worse off. Some are poorly paid—others are well paid. There is no more equality under Government ownership than there is under private ownership. If there were, the result would be incompetency. Under any arrangement the user must pay for what he gets. Neither private nor public ownership is always profitable; but fixed charges for service and clearly defined hours and wages for labor could be prescribed by Government without assuming risk of purchase and maintenance. If private owners can be made to carry the load with fairness to all, why shift the load?

The constitution and the law say Government can control private greed. If Government officials can not control private ownerships—if they do not understand and can not grapple with and conquer present injustice and inequalities, how can they hope to successfully conduct the same enterprise under public ownership? The difference between private ownership and public ownership is like taking money out of one pocket and placing it in another with some gain and some loss.

The voters make the laws. Congress has created the new Department of Commerce to study commercial rights and needs. The people can be relied on to follow the right. Full and fair discussion will correct error.

It has occurred to me that various opinions of notables would be interesting.

The Appeal to Reason, the great Socialist newspaper, offers for your consideration a pamphlet favoring Government ownership.

Bills providing for the purchase of railroads by the United States may be had by application to law-makers at Washington. The clear right of the public, or Government, to fix rates for public services is seldom denied.

Mr. Frank Parsons, of Boston College of Science, embodies all that could be said in favor of Government ownership in his paper printed in document No. 69, U. S. Senate, 56th Congress. He mentions satisfactory public ownership in many countries. He finds public ownership of street railways and light- and water-plants increasing. Private companies and corporations are selfish. Public ownership aims at good service and justice to all. Private ownership means excessive rates, ill-treated labor, strikes and lockouts,

criminal acts, discrimination, disregard of public safety, over-capitalization, defiance of law, hoodling, bad citizenship. He forgets that the same men interested in all these wrongs would be interested fully as much in Government ownership or control. Public ownership promises moderate rates, profits for the people, well-paid labor, equal rights, safety, increased business, better citizenship.

Senator Wm. Stone, of Missouri, writes that he would like a great deal of time to make up his mind on the subject. Senator Long, of Kansas, could not prepare anything for publication. Senator Burton, of Kansas, sent references and is disposed to consider public ownership more expensive and service no better. Congressman Miller, of Kansas, declined to say anything quotable. Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri, wrote: "I am afraid the question is too big and far-reaching for a fellow to jump up and express opinions at random. I would not want to touch such a subject without weeks or months of investigation and research. It has a thousand ramifications." Congressman Curtis lost his library in the flood and all the material he had collected on the subject, but he said as he remembered his studies the amount of money necessary to purchase the railroads was too great for consideration. He further thought the party which happened in power—if it ever happened—when the Government took possession of the railroads would have enough men employed to control future elections.

Many Congressmen and Senators acknowledged interest and courteously asked to be excused from comment. Those who have spoken should have the right to amend and defend their views, for undoubtedly they responded without the time they should have been given for study.

Congressman Charles F. Scott says: "The objections to Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, etc., are so numerous that I can not pretend on the spur of the moment, or within the limited time that I now have at my disposal, to even mention all of them, to say nothing of presenting arguments in their support. Let me say first, in a general way, that it seems to me the most pronounced advocate of this doctrine would find his views radically changed if he could come here and spend a year or two studying the operation of Governmental machinery. In every department he would find the Government doing its work at vastly greater cost, and in many cases with much less efficiency, than the same work could be done by private corporation or by individuals. I have heard a wealthy business man declare that he would be only too glad of a chance to run the postal system of this country with \$15,000,000 less appropriation annually than is now made, because he felt sure that even then he could realize a net profit of \$10,000,000 a year. I am inclined to think I could make anywhere from two to five millions a year myself out of the Government print-shop on its present appropriation. Judging by the experience of the Government in the oper-

ation of the postoffice, in the construction of public buildings, in the purchase of army supplies, and in fact, in every line of business in which it engages, I believe it is past controversy that if the Government should take charge of the railroads one of two things would happen: Either freight rates would be higher than they are now, or there would be an annual deficit resulting from the business, which would have to be made good by taxation. I believe the same results would follow the attempt of the Government to conduct any other great business enterprise.

"The greatest danger, in my judgment, to the Government of the United States, is the danger of class legislation. It is already claimed by the opponents of the Republican party that it has been guilty of this crime by reason of the influence exerted by organized wealth. But the influence of organized wealth on legislation is not to be compared for a single moment with the influence of organized votes. There are a million and more employees at work on the various railroads of this country. Suppose that the wages of these men depended upon an act of Congress. Suppose they should organize and demand an average salary of \$10 a day. Do you doubt but they would get it? If it happened that the Congress in power when the demand was made should have the courage to resist the demand, it would also certainly happen that the next Congress would be elected on that issue and the demand would be granted. This may be putting it a little strongly, but I use it as an illustration of what would undoubtedly occur, in greater or less degree, if the number of Government employees, already very great, should be extended to include the votes of all the great transportation lines and other public utilities of the country. It is understood that Mr. Loud, of California, for many years a prominent and influential member of Congress, was defeated last year because he opposed the demand of the letter-carriers of his district for higher wages. If the letter-carriers, this single class of Government employees, can wield so much political influence, what would happen if all the trainmen and telegraph and telephone operators in the country should go into politics?

"To treat this great subject with any degree of completeness would far out-reach the limits of a letter. The suggestions I have made, however, may serve to indicate the general lines upon which I would ground my opposition to a proposal which I should regard not only as revolutionary, but as ultimately destructive of free institutions."

Congressman Victor Murdock says: "Here is one idea I have antagonistic to Government ownership which I would like to expand. The vigor of America is the aggregate of individual energy. In Europe a weaver runs two looms; in England the weaver runs four; in the United States the weaver runs eight or ten. The average American farm laborer produces four times as much of farm products as the aver-

age European farm laborer. One American miner raises 400 tons of ore annually, the German 287, the English 285, the French 210. The reason assigned for American superiority is nimbleness of brain in the use of machinery. Now the propelling inspiration behind nimbleness of brain is ambition, the spirit of emulation, encouraged by open opportunity to gain in wealth or position. This is the fine edge of the American individual. Their aggregate is the glory of America—American superiority in the dignity of labor, a dignity born and maintained by freedom of opportunity to gain and rise.

"The man or idea which by narrowing, hampering, or impairing that freedom of opportunity turns this fine edge of individual energy and reduces the aggregate of American vigor is in error. The making of this Nation is in the hands of the boy in the grocery store who means to be proprietor some day; in the hands of the brakeman who means to be general superintendent some day; in the hands of the galley boy who means to be editor; in the hands of the farm laborer who means to get hold of a quarter himself some day. Since God said "Let there be light," this element has had its greatest play in the last forty years in America. From Jamestown to 1860, this Nation accumulated in wealth \$16,000,000,000. From 1860 to 1900 this Nation accumulated in wealth \$70,000,000,000.

"Now I verily believe that the Governmenting of an industry, Government ownership, turns the fine edge of the individual energy, in a large number of cases. There is an ingredient in the matter of Governmental employ which is curious, but which I think we have all noticed. None of us, I think, ever saw an individual, of normal activity, exercise greater energy in public employ than he did in private employ, and all of us, I think, have seen many instances in which the individual exercised markedly less energy in public employ than in private employ.

"To say nothing of other well-known objections, I can not see my way clear to subject the great army of American individuals engaged in transportation to this peril, and I certainly, as an American citizen, would object to reducing in the least the splendid aggregate of American superiority, in spirit, brain, or powers of production.

"I realize the inequalities, the discriminations and hardships Government ownership is designed to correct, but I honestly believe that correction is to come through other remedies."

Congressman J. D. Bowersock says: "Private parties can and do manage business institutions more economically and with better results than under management by public officials. I do not believe that there is a municipality in the State of Kansas whose material interests would not be vastly improved if managed by one responsible, capable, competent, practical, and honest man, who had fitted himself or had been fitted by experience, for such management.

"Public utilities, controlled and directed by the public, in our country particularly, become parts of a political machine. By this, I am not referring to any Kansas machine. This leads to a multiplication of places for friends and henchmen. Men who would not be hired by a business man to manage a plant doing a business of \$5,000 annually, will be given responsible positions in public utilities under political regime, with great financial responsibility. I do not know of any case where what we term the Government is doing what private parties might well do, wherein the former has not double the number of employees that the private party or corporation would have to do the same business and do it better. Public control results largely in increased general expense and inefficient management.

"Even now, a very important question confronts the heads of departments here, in the capital of the country—what to do with the incompetents and those who have grown old in the service without having made provision for their declining years. I am of the

opinion that if all the public utilities were owned, managed and controlled by the public, it would lead, in time, to a civic pension list, beside which the amount paid to the pensioners of the Civil War would be comparatively insignificant.

"The independence of the individual is the chief factor, I think, in making our Nation the greatest and most prosperous on earth. And, in my judgment, anything that tends to destroy or weaken the independence or individuality of the American citizen will work injury and finally lead to the destruction of the Republic. I do not believe in a paternalistic government. I have frequently said: 'When we have a Government that tries to do everything, we will have a Nation of people that will try not to do anything.'"

Congressman W. A. Calderhead says: "I have always opposed the idea of public ownership of public utilities, because such ownership is inconsistent with the vital principle of our Government, and with the purpose of our Nation. I need not now discuss the purpose for which our Nation has been called into being, further than to say that it is a part of the Divine plan for the highest development of men, and that in this Nation under its Representative Government the individual man is to accomplish his highest and best development as a person. When our fathers instituted our Government they had the idea of the freedom of the individual correctly in their minds, and the highest purpose, beyond the written constitution, was the protection and the development of the individual. They made the Government not to give men rights, but to protect the rights of men and to maintain for each individual equal opportunity before the law to do his best in all that is in him to do. There was to be open to each the freedom to speak his own thought, choose his own avocation, freedom in every field of human action restrained only by law from doing injury to the rights, person, and property of his neighbor. The other governments then existing, each and all claimed the power to grant rights to men; to permit occupations to men; to grant privileges and monopolies of business to men; and claimed that governments were endowed by Divine authority to grant these things to their subjects. We asserted that our rights to these things were our natural rights, our own by endowment from our Creator.

"We ordained the Government to protect these rights. We do not obtain rights from our Government in any case, but have made our Government, and have limited its powers by our own mandate. So our Government has not the right to grant monopolies of occupation or business. Neither has it the right to engage in any business or avocation of men. Its sole work is that of administration of law through the institutions we have ordained and by the officers we choose. The Government, therefore, can never lawfully engage in any private business.

"The citizen following his own avocation or pursuit in life lawfully should never have the Government as a competitor. If the Government should engage in any private business in competition with its citizens, or claim or exercise a monopoly or ownership of any business, it would stifle individual effort and stop individual development of character and manhood. If the Government had the power to exercise such a monopoly it could stop all competition, and individual effort would perish. At the same time the prices it would fix on the products of such a monopoly would be as arbitrary in a Republic as in a monarchy or a despotism. Now all this applies to all occupations and businesses that men may lawfully follow. So that the Government can not engage in any of them without injury to the rights and freedom of the citizen. Next we gave the Government the power to regulate and control, by the administration of laws which we make, all men and all occupations, organizations, or corporations engaged in business in the Nation. We reserved the right and power to legislate so as to secure the proper regulation and control of men and

corporations engaged in business. We have all the laws, all courts, judges, sheriffs, and juries at the command of the humblest citizen in any contest with them. But if the Government owned and operated the monopoly who would regulate the Government? How would any injured individual get redress for any injury? The people would control the Government, but would you fix railroad fare and freights by a popular election, or pay damages for loss of property of failure of a contract, by a vote of the people, or wait until after an election and submit these matters to Congress? Would you ask Congress to make schedules and timetables, or to fix prices of coal or flour, or of products of packing house, or of cattle and wheat? It is easy to call upon the Government to do things for us, but in fact the life of our Government consists in the extent to which we are able to do things ourselves regulated by law so that we do not work evil to our neighbors. The demagogue is always calling on the Government to interfere to correct things, as if our Government was something separate from us, independent of us, and absolute in authority over us, and as if the Government would know better than we know how to manage our business. The incentive of gain which leads men to great individual effort would not be permitted to our Government. Why, then, would it or its clerks who would direct the business, develop more ability and skill than the individual owner? The agents of the Government would not have the self-reliance, the instinct of trade, the impulse of ownership that individual proprietors would have. We can not trade off the personal interest and personal effort, the practical experience and enthusiasm of a Nation, for the service of hired clerks, however good they may be. We would lose the capacity for doing things ourselves; we would dry up the inventive genius of man, weaken his independence and patriotism and lower his sense of personal obligation to work. The individual character which is the valuable result of our system of individual effort and individual proprietorship would fail, and the National life decay.

"Nothing that the industry, ingenuity or enterprise of a people leads them to do on their own account should ever be undertaken by our Government. Government management is nowhere the equal of private effort, and a Government monopoly is the most objectionable monopoly in the world. Government ownership of railroads is the item most frequently suggested, but if the idea is correct, I do not see why it does not apply as well to hotels, mills, and farms. But taking the railroads for illustration the principle of individual effort proves its own value.

"Private ownership of the railroads has been successful so that in the United States we have built, and own, and operate, one-half of all the railroads of all the earth. Our railroads carry more passengers and more tons of freight annually than all the railroads of England, France, and Germany. The efficiency of our railroads is equal to any in the world, in cheapness of rates, in speed and safety of service. Who can assure us that Government schedules of rates and Government time-tables would be any better? What provision would the Government make for special trains for any emergency?

"Discriminations of rates, equitable schedules, rate wars are all under control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Would any other Government commission be wiser in these matters? "The country has been developed by the building of new lines; and new lines are constantly projected toward the places where they are needed. Would the Government do better? Who would decide when and where more new lines are to be built?

"Competition between existing companies is always seeking shorter routes, swifter through trains to get the business. What interest would the Government have in seeking shorter lines or quicker through trains? Every company is constantly seeking new inventions in equipments; new methods of building cars and engines; new places to buy iron and steel and ties.

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Would the Government do this better and could it buy cheaper or build cheaper? If the roads were operated at a loss for any year, would commerce have to make good the loss? Or would all the people who do not use the railroads have to contribute their pro rata with those who do use them, to make up the losses? Government ownership would necessarily destroy competition between lines for business. Would this be a good commercial policy? Would this reduce expenses, or reduce rates, or increase them? Would the Government exert itself to supply cars and trains in advance for the movement of a great crop? Would it put on trains when business demanded it, and take them off when the demand ceased, or would it run a fixed number of trains until the next election decided that more were needed, or that fewer were needed? Does anybody stand ready to guarantee that improved methods for swift, safe and cheap ways of managing the roads would be sought for and adopted by managers whose pay would not depend on the success of the road or on the business of the road? Would new and better methods of equipping and operating be adopted as they are offered; or would they wait till the next session of Congress for the appropriation and authority? Would Government railroads encourage a careless and useless expenditure of the public money, or would the salaried operators and managers make the roads save money for the Government? Would it be a good public policy to have political parties divided over whether new roads should be built, or where they should be built? Would the immense sums to be collected and paid out offer more chances for fraud, or would they insure more honesty in public service? Would the patronage of employing a million of men in one branch of Government service increase the safety of the Government? Would these employees be better citizens—how would they vote—with the administration or against it? When would the administration go out of power if it had an army of a million of men who every day held in their control the entire commerce of the Nation? There are some Government railroads in the world. But I never heard of one that does not have a deficit at the end of the year. Has any such road made better citizenship for its people?

"I have not mentioned the fact that no taxes could be levied by a county or a township on a Government railroad, and that in every State where a Government road existed, the taxation must be made up on other property.

"This letter is growing too long, but all that has been said about Government railroads will apply in some degree to Government ownership of any other line of human effort. Every Government ownership of any business, or occupation, or property, is an oppression on the individual member of the Nation whose right to own the business, or follow the occupation, or own and operate the property, was the individual right which was to be protected by the Government. The Government has no right to own anything except the things which are necessary for administering the laws which we have made for our protection. Since making our Government we have developed the 'manufacturing of power,' I mean the steam engine, telegraph, electric motor. Franklin said 'man is a tool-making animal.' A history of the tools he has made would be a truer history of the progress of the race than any history of the marches and wars. From the simplest implement up to the great machines every one has been the product of individual effort. From the spinning wheels and hand-looms of our mothers up to the great factories, from the hand-hammer of our fathers to the great steel hammers and hydraulic presses, from the birchbark canoes to the great ocean steamers, from the two-wheeled cart up to the great railroad trains flying sixty or seventy miles an hour—all are tools invented by individual thought and effort. The steamship is but a tool of transportation; the railroad system is but a tool of transportation, made possible by this discovery of how to manufacture

power. It is like the discovery of fire, or the invention of a written alphabet. It is a step forward for the race. It is as nearly an act of creation as men have ever performed. It has changed the thought, speech, education, occupations and efforts of man. It has lifted us into higher regions of endeavor where new hopes and enjoyments appear. It is an epoch. It destroys the past. It builds the future. It is the development of individual personality and power. Let no man imprison it with the bonds of a Government ownership. Let no man put in bondage its energy. Let nothing impair the power of individual personality. Like the soul of man it grows by effort and perishes by disuse."

Shelter for Farm Machinery.

(Continued from page 407.)

the different tools or machines are driven into the shed and backed into their places. Wagons may stand in the driveway.

It is evident that a shelter for farm machinery would be a source of economy. "A penny saved is a penny earned," is a saying trite and true. On a modern farm in Kansas where the land is every year increasing in value and hired help is becoming more difficult to find, the farmer should stop the leak that comes from not housing and properly caring for farm machinery.

The Hired-help Problem.

W. N. BIRCH, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

How shall we obtain good hands to work on the farm and in the dairy is a question which is puzzling our farmers and dairymen more and more every day. Even after a good hand is found it is seldom that he can be induced to stay long in one place. Many solutions to the problem have been offered but usually from the standpoint of the employer rather than from that of the employee, consequently the tendency of the articles written upon the subject is to show that the fault all lies with the employee. The writer has read a considerable number of articles upon this subject and has been able to find but one in which the farm-hand was given credit for even trying to do his work well. The author of this article states that "fully three-fifths of the farm-hands of the country are willing to do the best they know," and adds, "An angel can do no more." He also adds that many farm-hands do not know how to do the work well.

Thousands of our farmers leave the farm every year, saying they are too old to do the work themselves and can not make the farm pay when they are forced to hire the work done. There are many reasons for this, most of which could be mended by the employers, though the hands are far from faultless. In the first place, employers are seldom willing to pay enough to induce a man to stay with them. They pay what their neighbors pay, and are content. A man works for another for a year, and if he be a satisfactory man at the end of that time he is of more value to that employer than any other hand can be. But are his wages raised? Not at all. The employer says, "Wages are no higher than last year, why should I pay more?" Can he reasonably expect the man to care whether he stays in his employ or not? The hand can go to the next neighbor and begin work at the same wages any day, so what is the difference to him?

Again, the general wages paid are too low to secure competent men. Muscle and brawn are cheap but brains are not. It is easy to get men who can work when the superintendent is constantly with them to direct their labors, but in farm- and dairy-work we want men with brains, as it is impossible to watch them every minute. The man who does not know enough to care for the stock if the farmer be called away for a day or two has no place on the farm. Yet there are many such hands, because wages are so low that a man who has intelligence and education enough to possess judgment in the care of stock, can usually command better wages than the farmer will pay. Of late years there is a rising tendency

to pay more for a man of intelligence, so we may look for some improvement in both the wages paid and the quality of service given.

Another reason for the dissatisfaction of the farm-hands is the willingness of the farmer to have them work long hours. Many farmers disturb the slumbers of the hand before five o'clock every morning and expect him to work from that time until eight at night, with the exception of a short rest after dinner. Then if there are indications of rain, they expect the hands to be willing to stay in the field an hour more to finish a stack of hay or shock all the wheat that is bound. The hands always do this with bad grace and if the employer is not in the field they will go to supper "on time," even though a half-hour's work might save \$25 to the farmer. Why? Because that employer is never willing to give them an extra half-hour to themselves, and they therefore feel under no obligations to do more than an ordinary day's work. It is safe to say that if the farmer were not so afraid that a hand would lose an hour's time, the hand would be more willing to work over-hours on special occasions.

Dairymen are especially apt to ask too much of the man. It is necessary to be up early to do the milking, but it is far from necessary to ask him to work all the time from early morning until late at night, as many dairymen do. The work is confining and must be done twice daily, rain or shine. Sundays and holidays differ little from other days. What wonder, then, that he wants a part of each day for recreation? It is certainly no more than right that he should have a little rest.

Another thing that keeps wages down and employees dissatisfied is the practice of hiring any piece of humanity that may present itself, and then herding the hands together. Many a good man has left a place where he would like to work if he were not classed as a "hobo" and put with others of that class. In such places the hands are usually allowed to go to the house for their meals, but are expected to go to some "den" in a barn or other outbuilding to spend their evenings. The den is usually cheerless, made of rough boards with no plaster or paper, and furnished with homemade tables, broken-down chairs, etc., and the men are expected to keep it in order. No access to the library or any reading matter is allowed. What could be a better way to induce a man to go to the village saloon and gambling den to pass his evenings, with the consequence that he is either too drunk or too sleepy to "get up" on time the next morning? He is almost sure to pass his evenings in this way or leave the farm, and he is not greatly to blame in either case.

If the farmers would avoid the floating laborers and would hire men with families they would be better able to retain their men. Give the man with a family the use of a neat, comfortable house to live in, which he can truly call home, let him have a garden-patch, allow him to keep a cow and poultry and give him fair wages, and he will be very dissatisfied before he begins to look for other employment. Also, if the employer be willing to give good board and lodging, fair play as to working hours, and a little increase in pay as the man becomes more valuable to him, it seems at least probable that he will be able to keep competent hands all of the time.

Care and Management of Stock.

R. S. WILSON, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

To the careful observer, the different methods of caring for stock upon Kansas farms offers many interesting suggestions. With few exceptions, however, we realize that the general plan of caring for and managing the farm animals could be improved with advantage to the farmer. In those districts where the live-stock interest predom-

inates, there is a tendency on the part of the farmers to overstock their farms and as a result they are dependent upon grain for hog-feed during summer, and if there happens to be a drouth in August to check the pastures, the cattle will be in poor condition for winter. Such conditions have but one result, namely, less profits. It is far better to keep fewer animals and have plenty of pasture for them, because it is the abundance of pasture that makes cheap gains. When winter comes, provide substantial shelter for all the stock. Actual experiments have shown that the difference in the gains made by cattle under the shed and those exposed to the weather, would pay 10 to 15 per cent interest on the cost of the sheds, not to mention the difference in strength and vigor in favor of the cattle that were sheltered. Too often hogs are allowed to sleep in manure-heaps, old strawstacks, or else are kept in small pens with a few boards over one corner as a protection from the weather; and then the farmer wonders why his hogs are not as thrifty and as profitable as those of his more provident neighbors. Warm, well-ventilated houses that can be opened up on the south to admit the sunlight, with a mixed ration for feeding in winter and plenty of alfalfa or clover pasture and pure drinking water in summer, mixed with common-sense the year round, constitute the greater part of the secret of successful hog-raising.

Another mistake is often made in keeping animals of different ages together; as a result the younger and weaker ones do not get their share of the feed and are crowded from the shelter. More pens and separate sheds add some expense at the time of building and it requires a little longer time to feed when the stock is in smaller bunches, but the change in condition of the young stock as compared with that of last year when they were kept in the old way, will satisfy any farmer that the expense is well repaid. The milch cows should have a place in the barn with stanchions or stalls of some sort, that the cows may be kept in during the night and on stormy days, and so arranged that they will not have to go out in the cold wind to drink; no doubt we have all seen the cattle sipping at the water from which three inches of ice had just been broken. The cattle take a few swallows, hump their backs and trot back under the shed to shiver for an hour. Under such circumstances a tank-heater would be a paying investment.

Probably the least studied and the most important part of the farm economy is the feeding of the farm stock. The purpose of most farmers is to make their stock yield a profit above the cost of raising, yet how few farmers make a study of their feeds, the requirements of their stock and the demands of the markets. Do not keep a hog until it weighs 350 pounds or a steer until he weighs 1,600 to 1,800 pounds, unless the market demands such stock. The most profitable market stock is the quick-maturing animal that does not require a long feeding period to fit him for market. It is also essential that the grains be combined to make a balanced ration. The stock will relish such a ration better, eat it longer than they will corn alone, and put on more pounds of fat for the same amount of feed. The practice of dumping enough corn into the feeding-troughs of the stock to last from two to three days, does not look very scientific and if the feed-yards are watched it will be seen to be a wasteful practice. From observation and experience it seems the best rule is to feed the stock not more than they will eat up clean in one or two hours, and feed twice a day.

The whole problem of the care and management of farm stock is to produce the best equality of animals at the least expense, but that does not mean that a person is to attempt to raise and fatten stock without being prepared to care for it properly.

PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED. We send FREE and postpaid a 200 page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 100 page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application. DR. THORNTON & MINOR, 1007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

"THE FLAT, UNINTERESTING PLAINS OF KANSAS."

(Continued from page 402.)

corn and wheat than any other State. The export beef that he so much enjoys at Delmonico's is grown and fattened on Kansas alfalfa-fields where there are 3,548,324 cattle now on these same uninteresting plains. The pork-chops of the New York epicure came from our little herd of 1,770,585 hogs which luxuriate on these same plains. The delicious butter of the Waldorf-Astoria tables is the product of these alfalfa-fields, and the world paid us \$7,512,331.65 for what we produced last year. These same alfalfa plains sold 500,000 pounds of the finest honey in the world and the returns from the poultry produced was more than \$6,000,000. These flat, uninteresting plains produced 8,192,632 bushels of potatoes in one year, which we divided with our New York friends. The beet-sugar with which he sweetens his Mocha came from the flattest and most uninteresting of the river valleys, and the people who raised these beets made an average net profit of \$28.50 per acre. On these same plains there now grow 12,000,000 apple-trees with other fruit in proportion, whose product reaches the best markets of the world and has taken premiums in all of the World's Fairs. On these treeless and unwatered plains grew the biggest walnut log that was shown at the Columbian Exposition. The cotton that is so necessary to civilized man's comfort grows here, and these same plains produced the heaviest fleece ever clipped from a sheep's back in any age or country, the "golden fleece" of Jason not excepted. The tobacco of your "Henry Clay" grows on these plains which you see as you travel and smoke. Kansas cattle win prizes at the International fairs; the greatest American Percheron sire and the highest priced Percheron mare were Kansas-made, while the world-beaters, John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen were both the product of Kansas farms.

Beneath the surface of these flat, uninteresting plains lie the richest salt-mines in the world. One-fourth of all the lead and zinc of the world comes from under them. The paint which adorns and preserves your house, the plaster which covers its walls, the cement which seals your basement and cistern, the lead pipe of your plumbing, the sheet zinc of your house and the very bricks of which its walls are built all came from below the surface of these same uninteresting plains. Kansas coal-mines are inexhaustible; her oil- and gas-fields are unequalled.

Kansas is larger in area than New York and Indiana combined. She exceeds in size Illinois, or Iowa, or Missouri by one-half.

To carry her vast annual products to market requires 10,390 miles of railroad and Kansas people now have on deposit in her banks \$69.89 for every man, woman, and child within her borders. Kansas has more than 400,000 school children in nearly 10,000 school-houses where they are taught by 11,709 school-teachers. Her illiteracy is insignificant and she has but one detected criminal in each 2,000 of her inhabitants.

Kansas furnishes preachers for New York pulpits, actors for her stages, financiers for her Wall Street, statesmen for Washington, officers and men for the army and navy, and writers for the world of letters. Kansas furnished the man who first scaled the walls of Pekin, the men who swam the Bagbag River, and the man who captured Aquinaldo.

Kansas is the center of the Union. Her history is written in capitals and punctuated with exclamation points. Her adjectives are superlatives, and her facts would be hyperbole in other States. As the glittering domes and minarets, the statues and colonades, the towers and pinnacles of the World's Fair, which are made from the product of her gypsum quarries, exceed in splendor all that has gone before, so Kansas exceeds her sister States and yet her past is but the beginning. Her record heretofore is the result of random methods. Hereafter science

will assist nature and the achievements of the past will fade before the brilliant realizations of the future. Are the plains of Kansas really flat and uninteresting?

THE STOCK-BREEDERS' ANNUAL.

The Stock-Breeders' Annual for 1904 is just out from the press of the KANSAS FARMER. It is by far the greatest publication ever issued by the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association since its organization in 1880.

The Annual for 1904 contains 128 pages with the latest design of Sunflower cover, the typical Kansas color. It contains the full proceedings of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association, held at Representative Hall, Topeka, January 11-13, 1904. It also contains the Kansas Breeders' Directory, in which the names of the members are alphabetically classified, giving the name and address; also the class of stock represented. This is followed by a classification by counties, and also by breeds of stock represented. It is a magnificent exhibit of the improved animal industry of Kansas and clearly demonstrates that Kansas now occupies a front rank for fine stock and enterprising breeders.

The Kansas Breeders' Directory is an essential feature of the 1904 Annual and contains a complete roster of the members of the association, alphabetically classified by names, by counties, and by breeds of pure-bred stock represented. The breeds of fine cattle are represented by the following numbers of breeders: Aberdeen-Angus 34, Galloways 19, Herefords 124, Shorthorns 243, Holstein-Friesians 8, Jerseys 8, Polled Durhams 10, Red Polls 25.

The breeders of pure-bred swine number: Berkshires 36, Chester White 13, Duroc-Jerseys 81, Poland-Chinas 237, Yorkshires 3, and Tamworths 1.

The horse-breeders number as to classes: Clydesdales 3, Cleveland Bays 2, Coach and Draft 10, Percherons 32, saddle horses 12, Standard-bred 35, and jacks 7.

Among the breeders of sheep and goats are: Angoras 10, Merinos 5, Rambouillets 3, Shropshires 17, other breeds 2. In the miscellaneous division there are 111 names, including 50 breeders of fine poultry, 10 acutioneers, 7 big feeders and shippers, and 44 others.

In his annual announcement, Secretary Heath says that in addition to the publicity given those identified with the improved stock industry of Kansas, he has secured through the courtesy of the Kansas World's Fair Commission, a directory of the names and breeds represented by our membership in the Kansas Souvenir Book now being published in an edition of 150,000 copies, to be distributed by them during the World's Fair, to advertise Kansas resources. Through the courtesy of Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, each member will receive a copy of the Kansas Souvenir Book. The Kansas Commission also set aside \$10,000 for the purpose of defraying expenses and duplicating prizes won by Kansas breeders at the World's Fair to be held at St. Louis this year. Yet this is not all the publicity secured for the members, as Polk's Kansas Gazeteer and Business Directory, just out, also contains the names of the members of the association. All this goes to show that the executive committee has used every endeavor and lost no opportunity to secure a due amount of publicity and advertising for the Kansas fine stock industry during the World's Fair year of 1904.

In recognition of the benefits received by the membership, and in view of the just demands and needed legislation required of the next Legislature, each member of this association is especially requested to interview every candidate for the next Legislature in his county and ascertain whether he can be depended upon to favor such legislation as may be needed.

Secretary Heath has already on file over three thousand requests for the 1904 Annual to be mailed out this week; however, until the edition is ex-

To Farm Dairymen:



We told you three years ago that the man who shipped his cream direct to some good, reliable firm would realize more out of his product than he could in any other way.

We were right then, and we are right now when we tell you we will put a larger check into your hands each month for your product, than any other concern can do.

Write for shipping tags.

We sell the world-renowned
EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR.

**Blue Valley Creamery Co.,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

hausted any one may receive a copy by sending ten cents in stamps, to defray cost of mailing, to H. A. Heath, Secretary, Topeka, Kans.

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."

Mr. Antonio Scalapino, of Brown County, finds that clean bedding dusted with lime is an effectual preventive of many of the diseases for which dips have been used. His experience with the dipping-tank brought him into conflict with the perverse disposition of the hogs. They wanted all to go in at once or none. Some were crippled and some got too much of the dip. Doubtless the use of clean, disinfected beds will prevent most of the skin diseases of the hog.

The twentieth semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Dodge City, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 11 and 12, 1904. The program is a good one. The meeting will be attended by the leading people of western Kansas and a good many from other parts of the State.

Present conditions of the wheat crop are reported to be about 20 per cent below those of the corresponding date last year. The official crop and weath-

er reports which begin in the KANSAS FARMER this week and will continue through the season furnish the best possible means of judging of the progress of all crops.

One Fare for the Round-Trip

Plus 25 cents, to Cleveland, Ohio, and return, via Nickel Plate Road, May 16, 17, and 18. Tickets good going date of sale and returning to and including June 10, by depositing same.

Three Through Daily Express Trains to Fort Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York, Boston, and New England points, carrying vestibuled sleeping-cars. Meals served in Nickel Plate dining-cars, on American Club Meal Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1; also service A la Carte. Chicago Depot, La Salle and Van Buren Streets. No excess fare charged on any train on the Nickel Plate Road. Chicago City Ticket Offices, 111 Adams Street and Auditorium Annex. Phone central 2057. (No. 3)

Garden Spot of the Earth.

The fertile soils of eastern Oregon or Washington yield, in overflowing abundance and in the highest perfection, every grain, grass, vegetable, and fruit of the temperate zone.

To enable persons to reach these favored localities without unnecessary expenditure of time and money, the Union Pacific has put in effect Round-trip Homeseekers' Excursion rates as follows from Missouri River, March 15, April 5 and 19:

\$32.00 to Ogden and Salt Lake City.
\$34.50 to Butte and Helena.
\$44.50 to Spokane.
Also One-Way Colonist rates every day until April 30, to many points in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Utah.
For full information address, J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent; F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave, Topeka, Kans.

Do You Want the Earth?

The Earth is a new monthly illustrated journal, published by the Santa Fe. Tells the truth about the great Southwest and California—the truth is good enough. Frequent articles describing your part of the country. Contains letters written by farmers, stockmen, and fruit-raisers; men who have succeeded and who give the reasons why. Strong editorials and interesting miscellany. A very persuasive immigration helper.

Why not have it sent to friends "back East," to do missionary work for the Southwest? Regular subscription price is 25 cents a year; worth double. Send us 50 cents (coin or stamps) with names and addresses of five Eastern friends; we will mail The Earth to them and to you for six months. Write to-day to The Earth, 1120 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

Economy in Thrashing.

The fact that there is more grain put into the straw-stack than there should be, is something that merits the earnest attention of the up-to-date farmer.

Is it not possible to save the wastage of grain and time which attends the use of old-style machinery? This is something that should command the careful consideration of every farmer.

In line with the thought we call attention to the advertisement of Nichols & Shepard Company, Battle Creek, Mich., found in another column.

It would seem that the time has come when this great channel of wastage on the farm should be eliminated.

Can Not Do Without Caustic Balsam.

Cooper, Okla., September 2, 1903. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O. When I moved from South Dakota to Oklahoma I took a bottle of CAUSTIC BALSAM with me. It is such a good medicine that I can't do without it.
HENRY REIMER.

Horticulture.

Some Suggestions as to Best Methods of Handling and Marketing Fruit.

FRANK COPE, TOPEKA, KANS., BEFORE THE SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Apples are the most important fruit and are worthy of a place at the head of the list. There is no real profit except in the best fruit. It is worse than folly for growers or dealers to think of shipping to market fruit of inferior quality, with the expectation of making money out of the transaction. On the other hand, there is seldom a time when there is not a reasonable profit in the sale of goods that are well-matured, carefully selected and handled with the judicious care that the industry requires.

For more than twenty years I have been selling fruit, and I feel impressed to say that in almost every instance where loss has been incurred by dealers in apples, it has been either because of the inferior quality of the fruit shipped or the careless manner in which it has been handled. An orchard that is not worth thorough cultivation and care, even to spraying three or four times during the season, if found necessary, is not an orchard that pays as it should.

In packing apples, I would recommend a full three-bushel, number-one barrel. Other packages are at times desirable, but the barrel is always in demand. It is well in packing to paper-line each end of the barrel, and face the fruit in the first two rows for appearance, but the whole barrel must be of the very best quality, if you are expecting remunerative returns. The larger markets are never so overcrowded that desirable fruit will not sell, and sell at a profit; but it is during the season of heavy receipts that the careless packer suffers; in fact, it is because of the careless grower and packer that the custom among large dealers of going to the country and packing the fruit themselves has become common. This is very expensive and should not be encouraged, as it only lessens the amount of net proceeds to the growers.

Put the fruit up right, selling the culls at home for what they will bring, then place your offerings in the hands of some dealer who has proved himself a capable salesman and worthy of your confidence. He will find the market and protect your interests in a manner not even dreamed of by the average grower, who will have his hands full in looking after the orchard, the packing, and other details around the home.

As to the best time to market apples, it depends largely on the conditions surrounding the owner. As a rule, sell in the fall. However, should the owner be favorably circumstanced for storing and marketing later in the season, there is often much gained by such management; but there is also a risk to run that is not always to the benefit of the owner. All of the larger cities have cold-storage houses that carry apples to very good advantage for a limited length of time, but the fruit needs constant watching even in the best storage houses.

Peaches should claim much attention, but I shall offer but a few suggestions regarding the handling of same. In the first place, do not attempt to market more than you can handle properly. Among our best shippers, I learn it is the custom to go over the orchard every day, and often twice a day.

They gather the fruit as soon as it is perfectly matured and before it is fully ripened, and take it to the packing-houses where great care is exercised and every imperfect and under-sized or overripe peach is thrown out; the good fruit is packed in four-basket crates. The crates are filled so full that it is necessary to press the cover down smartly in order to nail it to the case. This fruit so packed always commands a premium, and is sought after by our best dealers, even when others are selling at a loss.

Berries require the same careful handling as the peach demands. If care

be exercised, the more hardy varieties can be shipped long distances with safety. When berries are to be shipped, a full quart box should be used and the crate should be of the standard twenty-four-quart size. To insure perfect success, they must be put under refrigeration as soon as possible after being gathered.

In all cases, every grower should pack his fruit in the best possible manner, stating on the outside the quality of the fruit, whether fancy or choice, together with his name or brand, putting the fruit up in such a condition that he would not be ashamed to recognize it should he go away from home and see it offered for sale. I would like to suggest that the producers would do well to get in closer touch with the commission merchants and work for mutual profit. Avoid selling to the man who buys in a five-peck basket and packs in a ten-peck barrel, for he never cares to do business with you unless he can get the best of it. An honest pack with honest measure will advance values and result in making fruit-growing a profitable industry.

Shawnee Horticulturists.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On April 7 the Shawnee County Horticultural Society met in the rooms of the State Society. Bad roads and threatening weather prevented as large an attendance as usual, but a very interesting meeting was held.

Frank Cope, of the Cope Commission Company, read a very practical paper on "A Commissionman's Idea of How to Handle Fruit." This paper contained much useful advice for fruit-raisers and shippers. Mr. Cope's experience extends over a period of twenty years, which certainly makes him a competent instructor in this line.

The discussion was general on this subject. Among the facts brought out was this: The cold-storage houses should have separate rooms for white or light-colored apples as they will not stand as low temperature as the red or dark-colored apples.

Appearance helps wonderfully in selling any fruit. Well-filled boxes of fruit and good, sound fruit help a man's reputation as a fruit-grower. The box holding about a bushel of apples seems to be the coming package for that kind of fruits.

Mr. A. T. Daniels gave a very comprehensive talk on "Roses." He said we must consider location, soil, and cultivation. The rose-garden must be sheltered from the winds. Nearly any good soil will do; he prefers a clay soil for best result, with a good mulch to keep the ground from baking; rotted chips from the wood-pile are good. Drainage should be good. He preferred strong 2-year-olds and spring planting, although others would plant in the fall. The rose should be shaded for a week or two and severely pruned; this prevents the dropping of the leaves. The slower the growth the more the plant should be pruned. Fertilize well several times during the season as blooming draws heavily on the vitality of the plant. He had gathered roses the middle of November in the outdoor garden.

For winter protection, he lays down leaves with some twigs or brush to give ventilation and then covers with coarse litter and straw. For insect enemies, he sprays, just as all good orchardists do.

Pear culture next came under discussion and after opinions and experiences had been given, the result is this: Pears will not stand very much cultivation; after the second year seed the pear orchard to some kind of grass so as to have a sod. The ground should not be too rich; old trees that do not bear should be root-pruned.

Good roads was discussed by every member present. There seemed to be a general dissatisfaction with our present road-system; the expense is too great for the benefit derived. We have some natural disadvantages to contend with, such as poor stone for macadamizing, and poor soil for dirt roads.

The grader should do more work and it should do done early in the season; March, April, and May are good months to do road-work. In the fall the ground is too dry and hard and if

worked then, the road does not get settled and packed before frost.

OMAR F. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Fall-Bearing Strawberries.

Referring to some remarks of mine concerning fall-bearing strawberries, Mr. Samuel Cooper, of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., writes me that the one he has called Pan American is a true fall-bearing kind. Besides its natural desire to produce fruit in the fall it is helped along greatly towards this end by pinching off all flower buds until July 1. This is how Mr. Cooper describes his work, and what he says of the result:

"I have been picking good crops of berries from August 1 until winter for the last five years, and the treatment is the same, except I reset each spring, dividing the old plants but not the new ones. I pick off all fruit-stems until July 1 and commence to pick berries August 1, and they continue to bear on the same plants until the ground freezes. Season closed in 1899, November 1; 1900, November 7; 1901, November 10; 1902, November 6; 1903, November 15. In the season of 1901 I allowed them to fruit, commencing July 15, on account of the exhibit I wished to make at the Pan-American Exposition. I had them continually to November 2, when the fair closed. Now certainly in the five seasons continuously we did not have special conditions. I usually pick the fruit-stems off five times before letting them bear. The new layer plants usually do not have to be picked so much, as they do not crown up so fast, but the old divided plants are sending out fruit-stems all the time from the time of setting out in the spring. So you see I get the crop in one year instead of two years, which the old varieties require. I also get from 10 to 50 cents per quart. Of course I grade them, getting 50 cents for firsts; seconds netted me 32 cents per quart last fall, the balance for 25 cents to 10 cents, according to quality." Mr. Cooper also sends extracts from letters from H. E. VanDeman, L. J. Farmer, W. H. Tuttle, and others, approving of this as a fall-bearing strawberry, all of which indicate the sort to be a valuable one.—Joseph Mehan, in Practical Farmer.

Buggies! Buggies!

The Century Manufacturing Company, Department 61, East St. Louis, Ill., are the largest manufacturers of buggies and surreys in the United States. They sell



direct from their factory to homes at factory prices. They are consequently in a position to save the customer from \$20 to \$40 on the purchase of a surrey. The Century buggies are without a doubt among the best manufactured in the United States. They sell for cash or on easy monthly payment plan, and they will be pleased to extend credit to honest people living in all parts of the country. They are offering a regular \$75 buggy for only \$33.50, and the buggy is fully guaranteed for three years. The Century brand of buggies are the only buggies in the market that are warranted for three years. We would suggest that our readers write to the Century Manufacturing Company, 225 A., East St. Louis, Ill., for their free buggy catalogue, and in so doing please mention the fact that you were advised to do so by the Kansas Farmer.

For 30 Cents and This Notice

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., send free:
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F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans., in a recent letter say that their crop of Brown Dhoura was an entire failure this year and they are anxious to obtain twenty-five or fifty pounds for seed from any readers of the Kansas Farmer who may have the same.

PEACH TREES 1 year from bud, 2 to 4c each. Also, Plum, Apple, Pear, etc. R. S. JOHNSTON, Box 17, Stockley, Del.

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Grange Department.

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

Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Manhattan, Mo. All correspondence for this department should be addressed to the Editor, Grange Department, P. O. Box 100, Manhattan, Mo. Papers from Kansas Granges are especially solicited.

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Rural Carrier Service.

The free delivery of mail to the farmer has never been an incentive to enthusiasm on the part of the merchants of the smaller towns. They claim that farmers go to town less and hence trade less. The time wasted in travel by the farmer is not to be considered by the merchant. And another complaint is made that the rural mail-carriers do errands and carry small packages for their friends on their routes and hence the farmers make still fewer trips to town; and an effort is now being made through Mr. Bristow to deprive the farmers of this privilege and the mail-carrier of this opportunity to increase the small amount paid for his services. We give below a clipping from the Grange Bulletin upon this subject:

The editor of the Bulletin has received a letter from a rural carrier, complaining of the action of the Postoffice Committee of Congress in recommending that rural carriers be deprived of the paper and package business. "I feel," says the writer of the letter, "that we should not have the chance we have to help out on our meager salary taken from us. I would be as well off if I did get \$10 more a month. It seems that Mr. Bristow does not want us to have any hopes for the future."

The rural carriers receive \$50 a month for their services. Out of this they must keep from one to four dollars and support themselves. Besides, there is the item of repairs of wagon and harness, and the cost of reshoeing. It is easy to see that the rural carrier is in no danger of becoming so rich as to be above his business. If his privilege of carrying packages and papers on his regular trips is taken from him, it is apparent that he will be kept poor enough to behave himself with something like (or less than) becoming humility. But sermons (in the country) are to be safeguarded in every way, so that they will have only the least excuse for thinking they are greater than the people whom they serve.

Of course, it is to be understood that the rural carrier is a servant—Consolidated men and high-salaried executive officers at one extreme, and rural carriers at the other, the former, with liberal salaries and certain extras, and the latter with a rate of payment based on the bare cost of living where the rate of living is lowest. It happens that the pitiful salary allowed the rural carrier induced the Postoffice Department to give him the privilege of carrying a small express business in connection with the official duty of carrying the mail. This privilege has made possible for the more energetic carriers in the most progressive communities to make a respectable living.

Now the wise men in Congress propose to remove this inequality. Rural carriers may receive their salaries, but they will not be permitted to carry packages from the express office or the grocery store for the people to whom they deliver the Grange Bulletin and other papers and letters. Doubtless the Consolidated men are wise! Why should one rural carrier be allowed to make more than

SACRIFICE IMPLEMENT SALE.

Everything to Plow, Prepare, Plant and Cultivate Land.

We have a supply of farm implements that must be sold without delay. Everything listed below is perfectly new, first-class and of the latest model. They were made for 1904 trade and are the regular goods made by the Hapgood Plow Co. and exactly the same that this company sells to its regular customers. In order to move this stock and clear it up at once we are going to sell it at a great reduction from Hapgood's prices. The following is the list we have to offer:

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14-inch Improved Combined Listers.....	17.74	11 07	12-20 Di c Harrows.....	22.00	14 25
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New Improved Perfection Eagle Claw Cultivator.....	26.00	14 63	Also a lot of Implement Wheels, all sizes, catalogue price up to \$8.00 which we will sell at \$1 each.		

DO NOT DELAY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY to get a supply of farm implements at less than the cost of manufacture. These Goods are Standard and Perfect in every way and we guarantee them to be exactly as represented. Send cash with order and the goods will be promptly shipped. If we are out of what you order when order is received the money will be returned the same day we get it. Remember this stock cannot be duplicated and this offer cannot be repeated.

THE BAYLES DISTRIBUTING CO., Kansas City, Missouri,

another, and so be tempted to put on the airs which prosperity makes possible? Let the rural carrier be taught to know his place and keep it—at the very foot of the class of public servants.

Let no one imagine for a moment that the Grange or the Grange Bulletin would ask that rural carriers be paid more than they deserve, or that they be given privileges incompatible with the best public service. Fair pay for faithful service—that is the proper idea.

The privilege of carrying packages and papers has two sides—that of the carrier and that of the people he serves. In the cities goods are delivered by dealers and express-companies; in the country Mr. Farmer may go or send for what he wants. If he chooses to send by the mail-carrier, why not allow the carrier to do the errand if it will not interfere with his official duties?

In public service, just as in private service, the laborer is worthy of fair pay and fair treatment.

Bulletin Paragraphs.

When the motto of the Grange is "All at it and always at it," there will be no going backward.

What is worth doing, is worth doing well. This is an old saying, but one that never becomes less true than old.

Better farming is a part of the program of the Grange. It could not be otherwise when the chief purpose of the order is to make better farmers. The men who learn how are the ones best able to "do things" effectively and in the shortest time.

The agitation for a post-check currency needs to be kept up. The Grange is behind it. The agitation for a postal savings-bank system needs to be kept up. The Grange is behind this also. And the agitation for a pure-food law needs to be kept up. Behind this also is the power of the Grange. If we were only as good as our ideals, how the good work we believe in would prosper!

No one has ever written of the founders of the Grange without speaking highly of the faith and the faithfulness of O. H. Kelley, the man to whom the organization owes more than to any one else. Those who contribute of their abundance to comfort the declining years of Bro. Kelley are merely acknowledging their indebtedness to him.

In these busy spring days it is important to hold strongly to the plans which were made in good faith—the plans that recognize the duty of every Patron not to neglect his grange. The demands of the fields and the flocks are not more imperative than those of the farmer's neighbors. Every one of us owes more to himself than to provide food and raiment. We need to cultivate our fields and to care for our stock; and we need also to cultivate the fallow fields of our own social and

intellectual natures, and to care for our higher interests. The Grange is our open door to the larger life which we are learning to live in the country.

How much pleasanter it is to think that we deserve our successes than that we earn our defeats!

If our neighbors, who are constantly making mistakes, only had our brains under their hats, we would have fewer blunders to talk about.

Men and women need to learn that the home is greater than the house if it is half as good as it ought to be.

Only the man who values money above the good he can do with it is poisoned by the love of money.

Not Eligible.

In some of the Eastern States, the question of eligibility to membership in the Grange has been decided in a manner which seems to show slight consideration of the restrictions laid down in our constitution and we are glad to see the following order from the master of the Maine State Grange:

Rockland, Me., Jan. 26, 1904.

Patrons:—The attacks made upon our order by some of the professions render it necessary to close the grange doors more closely than in the past.

I therefore wish to call your attention to the following who are not eligible to membership and must not be admitted to membership in the Grange: Lawyers, bankers, brokers, promoters and professional politicians.

Fraternally, O. Gardner.

Retail Druggists' Endorsement.

When the rank and file of the 50,000 retail druggists of the United States endorse a medicine and the business methods of its maker, it certainly means it's the best of its kind. This endorsement is only given after the medicine has been time-tested and they know by the hundreds of favorable comments on the part of their customers, that the medicine will do all that is claimed for it. The 50,000 retail druggists of the United States endorse CASCARETS as the best and greatest seller of the kind in the country and it's a very rare thing, indeed, to find a dealer who dishonestly tries to sell an imitation out of a bottle and says that it is "just the same" or "just as good" as CASCARETS. He don't belong to the honest 50,000 and when you find such a fakir you certainly will be conferring a favor upon the community by reporting him at once to the Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, or New York. Every box of CASCARETS is guaranteed and the genuine is put up in blue metal boxes, the word Cascarets with the long-tailed "C" on the cover, and every tablet is stamped C. C. C.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

One fare plus \$2.00 round trip rate via Chicago Great Western Railway from Kansas City to points in the following States: Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Assinibola, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Tickets on sale March 15 and April 5 and 19. For further information, apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

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In the Dairy.

Feeds for Late Summer.

MC SPARROW. IN JERSEY BULLETIN.

Every year there comes a time of short pasturage. This we can count upon absolutely. Forewarned should find us forearmed, but experienced does not always teach us wisdom. It is a long time till July, August and September, and there is always plenty of immediate work around a dairy farm, and maybe this year will be a happy exception to the common run of short-feed seasons. The winter was tough, perhaps the summer will be tender and things will not dry up and evaporate. But the seasons are not in the compensation business and the wise dairyman will remember the worst summer of his experience and make plans to mitigate its severity as affecting himself and his herd.

THE FEED QUESTION.

A careful study and experience of dairying as followed generally in this country, that is, where one has not the advantages of a special market, has convinced me that our greatest question is the one of feed. We must grow it at home to as great extent as possible.

We must grow a variety of feeds so we may secure all the advantages a varied ration represents in actual feeding. In such feeds we must pay attention to composition, digestibility and palatability. "For the land's sake," also, we must regard the growing of such crops in their relation to the expenditure or conservation of the land's fertility.

Finally, and not least important, albeit least considered by dairymen, we must keep, breed, and develop cows with a capacity for utilizing maximum quantities of our home-grown feeds profitably. Three-fourths of the unprofitable cows that we scold about are cows that are not getting enough to eat year in and year out.

Toward spring feed goes up and we shave down the ration. In the heat of fly-time we are too busy with the bites too big for us to chew, and the cows go underfed on the burnt-out and tramped-in pasture.

THE SILO AS A SAVIOR.

When we get down to real earnest dairying, we corn-growers will all have summer as well as winter silos; then when the pastures fail we can turn to the silo and find a most valuable and unvarying help. Corn is the best crop to put into the silo and it is also our most productive, as it is possibly our least exhaustive on the land, and the cheapest to grow per unit of value.

In siloing, the first cutting of a crop is generally somewhat immature; it is perfect only for a few days and too mature at the last. When put into the silo the crop can be caught when it is at its best. But until we reach this ideal—the silo stage of dairying—if we want our cows full-fed the summer through we must depend on siloing crops to supplement the pasture.

SOME DEPENDABLE CROPS.

The first crop to sow for summer feeding, from latitude of Maryland north, is oats and Canada peas. There are no doubt many places further south where the combination can be successfully grown, but for a general crop the cooler sections are more favorable. As soon as the ground may be worked, sow two bushels of each. My method is to drill the peas in deeply by weighting the drill-teeth. Then crosswise drill the oats less deeply. This crop need not be held back for ground-warming. Sometimes in about ten days I make a second planting which will extend the feeding season or the crop a little.

CORN.

Then corn. Corn sprouts at soil temperature of 47°, and there is not much gained, and frequently much lost, by planting corn when the ground is too cold.

I usually make my first plantings of Adams' extra early sugar-corn (or any other very early kind available), Stowell's Evergreen and a ninety-days' yellow corn. These planted at one time give a good succession at cutting.

Ten days later, I plant more Stowell's, and my regular, large-growing ensilage corn.

The cost of sugar-corn seed this spring, however, makes it a luxury, and at ten dollars a bushel for seed we will plant in moderation and hurry the yellow variety. I drill all these so I can cultivate. The extra early on good ground can usually be cut early enough for a second crop to be drilled between the old rows. In fact, a few days may be gained by drilling the second crop between the uncut rows ahead of the cutting. The cultivation given the first crop makes a perfect seed-bed for the second; much better than replotting.

Big, general crop-corn is planted till the middle of June, and if desired sugar-corn may be planted as late as first of July, and delicious table-corn be had till frost comes. The corn should all be cut before frost, however, if one knows when it is coming.

COW-PEAS.

After the ground is warm plant cow-peas, broadcast or in drills. I use four pecks per acre for the former and three for the latter. In drills, one may cultivate, which generally pays. When broadcasting I often add a peck of Kafir-corn per acre. The corn gives variety and feed and keeps the peas up a little.

Cow-peas should be grown much more extensively in the North than they are. Corn and cow-peas fed together make a succotash soiling-crop unequaled.

OTHER GOOD CROPS.

Sorghum produces heavily and remains green all the season, but it is not as good feed as corn. Rape produces well and keeps growing till late fall and makes a fine relish. Alfalfa is always good and will be discussed at another time.

My first crop to cut is rye, sown last fall. Then crimson clover, sown last July or August. Following this some red clover, wheat, timothy, and then the spring-sown oats and peas.

DO NOT HURRY.

Plant plenty, and often—but do it right. The land should be made good with manure or fertilizers, or both, and made glorious with fine working. Better plant or sow a day later than not do it just right. All of the crops mentioned, except rape, make excellent winter feeds if cured properly, so there need be no fear of having too much; in fact, an excess is a most excellent thing to save money and make milk on in the winter.

Country Butter Disappearing.

Genuine country butter is getting to be a scarce article in many parts of the country. The development of the dairy industry, with its skimming-stations, milk routes and the like, has induced many farmers to go out of the business of butter making. According to the Drovers' Telegram, in many districts the farmers not only do not make butter for market, but sell their milk or cream and buy butter for their own use as well as buttermilk and skim-milk for their pigs and calves. While the passing of real country butter with its delicious flavor and innocence of adulteration of coloring matter—rich golden in hue in summer time, and white but no less savory in winter—is to be regretted, still it is a consummation to be desired, because it materially lightens the labors of the farmer's wife and daughters.

Time was when the dairy was operated exclusively by the women of the farm. They milked the cows, skimmed the milk, watched the cream until it properly soured, did the churning, worked the butter and then took it to market, exchanging it for the family supply of groceries, and occasionally having enough over to purchase a sun-bonnet or a calico dress pattern or a piece of gingham for aprons. The work of the dairy was no small part of the heavy burden upon the shoulders of the women on the farm, who, in addition, did all the housework, the washing and the mending, cultivated the garden and put in their leisure time sewing carpet rags and "piecing quilts." Gradually the male members of the family were coaxed into the

== \$1.30 ==

SEPARATOR

EXPENSE

In Twelve Years

We happen to have just received a letter from a Wisconsin user of a DE LAVAL machine saying:

"I've had my 'Baby' No. 2 separator over twelve years now with only \$1.30 expense for rubber rings and a little oil. With the new parts for which I enclose postal order, \$3.25, I believe it will be good for another twelve."

This is not an unusual experience. There are thousands of DE LAVAL users who in from ten to fifteen years have spent but mere trifles on their machines, which, are nearly as good as new today.

But did anybody ever hear of an imitating machine of other make even two years in use of which such a report could be made?

Send for Catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Canal and Randolph Streets,
CHICAGO.

74 Cortlandt Street,
NEW YORK

Continental Cream'y Co.,
Topeka, Kans.

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Frank Dunning,
Bedford, Iowa.

Western Dairy Co.,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Sharples Tubular Separators

The Separator News

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

Separators are Vastly Different

A cow's leg and tail may look alike, but they're very different. One is good for support—the other to swipe your face in fly time. Separators are just as different. The Separator News tells you why Tubulars are best, appeals to your judgment. Tubulars recover more butter fat—skim milk as clean by official tests. It's the only simple bowl separator. The Separator News tells about separators—Is issued periodical—subscription free. Write for it and catalog No. O 165.



Sharples Co., Chicago, Illinois
P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

milking, but they always rebelled at working the churn-dasher and washing the milk crocks. Even the dogs shied at the churning business. On some farms there were mechanical arrangements by which dogs did the churning, but the canines soon learned when churning-day was due, and made it a point to disappear the day previous and remain away until the churning was over.

The advent of the dairy corporation has metamorphosed the business of butter-making, just as the big packing house has revolutionized the distribution of meat products. Formerly there were numerous little slaughter houses scattered over the country, one to each village at least, in which the local butchers slaughtered animals and prepared their own meat products, the process being attended with much labor of a disagreeable nature and much waste. Now the big packing houses slaughter the animals, distribute the dressed meat or the preserved meat products, and utilize everything from the hoofs to the hair. Now the butcher may wear patent leather shoes and a nice, snow white apron all day and spend his time in his store making himself solid with his customers and incidentally laying the blame for high prices on the packing companies. Previously it was between the farmer and the butcher when it came to prices.—Coleman's Rural World.

Report of H. N. Holdeman's Herd for January and February.

JANUARY.	
Total pounds of milk.....	12,609,450
Average for 17 cows, lbs.....	700,525
Average per day, lbs.....	22,600
Average test, per cent.....	3.90
Average period of lactation, 6 months, 12 days.	

FEBRUARY.	
Total pounds of milk.....	10,418,900
Average for sixteen cows, lbs.....	651,150
Average per day, lbs.....	22,450
Average test, per cent.....	3.80
Average period of lactation, 5 months, 28 days.	

In a household book for 1589, in Queen Elizabeth's reign in England, appears the following typical prices. Beef, a penny farthing a pound; a neck of mutton, sixpence; a quarter of veal and a shoulder of mutton, two shillings and fourpence; cheese, twopence a pound; wheat, sixteen shillings a quarter; but, on the other hand, it is noted that sugar was twenty pence a pound, and oatmeal, for some obscure reason, as much as two shillings and ten pence a pound. A domestic servant considered herself well off on twenty-five shillings a year, in fact, the total wages paid to a staff of nearly twenty servants kept at Littlecote amounted to only seventeen pounds three shillings. Fourpence a day was considered a large sum to pay a skilled farm laborer, and a plowman at a shilling a day thought himself in "clover."

Every bird possesses a different style of propelling itself through the air. If one will observe closely one can soon learn to know a bird by this, even when too far away to see how it is formed or plumed. Of course in some instances, as with the sparrow family, of which there are in the United States at least sixty common varieties, this is impossible, for many of them fly in much the same way. It is hard to tell the difference at a distance, also, between the jerky flight of the sparrow and the cedar bird. The one help is that the last-named generally fly in flocks.

Although man is not well fitted by nature to be a swimmer, and is one of the few land creatures who can not swim without being taught, yet in long-distance swimming he can give points to any other land animal. Montague Holbein, in September, 1899, swam forty-six miles in twelve hours. Even in the matter of fasting there are few warm-blooded creatures who can emulate such a performance as the forty-days' fast of Tanner.

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.

Do You Know



that when you buy an ordinary cream separator you pay more for the selling of it than you do for the making of the machine? It's a fact. The middlemen's profits and the agents' commissions amount to more than the manufacturer's cost. Why not save all that? We will send you a new

Cleveland Cream Separator

Direct from Our Factory To Your Farm On 30 Days Free Trial.

We will save you at least one-third the cost and give you a better separator than you can possibly get elsewhere. Ball bearings throughout; separating device of aluminum; more separating compartments; is more easily cleaned, guaranteed to make you more money than any other separator. Don't buy a separator until you have investigated our special Free Trial Offer. No money until you're satisfied. Catalogue free.

The Cleveland Cream Separator Co., 334 Hlox Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL



There's a Reason for it.

The more you study the cream separator question, the more clearly you see the common sense there is in it. The more you see the

EMPIRE Cream Separator

the more clearly you see the common sense employed in its construction. That's the reason it is the most popular cream separator in the world today. Light bowl, few parts, simple construction. Easy Running, easy to clean, few repairs, clean skimming, durable. It possesses every feature that makes a separator desirable. It will make you more money than any other in the world. Our booklets tell all about the "Empire Way" of dairying. They're free and you ought to have them. If you enclose four cents in stamps we will send you a handsome Empire Goldline pin.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.,

Bloomfield, New Jersey. Chicago, Illinois. Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Easy Way, The Best Way, The Only Way

to get best results from your dairy operations is to use the

OMEGA SEPARATOR.

It's the one which turns easiest, skims closest, lasts longest and costs least for repairs. We issue a book called "Milk Returns" which you should see before you buy a separator of any kind. Tells all about the "Omega", and the experience of its users. We mail it free. Write for it today.

The Omega Separator Co., 23 Concord St., Lansing, Mich.

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Save the Cream

The waste all comes out of the profits. For close skimming, simplicity and durability, the

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is very near perfection. Skims to within less than one-hundredth of one per cent. Costs from \$60 to \$100. Capacity 150 to 500 lbs. per hour. Catalogue of dairy supplies free.

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Gasoline Engines

Most power at least expense and in form adapted to small or large purposes. Every one from the 2 1/2 horse Jr. to 300 h. p. Engines. All runners, built to last, absolute in safety. No engine or license required. Any intelligent person can operate. Preferable to steam for reasons. Catalog shows why. Write for it.

WELLS & CASOLINE ENGINE CO., Box 251, Kansas City, Mo.

Largest Optical Mail Order House in the West.

Examined Accurately by mail. Write for free examination and illustrated catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. H. Baker Co., 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. No money accepted until it is well. CONSULTATION and VALUABLE BOOK Free, by mail or at office. 1002, 915 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

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It tells why Tubular Separators are easiest to feed and safest to use.

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It explains why Tubular Separators are easiest to turn—the closest skimmers—most economical and satisfactory—Why all others are out of date. Plenty of machines - lots of catalogues.

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Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

International Harvester Co. of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

The Poultry Yard.

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Do not Cross Thoroughbreds.

There are some men who are all the time fussing about crossing two thoroughbred varieties of fowls, to get some fancied improvement. It is only a waste of time and money for the ordinary person to do this. One wishes to cross a Leghorn on a Brahma, expecting to have a larger chicken and a more prolific layer. If one does not fancy the Leghorns or Brahmas by themselves, there is a medium in Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes, which are good layers and good table fowls. Crossing destroys the characteristics of both breeds. The progeny of any cross are mere scrubs, neither one thing nor the other. Cross two birds of non-sitting breeds and the result will be females that will sit. It is right and proper to grade up the common stock by the use of pure-bred males if you prefer that way, as such a course is much better than no improvement at all; but when you have pure breeds, keep them pure. The main object should be to select the best layers of the breeds you have in the endeavor to increase the average each year and not lose time and money experimenting with crosses. The hens that have made good records were never produced by crossing. Keep a record of your fowls and aim to get something better from them each year.

Eggs for Hatching.

When some people go to a poultry-breeder to purchase eggs for hatching-purposes, they are shocked when he asks them \$2 or \$3 per sitting. "Why," they say, "we can buy eggs at the grocer's for 20 cents a dozen." So they can; and that is where they ought to buy them, if they want eggs for cooking purposes, and not for production of thoroughbred poultry. They should know that it is "stock" the breeder charges them for, and not mere eggs as eggs. They do not realize that it has cost the breeder considerable money to get his start in thoroughbred stock and that it takes lots of time and money every year to keep them up to Standard requirements. They do not consider that those eggs come from the choicest fowls of perhaps a flock of two or three hundred chickens that he hatched and that they are worth anywhere from \$5 to \$50 each. When one considers the possibilities of a sitting of eggs, viz., that they might produce several fowls that are worth \$10 to \$20 each, \$2 or \$3 for a sitting of eggs is not too much for the poultryman.

There is no other class of stock in which one can get a start as handily and cheaply as in thoroughbred fowls. In nearly every other class of farm-stock you must buy the animals themselves; but in fowls, all you have to do is send off for a sitting or two of eggs and you get your start of thoroughbred poultry at once. Do away with all the scrub chickens you have on the farm and start this spring in thoroughbreds.

Poultry Feeds.

That the diet of all farm animals should be varied is coming more and more to be accepted as both scientifically logical and practically useful. But the range of applicability of the principle is wide. Hogs may do very well on corn and grass alone, while poultry may with profit be given most varied combinations of grains, should have fresh vegetables and other green stuff, will do better if some animal food be included, and must have grit and other minerals.

How important the last elements are has never been brought out so clearly as in experiments made at Geneva and reported in Bulletin No. 242 of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

Even for chicks on sanded floors it was found that the addition to the food of pure glass sand in considerable proportion was of advantage, that the substitution of ground phosphate rock for sand gave better results than sand

alone, and that the two combined made heavier and stronger chicks. Ground oyster-shell, however, was not as good in its effect; seeming to interfere with the proper use of either food.

The bulletin does not revolutionize poultry-feeding in any way; but it discloses some very interesting facts. It may be had free by writing to the station.

How to Pack Eggs—Cockerel Question.

We wish to ask your advice about packing eggs for shipment. Also, if we should change cocks, how many days before eggs will be fertilized by cock No. 2?

JEWELL BROS.

Allen County.

Answer.—1. Our method of packing eggs for hatching is very simple. We take a handful of excelsior and pack the egg and it into a wad as big as a baseball. We then pack these wads tightly in a splint basket, covering the top with muslin. In cold weather we wrap a piece of tissue paper around each egg before putting the excelsior around them, but in warm weather this is not necessary. We have shipped eggs to all parts of the United States and rarely have a complaint of broken eggs.

2. Ten days at least is necessary before the influence of the old male is over and that of the new one commenced.

Incubator Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to give my incubator experience and find out through the columns of the FARMER whether any one else has had similar troubles. I have read of persons getting 51 chicks from 50 eggs but I would like some everyday facts from those who have used incubators, so that I may know whether chicks may be hatched and raised artificially, and what is the trouble with my machine. It is a \$5, 50-egg size. It recently took a smoking-fit and nearly suffocated us. I had to sit up all night trying to keep the eggs from chilling on the cook-stove, while I cleaned the soot out of the machine. It is a hot-air hatcher but that night the hot air all turned to hot smoke, and after repeated cleanings, refused to work until I had taken the machine to pieces and boiled the hot-air tank in soap-suds. I trim the wick and clean and oil the lamp regularly, but since that time mentioned it has got clogged up once and threatens to do at any time. It has been sitting nine days. I is a new machine, having been set once or twice last year without much success. Do all the machines cut up this way or is it just because mine is a cheap one? Is a hot-water incubator any better than a hot-air one? Are all machines sensitive to a drop in the outside temperature; for instance, when the sun is shining and at night? I do not know whether my hatch is spoiled or not as I have not tested the eggs yet, but I shall not be surprised if it is. I know of one other incubator which is not used on account of the way it smokes and fills with soot and would like to know if this is a common failing. If so, the old hen is the best.

Atchison County. WM. MORTON.

Preventive of Roup.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am an interested reader of the poultry column and seeing a great deal about roup and its cure, I thought a word about preventives would not be amiss, as, according to the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

I have a patch of winter onions to which the poultry can have free access; these onions are very hardy and will stand a great deal of scratching, and in warm spells during the winter will grow some.

I purchased a dozen full-blooded White Wyandotte hens and a cockerel last fall and sold all of the old flock, and was very anxious that my few thoroughbreds should get through the winter without any loss. My chickens insisted on sitting under a large corn-crib where they were directly in a strong draught a part of the time each day. Every one knows that draughts are the most common cause of roup, especially cold, winter draughts, and

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

B. P. ROCK EGGS—\$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100; free range. Collier pups. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

15 B. P. R. and W. P. R. eggs, \$2; 45 for \$5. From high-scoring exhibition stock. Send your orders to Mr. & Mrs. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kans.

EXPRESS PREPAID—B. P. Rock eggs, 100 for \$4, and eggs from high-scoring S. S. Hamburgs and Mammoth Pekin ducks. Circular and price list free. Mrs. Walter Roswurm, Route 2, Council Grove, Kas.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS—Ideal strain. Cockerels from State prize-winners. Sure to please. Eggs, \$1 per 15. L. H. McCarroll, Edgerton, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Line-bred and first-class. Eggs only \$1.50 per sitting. John B. Mills, 1308 Mulvane St., Topeka, Kans.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—Princess and Rice breeders, noted for extra large size; \$1 per 15. Mrs. Jas. T. Jones, Galena, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—\$1.50 per 15. Duston strain. John Park, Route 1, Oswego, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively—Thompson, Leffel, and Tanner strains. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Eureka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Full line of Cyphers Incubators, brooders, feeds and remedies; also Higginville bee supplies. Write for catalogues. Topeka Supply House, 634 Quincy St., Topeka, Kans.

CHERRY GROVE Rhode Island Reds. The farmers' fowl; eggs \$1 to \$2.50 per 15; incubator eggs \$5 to \$12 per 100. C. A. Richards, Route 3, Wichita, Kan.

C. C. W. Leghorns, eggs 50 cents per setting, \$3 per 100. Martha Cook, Russell, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$1 per 15, from fine birds. Care and promptness in shipping guaranteed. Minnie Steel, Gridley, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 15 for \$1; 30 for \$1.75. Mrs. E. Viola Harmon, Liberal, Mo.

FOR SALE—Some more of those fine Scotch Collie pups at \$3 each. Also Partridge Cochins and Toulouse geese eggs at \$1 per sitting. O. A. Rhoads, Columbus, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fishell strain; Black Langshans. Eggs only. Write for prices. E. J. Bingham, Miami, I. T.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 for 15, \$2.00 for 30. Large farm raised fowls, good winter layers, eggs guaranteed fresh. A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING: S. C. B. Leghorn Eggs from best laying strains, \$1.00 for 15. Mrs. J. J. Corbett, 824 Buchanan St., Topeka, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS, bigger and better, if possible, than last year's stock, 25 eggs \$1.00. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kans.

15 BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for \$2.00, 45 for \$5.00. Pullets \$2.00 each. A. L. Wynkoop, Bendena, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, \$2.00 per 15 from scored hens, and \$1.00 per 15 from unscored hens. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Empire strain exclusively for sale. Eggs from large, prolific, early maturing birds—score 9½ and up. Fertility guaranteed. Infertile eggs replaced free of charge. Eggs 15 for \$2; 30 for \$3. R. J. Barnett, Manhattan, Kans.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Eggs fresh. No change in price. 30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Cockerels and Pullets. Nice ones. H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively. Eggs for hatching, one sitting \$1.50; two sittings \$2.50; 30 turkey eggs, \$2 per sitting. J. C. Bostwick, Route 2, Hoyt, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From my prize-winning Black Langshans. Pen No. 1, \$1.50; pen No. 2 \$1 per sitting. James Bottom, Onaga, Kans.

FOR SALE—Eggs from Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White-faced Black Spanish, and Black Langshans. Write your wants. Charles W. Gresham, Bucklin, Kans.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS—15 for \$1. Miss Frances Howey, Route 1, Topeka, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—For sittings, 15 for \$1. Walter A. Smith, 109 East Tenth St., Topeka, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—30 for \$1.40. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ethel J. Williams, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—The largest and greatest laying strain in the world. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$6 per 100. Beautiful illustrated circular with order. Address Geo. Kern, 817 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans.

EGGS! EGGS!!—Toulouse geese eggs, \$1 per sitting. Rouen and Felin duck eggs, 15 for \$1. Muscovy duck eggs, 10 for \$1. White Holland turkey eggs, 10 for \$1. Houdans, Buff Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, Games, Barred Rocks, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, White, Buff and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Pearl guineas, Golden Seabright bantams. Poultry eggs 15 for \$1. Also all kinds of fancy pigeons reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write D. L. Bruen, Oldenbuech, Neb.

STRONG, hardy, farm-range S. C. B. Leghorns. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100; Ira Campbell, Route 2, Edgerton, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for hatching. Farm raised, fine stock, healthy birds. \$5 per 100. O. E. Walker, Park View Farm, Route 8, Topeka, Kans.

EGGS from pure-bred large, clear plumage B. P. Rocks, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7 per 100. Correspondence solicited. Mrs. Ada L. Ainsworth, Eureka, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From premium and high-scoring Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, \$2.25; Barred Rocks, Black Java, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. Italian bees for sale in movable frame hives. E. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Original stock from the east, the best general purpose fowl on earth. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2 per 30. Mrs. G. F. Kellerman, Vinewood Farm, Mound City, Kans.

EGGS from the famous Ringlet and Latham strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. First pen, \$5, pullet breeding; second pen, \$5, cockerel breeding; third pen, \$3; second pen, \$2; range, \$1 per sitting of 15. For beauty, utility, and laying strain. Address Mrs. Louis Hothan, Carbondale, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. Eggs for hatching, one setting \$1. 100 eggs for \$5. Mrs. E. P. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans.

EGGS—Buff Cochins, B. C. Bantams, \$1.50 per 15. Good birds for sale. Quality governs prices. G. S. Wickham, Anthony, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 30. Farm raised. Free range. H. E. Hostetler, Conway, Kans.

PLEASANT VIEW POULTRY FARM—White Wyandotte and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale 5 cents each. S. Bailey & Wife, R. F. D. 3, Independence, Kans.

MOTTLED ANCONAS—The great egg producer. Eggs \$1 per 15. Adaline Gosler, Matfield Green, Kans.

BLACK MINORCAS—Biggest layers of big eggs. Fertile eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Also Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Silver and Golden Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Red, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, American Dominiques, Houdans, White-Crested Black Polish, Buff Laced Polish, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs from choice matings of above \$1.50 per 15. James C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs exclusively 15 for \$1.25, 50 for \$5, 100 for \$9; I can ship via Adams, American or Wells-Fargo Express. Adam A. Weir, Clay Center, Neb., Route 2.

WHITE HOLLAND GOBLERS—From first prize stock, \$4 each. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—Four more litters of those high-bred Collies, from 1 to 3 weeks old, for sale. Booking orders now. Walnut Grove Farm, H. D. Nutting, Prop., Emporia, Kans.

BARRED Plymouth Rock Eggs—B. P. Rocks exclusively; won first premium on B. P. Rock Capon Kansas State Fair, 1903. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. S. H. Dunahugh, Route 1, Hoyt, Kas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—A few choice cockerels left. Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Kaufman, Acme, Dickinson County, Kans.

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY—Silver Wyandotte, White Wyandotte and White Plymouth Rock Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$1. E. F. Meek, Hutchison, Kans.

PURE White Wyandottes for sale. Eggs for sale all season. \$1 for 15. Darby Fruit Co., Almore, Mo.

EGGS From fine pure-bred White Wyandotte and Rose Comb White Leghorns, \$1.50 per sitting of 15; two sittings, \$2.50. E. O. FALLIS, Luray, Kans.

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

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Exclusively, choice stock, farm raised. 30 eggs \$1.45, 45 eggs \$2.00, 60 eggs \$2.25, 100 eggs \$3.75, 200 eggs \$7.25. W. L. SHEPARD, Woodston, Rooks Co., Kans.

CHICKENS Sound and Strong ones easy to raise. Use the BEST HARVEST SYSTEM to get them. It beats incubators. Booklet free. F. Grundy, Morrisonville, Ill.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS Eggs from large, healthy stock, score 92 to 94, \$1.50 per 15. Cockerels for sale. P. C. MARCH, 1313 West Sixth St., Topeka, Kans.

G. W. SHUMAN, Fort Scott, Kansas, breeder of Light Brahma, Partridge Cochins and Barred Plymouth Rock. Prize winners at Fort Scott shows. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15.

"The breed that Lays, is the breed that Pays" Since January 1, we have marketed 360 dozen eggs from 180 S. C. B. Leghorns. Pen mated to cock which is from stock that won at three State Shows. Our hens won 1st at local Shows, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Jewell Bros., Humboldt, Kans.

Silver Wyandottes Exclusively First prize pen scoring 92 to 93½. Eggs, 15 for \$1. Pure-bred Silvers, farm range, many of them prize winners; 100 eggs, \$4. MRS. J. W. GAUSE, Emporia, Kans.

SUNNY SUMMIT FARM BURE-BRED POULTRY. Stock and eggs for sale. Single Comb White, Silver and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Single Comb Black Minorcas, American Dominiques, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs, \$1 per 15. Turkey eggs, \$2 per 9. VIRA BAILEY, Kinsley, Kans.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS At Chicago, November, 1903, first and second prize on two entries. Black Langshans—Hettich strain direct. Wyandottes—White and silver. Hen eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Duck eggs, \$2 per 13; or \$4 per 15. Write for circular. R. L. CASTLEBERRY, Sherman, Kans.

Black Langshan Eggs for Hatching Three grand pens now mated up, all headed prize-winning males. Pen No. 1, scoring 93½ to 95 eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. Pen No. 2, scoring 92 to 94 eggs, \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Pen No. 3, scoring 91 to 94; eggs, \$1 per 15; incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. Express prepaid to all points in the United States. E. O. FOWLER, 427 Shawnee Ave., Topeka, Kans.

DUFF'S POULTRY Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and Brown China Geese. First-class Standard Stock of Superior Quality. Stock For Sale. Eggs in Season. Write Your Wants. Circular Free. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE—Eggs for sale; \$1 for 15. Mrs. C. E. Williams, Irving, Kans.
CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$1 PER 15. D. M. TROTT, ABILENE, KANSAS.
OLD HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM—R. C. B. Leghorn Eggs that will hatch, from all selected, large size, standard-bred hens, 4c each; \$4 per 120. B. C. Fogle, Williamsburg, Kans.
SINGLE-COMB Rhode Island Reds and White Plymouth Rocks; good layers. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. A. D. Willems, Route 3, Inman, Kans.
EGGS—From Rose-Comb White Leghorns, \$1 per 15. Mrs. John Hill, Vinland, Kans.
FOR SALE—Light Brahma eggs, from good, farm range stock; 75 cts. per 15. \$4 per 100. Mrs. L. A. Abbott, R. F. D. 1, Wamego, Kans.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs for hatching from fine large stock, yards headed with males scoring from 90 to 91½. Hens and pullets scoring 89 to 92. Scored by Judges Rhodes and Russell. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Packed carefully for any distance. Mrs. Geo. Clark, Sta. A., Topeka, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

White ones, pure bred, and good layers, Eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per sitting.
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas.

40 VARIETIES Of pure bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Quality the best, proven by show records. Being raised in the north, are especially hardy, healthy, vigorous and fine in plumage. Eggs for hatching for sale, at reasonable prices; also fowls. We have the largest Poultry Farm in the north-west and many years experience in breeding high-class standard bred poultry. Send 4cts. in stamps for our large 60 page Catalogue. The finest and most valuable poultry book published.
H. F. NEUBERT, Box 982, Maukato, Minn.

White Plymouth Rocks

EXCLUSIVELY.

Three Grand Yards of the Best Strains in the Country

White Plymouth Rocks hold the record for egg laying over any other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 352 eggs each in one year. I have some breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs in season, \$2.00 per 15, expressage prepaid anywhere in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

THOMAS OWEN, Topeka, Kansas.

For Laying and Exhibition

BATES' Pedigreed White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and R. C. Rhode Island Reds.

I won in every one of the four shows I exhibited this past season, including the great Kansas State show at Topeka, January 1904. Eggs from our White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, \$1.50 per 15; White Wyandottes (won 2d pen Kansas State Fair) \$1 per 15.
W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kans.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| STURTEVANT'S | Thanolice (lice powder)..... | 25c |
| | Oreo-carbo (lice killer)..... | 50c |
| | Egg Maker..... | 25c |
| | Poultry Cure..... | 25c |
| | Roup Pills..... | 25c |
| | Medicated Nest-eggs..... | 2c |
| | Conkey's Roup Cure..... | 50c |
| | Buckeye Cholera Cure..... | 25c |

OWEN & COMPANY

520 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA, KANS.

The Buff Plymouth Rocks

At Gem Poultry Farm

Are Better Than Ever. At State Fair at Hutchinson 1903, I won in warm competition, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen, 3d pen.

No Better Buffs Can Be Found.

Eggs from my two best pens, 15 for \$2; 30 for \$3.50. They are in the \$5 class. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, 11 for \$2. Stock all sold

C. W. PECKHAM,

Haven, Kans.

MONEY IN EGGS

By keeping them until prices are high. Can keep eggs two years if necessary, absolutely the same as a fresh laid one. Send 2 cent stamp for circular telling HOW, also handsome ART FOLDER of the largest FANCY POULTRY FARM in this country. Address Dept. F. J. C. HEATH'S IMPERIAL POULTRY FARM, Valley Junction, Iowa.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
 Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

\$1.25
 Topeka Semi-Weekly Capital and Kansas Farmer for one year only One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.

what possessed them to sit there in that cold place at that time of year I do not know: and I would not have been surprised had they all got the roup; but they did not. Only one hen showed any signs of anything wrong. She had a swelling on her neck or throat but did not act sick in any way and the swelling soon disappeared. When I discovered that the chickens had been scratching in the winter onion patch and could see where they had been eating the young, tender shoots, I knew (or thought I knew) why they had escaped the roup. I think onions are as good for poultry as for people, though some of the latter do not eat them as much as they might. So I advise poultry-raisers to try a patch of winter onions next winter, setting them out this spring. With a summer's growth to get them well rooted, they can stand a great deal of scratching.
MRS. E. T. ELTON.
 Osborne County.

Poultry Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see many articles about different breeds of chickens and their laying-qualities. I have tried the Leghorns, White Wyandottes, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, and several other breeds, in desperation trying to get some hens that would lay like the hens I read about. This year I started the first day of January with 126 hens and since then have lost eight hens by disease and polecats. Up to March 26 I had sold \$50 worth of eggs and had set several hens. I have twelve persons in my family and we have had eggs for breakfast every morning this month besides using others in cakes. My chickens are mixed, but mostly Barred Plymouth Rocks. We have a common chicken-house, and they have not had a feed this winter; but there is plenty of wheat, corn, Kafir-corn, millet, etc., lying around. Taking everything into consideration I think one breed is as good as another.

Wheat is looking fine, and the prospect looks bright in Barber County. March 23 we had a two-inch rain and four days later one-quarter of an inch. Trees are full of bloom (March 28), but we do not know yet whether the fruit is hurt or not.

MRS. FRED HUMPHREY.

Barber County.

Plymouth Rocks' Good Record.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a late issue of the KANSAS FARMER is an article against our friend, the Plymouth Rock hen. I have kept the past winter about seventy-five Plymouth Rock hens, about one-half pullets and the rest 2-year-old hens. I have a good stone hen-house and allow my hens the run of the farm unless the snow covers the ground. I give them reasonable care, a warm mash each morning, corn on cold nights, and warm water and plenty of it all day.

From December 15 to March 15 I sold \$27.40 worth of eggs and have twelve hens sitting. They are a good, general-purpose fowl, being good rustlers, good sitters, and good mothers, as well as fine layers all the year around. One week in February (13 to 18), I sold \$3.55 worth of eggs from seventy-five hens.

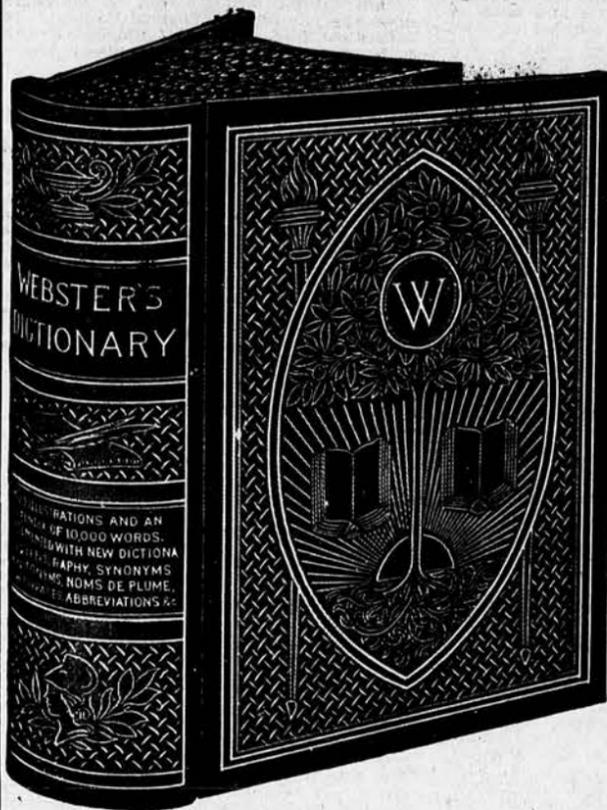
Am now getting from four to five dozen eggs per day. **Mrs. D. J. F.**
 Marion County.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Feed evenly but not wastefully. The biggest animal is not always the most profitable. Dark stables are not the sort in which animals flourish best. Good feeding is a necessity for profitable stock-growing. In planting fruits, whether large or small, avoid overcrowding. Grasses are conservers of soil-moisture, and prevent washing and bleaching. Nervous cows often become kickers from bad management. Cut out all of the dead branches from the currants before the leaves start. It is only a good animal that will repay the cost of production when the prices are low.

OUR GREAT DICTIONARY OFFER.



New Census Edition

Full Sheep Binding

Thumb Indexed

Regular Price, \$9.00

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

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WABASH

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ST. LOUIS.

"WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE"

ONLY LINE TO WORLD'S FAIR MAIN ENTRANCE.

Five Daily Trains From Kansas City.

Shortest Line

Ask Your Agent for Tickets Over the **WABASH.**

H. C. SHIELDS,
 Trav. Pass. Agent.

L. S. McCLELLAN,
 Western Passenger Agent

Kansas City, Mo.

Lean stock is more subject to disease and more likely to be troubled with vermin than stock in a good condition.

Never feed damaged grain to a horse nor feed when the animal is heated and tired.

Bones make a valuable fertilizer and may easily be made available by burning and crushing them.

A foot clogged with manure easily becomes diseased, and an unsound foot means a worthless horse.

There is more profit in growing little things and in pure products in proportion than in great staples, but it requires a different sort of talent.

A man who wishes his stock quiet and easily handled must be quiet himself when about them.

Never allow animals to shift for themselves while making growth with the idea that they may be fed up economically afterwards.

No matter how good a pedigree an animal may have, do not use it for breeding unless at the time it is in the very thriftiest condition.

Success with any crop depends largely upon how well the work of planting and cultivating is done. Better not at-

tempt more than can be done thoroughly.

A good coat of paint upon the wagon and upon the wood part of tools and implements before beginning the spring work will be in the nature of a preservative.

While commercial fertilizers have their legitimate uses in aiding to produce larger crops, they do not permanently improve the land or make it any richer.

Every opportunity should be made now to get all of the manure possible hauled out and distributed over the land where it is needed, before spring work begins.

To grow onions from seed successfully they must be sown very early, otherwise they will not become large enough to make a profitable crop. Sow at the first favorable opportunity.

A soil deeply plowed and thoroughly prepared previous to planting, some well-selected seed, clean and level cultivation, are the things that bring good potato crops.

Breed for use, no matter whether it be a cow, a horse, or a hog; see that the points are such as will be of practical value and help serve the purpose for which the animal is needed.

Shorthorn Sale at Sabetha.

(Continued from page 409.)

good, useful lot of cattle that should appeal to professional breeders, the ranchman, the farmer, and the man who wishes to start a pure-bred herd. We are selling many of our best cattle and wish to call attention to the large number of cows and heifers with calves at foot, or are well along in calf, to such great Scotch bulls as Pride of Bluffview 192963, Iowa Scotchman 2d 136861, Gladys's Chief 152984, Barmpton Knight 148795, and other good bulls.

The bull offering of twenty-one head includes bulls, good enough individuals and well enough bred to head high-class pure-bred herds, as well as bulls suitable for the farmer and ranchman.

For catalogue address John McCoy, Sabetha, Kans.

Public Sale at Newton, Kans.

On April 27 and 28, there will be held a two-days' public sale of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs under the auspices of the Harvey County Breeders' Association, as per advertisement in this week's issue of the paper. On Wednesday, April 27, the sale of Shorthorns will take place, consisting of fifteen bulls and fifteen cows and heifers, all good individuals, many having from one to five Scotch-top crosses.

The breeders contributing Shorthorns to this sale are: G. B. Stratton & Son, C. C. McArthur, Walton; Lee Stewart and Alfred Tangeman, Newton; Alfred Knott, Hesston; M. L. Seamon, Sedgewick. There will also be three good Herefords catalogued from the herd of Chas. Ballen, Hesston. For Shorthorn sale catalogue address, G. D. Stratton & Son, Walton, Kans.

On the following day, Thursday, April 28, sixty head of Poland-Chinas will be sold comprising high-class bred sows and they of up-to-date breeding, contributed by the following breeders: W. E. Peacock, Sedgewick; W. E. Brown, Halstead; F. M. Wales, Valley Center; Alfred Knott, Hesston; G. D. Stratton & Son, Walton; R. E. Becker, Ben C. Lantis, W. L. Fife, Hugh Cable, and S. S. Rebstock, Newton, Kans. For Poland-China sale catalogue address, Ben C. Lantis, Newton, Kans.

Demand for Pure-Bred Bulls.

There has never been a better demand for pure-bred bulls of serviceable age, of the various breeds, than at the present time. It is a fact beyond question that the breeders will be unable to meet this demand after May 1, hence we call particular attention to the pure-bred bulls offered for sale in this issue of the Kansas Farmer, at both public and private sale. To the best of our belief, all bulls of serviceable age are advertised that are available; and as a word to the wise, we suggest that intending purchasers should hustle wisely at once and get prices or catalogues from those now advertising. Otherwise many a stockman will be bull-less.

Handsome Horse Picture Free.

In order to ascertain how many persons read the advertisements of the Studenbaker Wagons, Carriages, and Harness, if you will write us a letter of not more than 100 words, telling us how many of our advertisements you have read, where you saw them and you absolutely free, our beautiful water color lithograph, "Typical American Show Horses," 12 by 27 inches, printed in seven colors.

To the six persons sending the best letters, we will send this picture handsomely framed. All others will receive the picture ready for framing. Contest closes June 1, when pictures will be awarded. We know you will be glad to have it. Send to-day while you think of it. Address, Studenbaker Bros. Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

Angus Bull Sale.

On Wednesday, May 4, 1904, Anderson & Findlay, owners of the Allendale Herd, one of the largest breeding establishments in the West, will offer thirty head of pure-bred and registered Angus bulls, which includes their entire crop of 2-year-olds and long yearling bulls, which will make an Angus bull sale extraordinary.

This is the choicest and largest lot of Aberdeen-Angus bulls ever offered for sale by breeders in the West, so that any one desiring a bull to head a herd or to produce "market-topping heaves" should attend this sale. In case buyers desire any females, an opportunity will be given after the sale of selecting them from the Allendale herd at prices that must be attractive to buyers. The sale will be held on the fair grounds at Iola, Allen County, Kansas, which place may be reached on the Southern Kansas Branch of the Santa Fe, M. K. & T., or Missouri Pacific Railroads. For catalogue of the sale address Thomas J. Anderson, manager, Route 2, Iola, Kans.

Sullivan's Percherons and German Coachers.

Mr. T. J. Hite, Omaha, Neb., writes: "I happened in to see the horses at the Lincoln Importing Horse Company's barns the other day and here is what I saw in a nutshell. I saw the finest, toppest and most showy string of big, dashing German Coach stallions that stand on American soil to-day. Where can you find a dozen clean-limbed, high-headed Coachers that weigh from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds to the horse? You can find them at Sullivan's. And they are for sale and you may buy one any day. Among the Percherons are no less than eight head that will average not less than 1,800 pounds. Can you beat them? Go to Lincoln and see them. The State farm car runs to the barn door." See advertisement.

American Southdown Record, Volume 10,

Contains two thousand five hundred pedigrees, numbered from 15,001 to 17,500, consisting of ewes, rams, and wethers; a list of transfers of ewes and rams; also appendix notes giving extended pedigrees of animals tracing to ancestors recorded in the Southdown Ploek Book of England, and to unrecorded ancestors, as well

as indexes of owners, breeders, and animals that are convenient and complete in form and matter.

The volume also contains a number of illustrations of representative Southdown sheep that are valuable as truthful life pictures.

This volume will be sent to members upon the payment of postage, 15 cents; to others for \$1.50, postpaid. Address, Frank S. Springer, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

Breeders' Combination Bull Sale.

The leading headquarters for Shorthorns in the State is Dickinson County, Kansas. More Shorthorns are bred and raised in this county than any other, and at the present time there are more serviceable bulls for ready sale than elsewhere. In order to accommodate the buyers, the breeders of this county have concluded to bunch their offering and hold a public sale of Shorthorn bulls and a few females at Hope, Dickinson County, Kansas, on Friday, April 23, 1904. This will be a great opportunity to get your pick of a lot of pure-bred Shorthorn bulls. Write for catalogue to H. R. Little, manager, Hope, Kans.

The Ottawa Duroc-Jersey Sale.

On Saturday, April 23, at Ottawa, Kans., will be held a combination sale of Duroc-Jersey swine that will attract more than passing attention. This breed of swine has grown wonderfully in popularity in the last few years and farmers and breeders are interested in getting the best stock they breed affords. Last fall the Franklin County Fair had one of the largest shows of Duroc-Jerseys that was made in the State, and J. F. Staadt, of Pomona, and L. A. Keeler, of Ottawa, were the two breeders who captured most of the premiums. These gentlemen now combine in making a sale of the choice young animals of their herds and they offer the prize-winning blood. They were the winners in a Duroc-Jersey show that outnumbered all other breeds combined, and the get and produce of these prize-winners will be offered in this sale. The sale will be held in the best sale pavilion in Kansas. Ottawa is easily reached by the southern Kansas division of the Santa Fe and by the Missouri Pacific. The sale pavilion is only one block from the Santa Fe. Write either co-sponsor for catalogue. See their announcement on page 432.

Gossip About Stock.

The Stowell Mfg. Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., who have been advertising the celebrated Stowell hay tools, have gotten out a very interesting booklet which will be sent free to any of our readers who will mention the Kansas Farmer.

A Hereford breeder of Wallula, Kans., offers the following query: Was it not the born and bred man from Missouri, Eckles, now Congressman from West Virginia, who had a bill passed in Congress, that railroad companies should not give live-stock shippers a free pass back?

On April 6, at Kirksville, Mo., Isaac A. Novinger & Sons held their fourth annual sale of Shorthorn cattle. A total of 39 head were sold for \$4,545, or an average of \$116.53. Of these 27 were females which brought \$3,175, an average of \$118.81, and 12 bulls which brought \$1,370, an average of \$114.16.

Parties in need of good, serviceable Shorthorn bulls will find a very attractive lot of well-conditioned animals to be sold at the first annual sale of Shorthorns to be held at Hope, Dickinson County, Kansas, April 23, 1904, from the herds of H. R. Little, Geo. Channon, M. C. Hemenway, and S. H. Lenhart.

According to the daily press the Thresherman's Annual Convention, to be held at Wichita on April 27-28, promises to be a notable one. Threshermen from Kansas and Oklahoma are to be entertained by the Wichita threshermen and a part of the entertainment will consist of a monster street parade. Last year this meeting was considered a great success but the preparations now under way for the 1904 meeting promise to result in a convention never excelled.

When visiting Kansas City the stranger is always interested in knowing where he shall find a good hotel. One of the best is the Blossom House, just across the street from the Union Depot. It has a good restaurant, excellent rooms, moderate charges, and courteous and accommodating management. It is located midway between the up-town shopping district and the Union Stock Yards, both of which are easily accessible by street-cars which pass its door. It is a good hotel.

W. W. Dunham, of Fredonia, Kans., is the owner of the Gas Belt herd of Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle. He now has a bunch of young bulls of serviceable age sired by Gold Coinage 124579, which he will sell either singly or in car-lots. The writer examined about twenty head of these young bulls which range from 11 to 24 months in age and found a number of extra good ones among them that would be head-headers for good herds. Mr. Dunham now has an Orange Blossom Cruickshank bull at the head of his herd and hopes to be able to supply as good or better calves to his future customers as he now has to offer his present ones. There is a bargain in sight for some one who will go to Fredonia and see this bunch of young bulls. Read his card on page 429 and write W. W. Dunham, Fredonia, Kans., for particulars and prices. Please mention the Kansas Farmer.

Mr. H. E. Huber, Meriden, Kans., is another of the State Agricultural College boys who has gone into the pure-bred cattle business. He has chosen Shorthorns as his favorite breed and has lately bought a Cruickshank Orange Blossom herd bull from Mr. Geo. F. Stericker, of Springfield, Ill., through his advertisement in the Kansas Farmer. This bull is Duke of Scott 159579, solid red in color and a fine, large individual of that true Scotch character so much sought after. On his dam's side he traces to Imp. Orange Blossom of Linwood while on his sire's side he has a long lineage of great show- and breeding-bulls. Reference to his pedigree will show that he is strong

in Champion of England blood. We are glad to see Mr. Huber bring good stock into the State and glad to know that he is applying the lessons learned at the Kansas Agricultural College in this manner.

A recent trip in southern and eastern Kansas showed the rapid approach of spring. The peach-, plum-, and redbud-trees are in full bloom, the buckeyes and wild gooseberry in leaf, the wheat tall enough to wave in the wind, the alfalfa growing vigorously, and the corn-planting partially done. This section of the State has been rather dry this spring, in fact it was the driest section of the State that the writer has visited lately, but was favored with a steady downpour of rain during Monday night and all day Tuesday. Prospects for good returns from crops never looked better than at this time; and this condition seems to prevail over the entire State since the rain of last week.

Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans., who have made such a reputation as breeders of Poland-China swine, are able to meet critics of this breed who insist that the Poland-Chinas are no longer prolific, by showing the record of their herd boar and his family. This herd boar, Chief Ideal 2d, is one of a litter of fourteen. His sire was from a litter of eleven and his grandsire from a litter of ten. It was our pleasure to be with the junior member of this firm last week for a short time, during which we saw him sell one of his bred gilts for \$100 cash. Poland-China breeders are awake to the fact that the breeders of the West demand size and bone in connection with the finish for which this breed is famous. Dietrich & Spaulding have long understood this and have directed their breeding operations accordingly. They still have some good things in their herd and a letter to them mentioning the Kansas Farmer will bring the information desired.

J. W. & J. C. Robison, Whitewater Stock Farm, Towanda, Kans., have been making some very satisfactory sales at private treaty since their annual sale at Wichita, in February. Among the Percherons sold are Beaumanoir 11576, to Wm. Carrithers, Edwin Kans; Anthracite 32215, to Jos. King & Son, Potwin, Kans.; Quality 32118, to Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill.; Emperor 12395, to Geo. W. Hurdman, Pond Creek, Okla.; Imported Paysen (45466) 25973, to W. H. Sanders, Coolidge, Kans.; and Brilliant, to A. L. Robison, Pekin, Ill., who also bought a pair of yearling mares. Dr. Axtell, Newton, Kans., took one stallion and two mares. Among the Shorthorns some recent sales have been one bull and two cows to B. McGrew, Benton, Kans., and one bull to R. W. Hart, Neal, Kans. They have also sold their herd bull, Aldrie Viscount, to Jos. King & Son, Potwin, Kans. Each of these purchasers is a reader of the Kansas Farmer.

The International Stock Food Company in a recent letter make the following significant statement: "We have just closed the largest month in the history of our business. The year 1904 promises to be another great record-breaker for 'International Stock Food' as our trade is rapidly increasing from month to month. Owing to the great increase we have been compelled to put thirty-nine additional typewriters in our office since January 1. We now use 106 typewriters and our office force has been increased until it now reaches over 200 people. We are pleased to state that 'International Stock Food' is not only giving remarkable satisfaction throughout the United States and Canada, but also in many different countries of the old world. Within a short time we will send you a photograph of our office with over 200 people working in one room which is 60 feet wide and 360 feet long. This office will be enlarged within ninety days and additional workers employed. Our new factory contains over 18 acres of floor space and is one of the great manufacturing buildings of the Northwest. When visiting Minneapolis be sure and remember that the International factory is one of the sights not to miss."

Clark & Clark, owners of Clear Creek Herd of Shorthorn cattle, Fredonia, Kans., have some choice bargains in bulls that we take pleasure in calling attention to. Among them is the herd bull, which has done such excellent service for this firm but which is no longer needed. He is Riverside Victoria Prince 153984 by Loveley Prince 120061 and out of Monroe Victoria who traces to Imp. Victoria 51st. He is a solid red of extra quality and would be a bargain for some one who desires a bull of this kind. They also have a number of young bulls that were sired by him for sale. Victor 32d 209219 out of Miss Baron 3d, Vol. 47; Victor 34th 209221 out of Rose of Sharon, Vol. 42; and Victor 37th 209224 out of Rose of Gloster, Vol. 41. These are all sired by Riverside Victoria Prince and their dams all trace to Imp. Ruby. The Messrs. Clark moved from Iowa a few years since and have located on their large farm adjacent to Fredonia, where they have established their Shorthorn herd, which was founded in Wayne County, Iowa, by the purchase of animals from H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo. The bulls that they now have for sale are real bargains and we hope they will fall into good hands where they will be appreciated. See their advertising card on page 429 and write them, mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

A Hint to Milkmen.

The Baltimore Sun relates an incident of the visit of some poor children to a dairy in the country. In the course of the inspecting tour about the place the children were treated to a glass of milk. Each of the little fellows drained the glass eagerly, and upon being asked by the proprietor how they liked the milk, one little waif replied, "Gee, fine," then after a moment's pause, "Wish our milkman kept a cow." The boy was incorrect in his supposition that the poor quality of milk delivered to city patrons is due to the failure of the dairymen to keep cows. The trouble is in the failure of the milkmen to give the milk care. Unless preventive measures are taken, milk is seriously contaminated at the time it is drawn by germs. The air, the milk-vessels, and the bodies of the animals all contribute a

HEAVES.



THE feeding of undue quantities of bad, musty or dusty hay—or severe exercise after full feed is the usual cause of heaves in horses. Red clover in large quantities too, is especially apt to produce this disease.

Symptoms.—Animal will show first symptoms after full feed and large draught of water if put to fast work. The onset of the disease is characterized by a dry, hacking cough, which may appear several months before there are any other signs manifest, such as lifting of the flanks and distension of the nostrils. A very constant symptom is slight, frothy discharge from the nostrils and rattling in the head and windpipe.

Bronchitis is also very frequently associated with and is characterized by moist, coarse rales or rattling. In severe cases the abdominal walls are lifted with each expiration. This is done to expel air from the lungs, which in health is done by the elasticity of the cell walls.

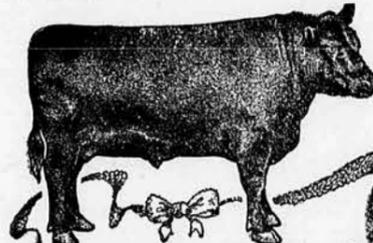
Treatment.—Feed with care, avoid dust of every kind. Horses suffering from this disease should never be permitted to gorge themselves with food or drink. Large quantities of bulky food should be avoided. Hay and grain should be made damp an hour or two before given. The following formula gives excellent results: Fluid extract of stramonium, fluid extract of lobelia, of each one ounce; Fowler's solution of arsenic, six ounces; mix and give a tablespoonful in half a pint of water on food, two or three times a day.

When relieved follow this treatment with regular, small doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great horse tonic, and the horse will become strong and active, with a brilliant coat, and be immune from all the common ailments. His food requirements will be less; all his food will be eaten with relish, and all of it will do him good.

For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), who formulated Dr. Hess Stock Food. This stock food is endorsed by medical and veterinary colleges. If these colleges know of nothing better than Dr. Hess Stock Food for horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, it must be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it.

Sold on written guarantee, 100 pounds, \$5—except in Canada and on Pacific Slope—smaller quantities at a slight advance. Fed in a small dose.

Dr. Hess Stock Book, a standard work consulted and commended by veterinarians, will be sent free if you state what stock you have—how many head of each, what stock food you have used, and mention this paper. Address Drs. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.



Who Testifies?

The Highest Authorities That Exist. The Government, State Authorities, Leading Breeders of All Classes.

The sovereign remedy for destroying disease germs and warding off all forms of contagion. If you believe that highest life stock possibilities come from perfect health, follow the lead of noted breeders, the teachings of veterinarians, scientists and professors of animal husbandry, and use world famous

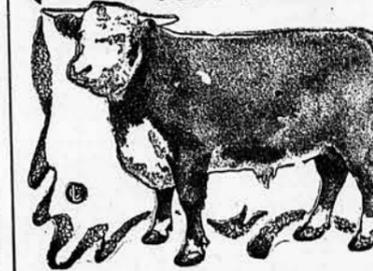
Zenoleum

Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Lice Killer.

The nearest approach to an absolute guarantee against contagion. Kills lice, cures Spanish itch, mange, ringworms, sores, screw-worms, calf cholera, etc. Used exclusively for 3 successive years to avoid contagion at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip." Sample gallon of Zenoleum by express prepaid, \$1.00; 5 gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.50. Learn of Zenoleum, its mission, its power, its standing, by sending for free books, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles."

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.,
61 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.



goodly number of injurious germs unless disinfection is practiced. The remedy is to spray Zenoleum about barns and out-buildings. It kills germs—it makes pure air. Dirty milk means dissatisfied customers, poor butter and unsatisfactory results all around. Zenoleum has so many uses that it is a necessity. It is made by the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 61 Bates Street, Detroit, Mich. They have published two booklets which describe fully the various uses for Zenoleum. They

are free to readers of this paper who request them. We would suggest that you secure copies of them before the supply is exhausted.

The Improved Dewey Hog-Waterer.

An article of every-day use, and of great value to hog-raisers, is the Improved Dewey Hog-Waterer, advertised in another column. It is manufactured by the B-B Mfg. Co., of Davenport, Iowa. A stock-watering device that will supply



fresh water as it is wanted, with no overflow to create hog-wallows, one that is automatic in its workings, and that will not freeze up or clog with mud, must surely fill a long-felt want with farmers. Such a waterer is the Improved Dewey. It never leaks. The brass float and valves which automatically control the flow of water are not on the outside where they are exposed to ice and to damage from stock, but are located inside the chamber, which is deep in the water and away from mud and frost. For this reason it can be relied on to work from six to eight weeks earlier in the spring and later in the fall than any other water. A child can attach the fountain.

Supplying fresh water to stock and especially to hogs is a prime necessity. Water is a great fat-producer. Fat itself, is 90 per cent water. With a waterer like the Dewey, supplying plenty of fresh water, less food is required. Hogs can not thrive in hot weather without plenty of pure water. They squeal often from lack of water than from lack of food. Again, pure water is one of the surest guarantees against disease. Hog-cholera and other infections can be avoided by it. This is especially true in the case of young pigs. They should be started right from farrowing with plenty of pure water. With this fountain used from the first in the spring, hog-wallows will not develop, and there will be no cholera germs liberated from old wallows and troughs. Good results are quickly apparent from the use of the Dewey Waterer. Being reliably automatic, it many times saves the wages of a hired man. Many users count it indispensable for their fields, and would not part with it for many times its price. All orders should be sent direct to the manufacturer. Look up the advertisement for correct address.

The Nickel Plate Road

Will sell tickets to Cleveland, Ohio, and return, account of National Baptist Anniversary, on May 16, 17, and 18, at rate of one fare for the round-trip, plus 25 cents. Tickets good going date of sale. By depositing same, extended return limit of June 10 may be secured. Through service to New York City, Boston and other Eastern points. No excess fare charged on any train on the Nickel Plate Road. Meals on American Club Meal Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1; also service a la Carte. Chicago Depot, La Salle and Van Buren Streets, the only passenger station in Chicago on the Elevated Loop. Chicago City Ticket Offices, 111 Adams Street and Auditorium Annex. Phone Central 2067. (No. 2)

Many Square Miles.

of fertile lands in western Kansas are now open for settlement, and many are taking advantage of the low Homeseekers' rates to look the country over with a view of locating. Those who desire homes and property, should seek them in western Kansas.

To enable persons to reach this locality at a minimum expense the Union Pacific has arranged to sell Homeseekers' excursion tickets from Missouri River terminals (Kansas City and Council Bluffs) at a rate of one fare plus \$2, on the first and third Tuesdays in April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1904.

For full information, call or address, J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent, or F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

Drug Clerks Can Recommend It.

Wagoner, I. T., December 6, 1903. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O. I am a drug clerk for the Owl Drug Co., and sell GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BAL-SAM to my best friends for all horse troubles, and am glad to say have not been disappointed in my recommendations. REX JONES.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Live-Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., April 11, 1904. Receipts of cattle to-day were 5,600 head, which was about the same as last Monday's receipts and an agreeable Monday's supply. The bulk of the supply was dressed-beef steers which sold at steady to 10c lower, the best heavies and the choice lights were fully steady with last week's close, the top being \$4.90 and the bulk of the sales were around \$4.40. Fat cows and heifers were about steady and the supply was good. Good fat heifers sold as high as \$4.40, but for car-load lots \$4.15 was the top and the greater part of the sales were below \$3.95. The supply of stockers and feeders was very limited, but there was ready sale for the supply at steady prices, there being very few feeders, mostly all light stockers. Bulls and calves were lower. Steady prices were maintained in the quarantine division.

Cattle receipts for the week ending last Saturday were 27,600 head, a normal run for the first week in April. The most no-

ticeable feature of the cattle market here last week was the steady advance of dressed-beef steers and fat heifers. A goodly portion of the week's receipts were on the dressed-beef order and the market ruled very active, owing to the good demand. The advance in prices for the week was from 15c to 25c and the prime, medium-weight stuff received more than their share of the advance with the fancy, weighty stuff also showing a good gain. The week's top was \$5.25, and quite a number of sales were made above \$4.75, while the bulk of sales ranged between \$4.35 and \$4.60. The fat heifer market was extra good this week and a gain of from 10c to 15c was easily noticeable. The supply was large but the demand seemed larger and the bulk of sales were above \$3.95, ranging as high as \$4.40. Shipments of stockers and feeders to the country last week were 245 cars, a much lighter shipment than the previous week. A decline of 10c was had on stockers and feeders and the market ruled draggy, but this condition is not expected to continue.

Hog receipts to-day were very light at 3,800 and on all but heavies the market was steady to weak and heavy hogs were steady to 5c higher, whereas all other Western markets were lower. The greater part of the receipts were on the medium butcher order and sold readily. There were comparatively light receipts at all the Western markets, but provisions and pork were lower. May pork declining 25c by the quotations here. Notwithstanding this condition this market held mostly steady prices with the variations both lower and higher. The top to-day was \$5.15, and the bulk of all the sales were between \$4.95 and \$5.05. Light hogs under 200 pounds were slow sellers and most of the offering went at around \$4.85, a 2 1/2c decline was claimed in this kind of offerings and the best prices under 200 pounds was \$5 and the close was weak and dull. Pigs ruled about like last week's close.

Last week's hog receipts aggregated 39,600 head, which is a substantial gain over the previous week, while a decrease in the receipts for the five Western markets is shown. Top hogs for the week sold on Monday at \$5.35 and a constant trend downward has been the rule all the week, ending at \$5.10 for the top on Saturday, but owing to the range in quality 20c would easily cover the week's decline. Packers showed a marked indifference toward the prime heavy weights and mainly turned their attention toward the medium mixed kinds and it seems at a glance that the packers have wiped out all demand for the choice heavy hogs. The bulk of sales for the week would range around \$5.00. Pigs have shown little, if any, decline, and heavy hogs have shown the most decline. There is beginning to be a feeling of prophecy at the hog-yards, and several have ventured to express their opinion regarding the situation. Some of the hogmen have placed \$4.50 as the point to where prices will finally drop before the decline is substantially checked. However, there are numerous fluctuations expected before that point is reached.

The sheep market for the past week has demonstrated much strength and afforded much encouragement to those who have sheep to sell. Last week's supply was rather light at 16,679 head, and was represented very favorably by the various kinds. Prices have advanced 10c to 15c for the week, and lambs have reached a higher top than for a long time, that figure being \$5.55 against the \$5.75 mark that has so long held the bounds. Fat wethers reached the highest selling price for the winter on Monday of last week, selling for \$5.30. Last week's sheep market was a good one on all kinds, and the increase in price was about evenly divided.

Sheep receipts to-day were light at 1,500 and were all yarded by 8 o'clock, something very unusual. The entire offering was lambs, except one load of muttons. The quality of the offerings to-day were good and the market on lambs was 10c to 15c higher. One of the best sheep markets had here in a long time was had to-day, and almost a total clearance was had by 10 o'clock. The top price of lambs reached the \$6.00 mark to-day for the first time since January 14. Two-thirds of the offerings sold at \$6.00 to-day, and the market closed strong with the opening.

Since Saturday, Kansas City grain receipts has been 83 cars wheat, 23 cars corn, 11 cars oats and no rye. There is a fair demand for wheat on this market, and the price was steady to-day. No. 2 hard, 89c@90 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 85c@87c; No. 4 hard, 80c@82c; No. 2 red, \$1.01@1.02; No. 3 red, 98c@1.00; No. 4 red, 95c@98c, and rejected hard, 75c@78c. The demand for corn is fair and the market is irregularly lower. No. 2 mixed, 48c@48 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 47c@47 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 46c@46 1/2c; No. 2 white, 48c@48 1/2c; No. 3 white, 47c@47 1/2c; No. 4 white, 46c@46 1/2c. Oats are steady and in fair demand. No. 2 mixed, 41c@41 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 40c@40 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 38c@38 1/2c; No. 2 white, 42c@43c; No. 3 white, 41c@41 1/2c; No. 4 white, 39c@40c. There is only a fair demand for rye and No. 2 is selling at 62c@62 1/2c, while No. 3 sells for 60c@62c. Bran is scarce and higher, and straight bran sells at 79c@80c, and mixed feed at 82c@83c per cwt. Cornchops are dull at 92c per sack.

Trade in horses last week was the best for some time, considering the clearance made. The quality of offerings was rather ordinary and the run was a little lighter than the previous several weeks, being close to 400. At the auction, the first of the week, outside buyers bought more heavily than local speculators and there were less than 100 left in the barn Tuesday night for the trade the last of the week. Quite a demand kept up all week, and by Saturday, a perfect clearance had been made. Prices ranged fully steady and everything sold for their full value.

The run for trade to-day was the lightest of the year, owing, no doubt, to the nearness of the special sale to be held next week. The total offerings for sale to-day were less than 175 and comprised the full arrivals for the week. In the face of the light supply, notwithstanding the fact that the quality was very common, buyers were aggressive and bought at prices higher than last week, and rather above the value of the common offerings. A clearance was made by 3 o'clock. H. H. PETERS.

McIntosh & Peters Commission Company review last week's Kansas City market as follows: "Our receipts of cattle the past week

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

CATTLE.

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

RED POLLED BULLS—Two 2-year-old; eight 6 to 10 months old. The kind there is money in while stock cattle are low. Write to, or call on H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kans.

D. P. NORTON, Dunlap, Kans., offers registered Shorthorn bull and heifer calves, crop of 1903, at \$50, get of Imp. British Lion 133692.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—16 bulls from 8 to 20 months old; also 150 females, and a nice lot of Poland-China boars and sows. Wish to sell at once at farmers' prices; breeding first class, all stock in good health and in good breeding condition. Geo. Chanon, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford bulls, 1 and 2 years old, short legged, heavy fellows, reasonable prices. H. B. Clark, Geneseo, Kans.

HANDY HERD REGISTER—The improved Handy Herd Book for swine breeders is a record book that every breeder should have. It is perfect, simple, practical and convenient and contains 101 pages or about one cent a litter for keeping the record. The regular price of this handy herd book is \$1, but we furnish it in connection with the Kansas Farmer one year for only \$1.50.

FOR SALE—4 good Shorthorn bulls, 3 of them straight Cruickshanks; come and see me. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

GALLOWAY CATTLE—Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice registered Hereford bulls, 8 to 15 months old, Address, or call on A. Johnson, R. R. 2, Clearwater, Kans.

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

have been 10,000 to 12,000 less than last week, and on our corn-fed cattle we have had an advance of 15c to 25c; the most advance on the light, handy, well-finished kinds, ranging in weight from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds. We are getting but very few well-finished cattle, such as would go for exports. The best price paid on our market this week was \$5.25 for heavy cattle that were taken for export. We have had in our receipts this week a good per cent of light, handy butcher-steers and heifers; this kind has advanced 10c to 15c, while the plain and medium kinds and heavy cows have sold from steady to 10c higher. Should these light receipts of fed cattle continue, we shall look for a much heavier advance in the near future.

"Our run of stockers and feeders has been heavier this week than last, and prices have declined from 10c to 25c on most all light and thin stockers, and has held about steady on the best classes of feeders. It looks now, at the prices of our thin stockers, as though they would make good money to take out and graze until fall. Good kinds, thin in flesh, weighing 800 to 900 pounds, are selling at \$3.85 to \$4.10; medium kinds of this weight, \$3.65 to \$3.85; lighter weights seem to be more plentiful and the demand light. Thin 2-year-olds, weighing 650 to 750 pounds, good quality, sell around \$4; good, plain natives, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common kinds, \$3.25. Our stockers are 25c to 50c per hundred cheaper than for several years at this time of year.

Receipts of hogs for the past week have been from 4,000 to 5,000 less than last week, with prices lower and unsatisfactory, and while we expected higher prices with the light receipts, we have sustained a loss from 40c to 50c from the high time this year. Provisions have been in poor demand and the buyers have shown little interest on the speculative board; however, there has been some reaction from the low time and it looks as though the low point had been reached. Should our receipts of hogs continue light we look for little stronger prices next week. We would quote good, heavy hogs as selling from \$5 to \$5.10; good, mixed packers, \$4.90 to \$5; lights, \$4.75 to \$4.95; pigs, \$4.50 to \$4.75."

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 11, 1904. Receipts of cattle last week, 9,484; preceding week, 9,688; year ago, 10,668. The lighter marketing at all points abroad, the increased consumptive demand because of the closing of the Lenten season, and the tendency to not center supplies at one or two points enabled local salesmen to advance prices 15c to 25c last week, with Nebraska beeves topping the market at \$5.30. Good, beefy cows and finished, heavyweight heifers sold 15c to 25c higher, and medium kinds and canners gained 10c to 15c. Top for heifers, \$4.50, and for heavy cows, \$4.10. The stock cattle trade was in bad shape, for the country demand was the slimmest for some time and accumulations of cattle were large, which brought about a 15c to 25c lower range of values.

Supplies of hogs numbered 31,227 last week; 36,328 the previous week; 27,204 a year ago. Packers are of a very bullish nature and approve every opportunity to get their supplies on a lower basis. The quality continued of desirable kind, but the average weight showed some decrease with the past few weeks. The tops to-day were made at \$5.10, with the bulk of sales going at \$4.95 to \$5.05.

The run in the sheep department last week was the second largest on record at the South St. Joseph yards, being 29,778, as compared with 30,395 the former week, which are the banner receipts, and as against 16,050 a year ago. The main features of the trade all last week was the mastery manner in which local buyers took care of the liberal supplies and the narrowing of the margin between the selling price of heavy and heavyweight lambs, which was due to the scarcity of mutton grades. The market closed up 10c higher all around, and was 15c to 25c higher to-day, with Colorado lambs sell-

HORSES AND MULES.

WANTED—Shetland pony, buggy, and harness. Cheap for cash. Otto D. Stallard, Sedan, Kans.

FOR SALE—Finely bred bay pacing mare; gentleman's driver. She is high-grade in shafts or under saddle. Charles W. Barnes, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—For the next 30 days at greatly reduced prices, 20 head of jacks and jennets, all blacks, and all good sizes. Write or see F. W. Poos, Petter, Kans. Barns 3 blocks north of depot.

11-WORTH COUNTY JACK FARM—14 jacks, and 21 jennets on hand. Write me for prices. O. J. Corson, Route 2, Potter, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—Two 80's real well improved for \$2,000; 160, 6 room house, 1 mile from Florence, \$3,200; 320, 5 room house, new, with all outbuildings new, \$5,000; 720, rough pasture land, good bluestem-grass, \$8.50 per acre. This is but a few of the many bargains that we have; write us for complete description. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

FOR SALE—160 acre farm, good improvements, abundant supply of excellent water, close to school, 4 miles to church, postoffice and cream station, \$1,200 cash. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

120 ACRES, new buildings, Osage Co., \$2,600. Bargain. Farm, R. F. D. 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

SWINE.

I HAVE AN O. I. C. boar for sale, registered in vol. 6, O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Association of Cleveland, Ohio, as number 8890. He was 1-year-old last August, and will now weigh about 250 pounds, is in good working condition. He is an extra fine breeder and a good A1 animal, in all respects. I will sell him for \$25 f. o. b. at Protection, Comanche Co., Kans., on Santa Fe Railway. G. R. Smart, Protection, Kans.

GOATS.

For Sale at a Bargain.

16 does, 4 wethers, 1 buck and 21 kids, grade Angoras; all healthy and in good condition. Price, \$150 for lot, if taken soon. Will trade for young cattle. These goats have been satisfactory, but lack of help on farm compels me to devote all my time to my registered Poland-China swine and B. F. Rocks. Address A. M. JORDAN, Alma, Kans.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE 40 American Merino rams, at half what they are worth. I mean what I say. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

GRAPEVINES AND GOOSEBERRY—Cheap Small fruit-plants. J. C. Banta, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Japanese and African millets, \$2 per hundred. Wheeler & Baldwin, Delphos, Kans.

ALFALFA SEED—1903 crop, \$7.50 per bushel, sacked on cars. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

FOR SALE—Genuine Siberian millet-seed—sow one-half bushel per acre—60 cents per bushel. Sacks free in lots of two bushels or more f. o. b. at Topeka. Address J. W. Ferguson, Route 1, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Hand-picked, selected cane-seed, \$1 per bushel; finest in the land. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kans.

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

SOY BEANS—(early yellow) Crop of 1903. Sacked and delivered at depot, for \$1.25 per bushel by G. R. Wheeler, Tyro, Kans.

TOMATO and Cabbage plants for sale; good, healthy plants, 25 cents per 100; \$2 per 1,000. In lots of 5,000 or more at the rate of \$1.50 per 1,000. C. A. Hicks & Co., 369 Elm St., Lawrence, Kans.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS that will grow and bear for farmers; 200 Warfield, voted best by State Horticultural Society, 100 Splendid, second best, for \$1 f. o. b. Other good kinds. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Brass foundry and finishing business. Established 16 years. On account of age will sell or exchange for improved farm. Wm. Holland, 60 Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as foreman on large farm, by sober, middle-aged man; 16 years experience in stock and grain; best reference given. Z. M., care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

ADD YEARS TO THE LIFE of your binder by using the Star Binder cover. Abe Hertz, Tonkawa Okla.

WANTED—Agents to sell OSGOOD SCALES, Good side line with implements, mill supplies, nursery stock, etc. Liberal contract, no expense. Act quick. Osgood Scale Co., 47 Central St., Binghamton, N. Y.

VIEWS OF TOPEKA FLOOD—Having purchased the balance of the edition of the "Views of Topeka Flood" of which many thousands sold at 25 cents each, we are prepared until the supply is exhausted to send them prepaid to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Address, Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.

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

The Stray List

Week Ending March 31, 1904.

Johnson County—J. G. Rudy, Clerk. HEIFERS AND STEER—Taken up by George Trager, in Mission, March 1, 1904, one 1-year-old black heifer, one 1-year-old heifer, red, with white spots, also one 1-year-old steer, red, with white spots; valued at \$10 each.

Franklin County—J. H. Bell, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. J. Hale, 3 miles south of Pomona, Kans., Jan. 1, 1904, one 9-year-old cream colored pony, weight about 700 pounds, branded C on right flank, branded H S on right flank; valued at \$25.

Sedgwick County—J. M. Chain, Clerk. HEIFER AND STEER—Taken up by J. P. Royal, Waco tp., one heifer and steer, red, underbit and overbit in left ear, about 2 years; valued at \$12.50 each

ing at \$6.15, the highest of the season by 15c, and the bulk of the lambs brought \$6.00 to \$6.15. No sheep were on sale, but finished lightweight yearlings were quoted up to \$5.75, wethers at \$5.50 and ewes at \$5.25. FRIDLEY.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending April 11, 1904, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The first part of the week was warm, but the latter part was cold. The precipitation occurred mostly in the eastern half of the State, only light showers falling in the other half except in Thomas. Good rain fell in the southeastern counties. A high northwestern wind swept over the State on the 8th, with a cold wet snow storm in the northeastern counties, extending west into Mitchell and Lincoln Counties, and south to Wilson County.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

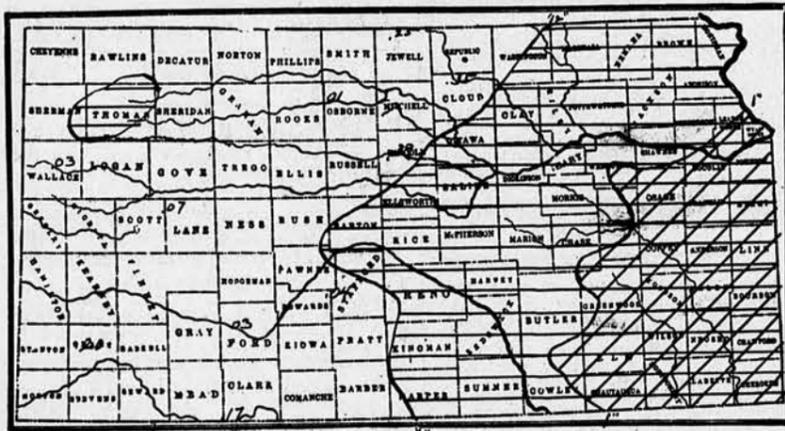
Wheat is in good condition generally; it is growing rapidly in the south and is stooling in the north. Oat-sowing is finished in the south and is progressing in the north. The oats are coming up in the southern and central counties, showing a good stand. Corn-planting is progressing in the southern and central counties, and in Cherokee it is coming up. Flax-sowing is finished in Coffey County, and the flax is coming up. Plowing is finished except in a few central and northern counties, where the ground has been too wet lately; the ground is in good condition. Peaches are in bloom in the southern and central counties, and the buds are swelling in the northern. Plums and cherries are blooming in the south, ready to bloom in the central counties, with buds coming in the north. Apricots are in bloom in Riley. Apple-trees are blooming in the south, are leaved

corn; grass starting; apples and cherries in bloom, trees full; also strawberries; soil in fine condition.
 Morris.—Cold, wet week; wheat and rye in fine condition; oats sown and a good stand; blue-grass looking fine; fall-sown alfalfa mostly dead.
 Osage.—Too wet for plowing or planting; gardens not doing well on account of cold weather; fruit-trees in bloom; small fruits injured by cold weather; wheat in good condition.
 Riley.—Farm work retarded by wet weather; wheat and oats coming on nicely; apricots in bloom; some damage reported to early fruits.
 Shawnee.—Wheat and rye better than expected, since last rain; oat-sowing delayed on account of wet weather; about half sown; some killed by frost; cattle wintered well; pastures getting green; peaches very promising.
 Wabaunsee.—Wheat in the valley in fine condition, and all a good average; grass starting nicely, and some will turn cattle out next week; soil in fine condition; fair acreage; apparently no damage by the freeze.
 Wilson.—Wheat short for the season, but of good color and a fair stand, but has not grown for two weeks; oats looking well; rain on the 5th helped the wheat, oats, and grass; corn that is planted may have to be planted over.
 Woodson.—Plowing mostly done; some corn planted; ground too wet to work; alfalfa doing well.
 Wyandotte.—Very little farm work done on account of cool, wet weather; wheat generally looking well; plum- and peach-trees ready to bloom.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat generally is in good condition and is now growing well except in Mitchell, where it was damaged by the dry weather and high

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 9, 1904.



SCALE IN INCHES. Less than 1/8, 1/8 to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, Over 3, T, trace.

out in Allen, buds swelling in Jefferson and prospects good in Doniphan. Potato-planting has begun north, is nearly finished in the central counties, and the potatoes are coming up in the south. Wild grass is starting nicely; alfalfa is starting well, and is in good condition; the young alfalfa sown last fall is not doing well in Morris. Early gardens are up in Franklin and coming up in Greenwood. Strawberries are blooming in Montgomery.
 Allen County.—Conditions have been generally favorable for farmers, and work is well advanced; oats mostly in, and considerable corn planted; it is feared the late freeze has damaged early fruit and gardens; peaches in bloom, and apples leaved out; grass started.
 Atchison.—Oat sowing in progress, but retarded by rain; ground too wet to work; some early potatoes planted; but little garden made; wheat looking well; grass starting nicely.
 Bourbon.—Wheat and oats look well; large acreage of oats; some corn planted; plowing mostly done, and ground in fine condition; fruit not injured.
 Brown.—Wheat in good condition, making good growth and stooling; oats mostly sown; acreage small on account of wet weather; potatoes not all planted, too cold and wet; grass growing well; stock in good condition; peach, plum and cherry buds coming out; farm work backward.
 Chase.—Too wet for oat-sowing; oats that were in before the rain coming up well.
 Chautauqua.—Wheat growing, but needs warmer weather; plenty of moisture in the ground; corn nearly all planted; oats doing well; some early fruit frosted.
 Cherokee.—Wheat looking well and growing rapidly; early-planted corn and potatoes coming up; corn about two-thirds planted; fruit injured by continued freezing.
 Coffey.—Wheat doing well; farm work well advanced; oats and flax coming up and doing well; plowing mostly done; some corn planted.
 Crawford.—Too cool and wet for farm work; cats a good stand; corn-planting well advanced; wheat improving.
 Doniphan.—Oat and grass seeding about completed; very few early potatoes planted, ground too wet; with the exception of peaches in extreme south part, fruit prospects are good; wheat improving; ground full of moisture.
 Douglas.—Ground saturated with moisture; wheat in fine condition; fruit uninjured.
 Elk.—Rains have been beneficial to all growing crops; corn-planting well under way; wheat coming out well; good prospects for all kinds of fruit; peaches, pears and plums in bloom.
 Franklin.—No corn planted; early gardens up, and potatoes almost through the ground; farm work delayed by a snow storm.
 Greenwood.—Too wet for farm work; some corn planted; wheat, blue-grass and alfalfa doing well; grass started nicely, and many cattle turned out to pasture; peach, cherry, plum- and pear-trees in bloom.
 Jefferson.—Vegetation well advanced; crab apple in leaf, maple and box-elder showing blossoms; peaches nearly ready to bloom; apple buds swelling; early gardens planted; ground well supplied with moisture, some too wet to work.
 Johnson.—Too wet for farm work; wheat looks well; oats coming up; some corn planted; early peach- and cherry-trees showing bloom, and injured to some extent by freeze.
 Linn.—Farm work retarded by snow and rain; wheat in good condition; pastures nearly ready to turn on; no damage by cold weather.
 Lyon.—Rains beneficial to wheat; probably no damage done by freezing weather.
 Marshall.—Too wet for farm work, but oats are nearly all sown; wheat and tame-grass are doing well; peach-trees beginning to show buds; probably no damage by freezing weather.
 Miami.—Weather generally favorable till the storm of the eighth; fruit prospects fair.
 Montgomery.—A cool, wet week, favorable for wheat and oats, which are looking well, but unfavorable for planting and germinating

winds, and Clay, where the early-sown was badly injured by the fly, some of which ground has been plowed up and sown to oats. Oat-sowing is about finished, and the oats are up in the south and coming up in the north and look well. Corn-planting is progressing, and in the south is nearly finished. Barley is in good condition in Republic, but the ground in Stafford is too dry to sprout it. Rye has improved in Clay. Alfalfa and grass are starting well, but in Butler the alfalfa sown last fall is not doing well. The ground is generally in good condition, but in Pratt it is dry and in Stafford it is getting dry. Peaches are nearly out of bloom in the south and are beginning to bloom in the north. Summer reports serious injury to the peach crop. Apricots are blooming in the north and have nearly finished blooming in the south; they were damaged some by cold in Cloud. Plums are in bloom. Apples are blooming in Sumner and cherries in Reno. Reports of damage to fruit vary sufficiently to warrant waiting for more positive information.
 Barton.—Good rains this week; wheat looks well; spring work much farther advanced than usual; effects of freezing weather can not yet be determined.
 Butler.—Too cold for rapid growth; farm work delayed by the rain; wheat, oats and meadows doing fairly well; alfalfa, last fall sowing, is poor; old crop looks well.
 Clay.—Wheat and rye much improved by recent rains and snow; early-sown wheat considerably damaged by fly; some of it being plowed and sown to oats; oats coming up nicely; snow and cold weather injured peach buds.
 Cloud.—A favorable week for wheat and oats; apricots damaged by low temperature of 8th and 9th.
 Cowley.—Wheat in good condition; oats coming up nicely; grass beginning to grow; farm work well advanced; fruit damaged.
 Dickinson.—A fine growing week, with no damage to fruit or oats; wheat unusually fine; oats above the average; some corn planted; gardens up.
 Edwards.—Wheat in fine condition, considering no moisture has fallen until the 4th, when we had a good rain; peaches and plums in bloom.
 Ellsworth.—Wheat looks well; grass starting finely; ground in fine condition; some corn planted; oats up; cattle in unusually good condition for the time of year.
 Jewell.—Ground in good condition; grass beginning to grow; fruit in fine condition.
 Kingman.—Wheat in fine condition; oats and barley about all up and doing well; plowing for corn interrupted by rains; grass growing; fruit apparently not injured by cold weather.
 Lincoln.—Wheat greatly improved by rains; early fruit greatly damaged.
 McPherson.—Wheat generally in good condition; recent showers suffice for the surface and the subsoil is still from last year's rain; early bloomed fruit damaged; no damage this storm.
 Mitchell.—Wheat damaged by drouth and high wind.
 Osborne.—A dry week; wheat doing well and growing.
 Ottawa.—Wheat in good condition and growing well; oats coming up since the rains; alfalfa starting nicely; early potatoes planted; early peaches, plums and apricots in bloom; fruits not believed to be damaged by cold weather.
 Phillips.—Wheat in good condition; early fruit slightly damaged.
 Pratt.—A dry, dusty week with high wind; crops at a stand still.
 Reno.—Wheat doing well, though damaged some by high wind in sandy soil; alfalfa looking well; not much corn planted; soil in good condition; peaches, apricots and nectarines very promising; apricots and peaches nearly out in bloom; pears and cherries coming into bloom.
 Republic.—Rain has been beneficial to the wheat, and brought the oats up; wheat, barley and oats look well; apricots in bloom; peaches ready to bloom.

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Saline.—Wheat generally in fine condition; plum- and peach-trees coming into bloom; good rains this week.
 Sedgwick.—Wheat looking well.
 Stafford.—Wheat looking well; too dry for oats and barley to come up; corn-planting begun; ground becoming dry, but grass is starting.
 Sumner.—Peaches injured; pears and apples in bloom; wheat growing rapidly, large enough to wave; oats up; corn-planting nearly finished.
 Washington.—Wheat looks fine and promises a good crop; early-sown oats mostly up; good prospect for fruit, if not injured by the cold weather; stock wintered well.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is not in good condition, though in the northern counties it has been improved by the light rains. Oats and barley have been sown in several counties, but the ground is generally too dry for good germination. Some plowing has been done in Thomas for corn. Alfalfa is starting nicely. Range-grass is starting slowly. Ground is dry, but spring work is progressing. Cattle are in good condition.
 Clark.—Everything needs rain; range-grass starting earlier than usual, but is not growing now; ground getting very dry; spring-sown small grains not coming up well; wheat at a stand still for some weeks.
 Decatur.—Recent showers have revived the wheat somewhat, and if conditions continue favorable a half crop is promised.
 Finney.—Very dry; spring-sown crops not sprouted; some oats and barley sown; fruit not injured.
 Ford.—An early spring retarded by a lack of rainfall; wheat continues green, and if moisture comes soon will make full crop; alfalfa green and growing; spring crops need rain; fruit buds and blossoms abundant and uninjured; peaches and cherries especially promising; cattle wintered finely.
 Grant.—No farming done yet—too dry.
 Greeley.—Very dry, with high winds and dust storms.
 Lane.—A good rain the last of March was beneficial and greatly facilitated farm work; alfalfa starting nicely; stock wintered well.
 Ness.—Early-sown wheat looking fine, late-sown not so good; large acreage of barley in, but too dry for germination; fruit injured by late freezes; peaches and apples in bloom; grass starting slowly; stock wintered unusually well.
 Sheridan.—Wheat prospects poor; high winds have damaged what was up; spring crops about half sown; not much moisture left in the ground.
 Thomas.—Winter wheat backward, and it is hard to tell to what extent it was damaged during the dry weather; barley sowing is not complete, some coming up; some plowing for corn done; potatoes and some gardens planted.
 Wallace.—No farm work being done—too dry; wheat and rye not doing well; range-grass poor on account of dry weather all winter.

A Prize Offer.

A prize of \$5 is offered the readers of Kansas Farmer who have been mail-order buyers during the past year. A large number of letters have been sent out by the Long-Critchfield Corporation, the special Agricultural Advertising Agency, to persons whose names appear in catalogues with testimonials, asking them what induced them to buy. Was it the advertisements? Was it the catalogues? Did they make you a special offer? Was it the first or second or subsequent letter you received from the firm after receiving a catalogue? What is your opinion of follow-up letters. Do they interest you, or do you feel that you do not want to be urged to buy an article? Would you prefer to make up your mind without such urging? For the best answer, a prize of \$5 is to be given. While the Long-Critchfield Corporation can write only to a limited number of mail-order buyers, a letter from that firm states that this announcement may be regarded as a letter to subscribers of the Kansas Farmer and that

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they are eligible to compete for the prize. The only condition is that the letters be sent before May 10. They should be addressed **Long-Critchfield Corporation, Powers Building, Chicago.**

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Continental Creamery Company, of Topeka, Kans., have gotten out a little booklet entitled, "Separator Sense," which will interest every dairy farmer and gives the reason for the farm separator in that it saves enough values lost in any other method of handling milk to pay for itself and leave a handsome profit besides. Over a million dairymen scattered over the world have proved its complete success. This booklet will be sent free to any person mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

A man who always goes about with a sore face and continues to use toilet and laundry soaps is not entitled to sympathy. He deserves censure. Only painful, sore, and even diseased faces are to be expected. Such soaps are bound to bring such face troubles. They were never intended for the delicate skin of the face. Nothing but the purest, best shaving soaps should be used—soaps made especially for shaving. Williams' Shaving Soap is preeminently the best for this purpose. The advertisement elsewhere suggests a free sample—a good way to find out what really good shaving soap means.

Many farmers hesitate to buy a manure-spreader although convinced that it would be a valuable addition to the working machinery on the farm. One reason for this lies in the fact that the manure-spreader remains idle the greater portion of the year. This difficulty is now removed in the New Ideal Manure-Spreader made by the Rock Island Implement Company, 1302 W. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo. This manure-spreader is so constructed that the bed can be lifted from the wagon and the trucks used for hauling, thus giving the owner some use of machine the year round. The New Idea has another big improvement over the older forms of manure-spreaders. It has double cylinders which revolve in opposite directions and thus pulverizes the manure and distributes it over a strip of ground twice the width of the wagon. This is the first manure-spreader that would spread manure wider than the wagon itself. The New Idea has proved very successful and popular, and the buyer really gets a wagon and a manure-spreader both for the price of one. Write to the Rock Island Implement Company as per their advertisement on page 407 and mention the Kansas Farmer.

The Apiary.

Conducted by A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans., to whom all inquiries concerning this department should be addressed.

The National Bee-keepers' Association.

Objects of the association: To promote and protect the interests of its members. To prevent the adulteration of honey. Annual membership fee, \$1.00. Send dues to treasurer.

Officers: W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich., president; J. U. Harris, Grand Junction, Colo., vice-president; George W. York, Chicago, Ill., secretary; N. E. France, Platteville, Wis., general manager and treasurer.

The Kansas State Bee-keepers' Association.

Officers: Dr. G. Bohrer, Lyons, Kans., president; E. W. Dunham, Topeka, Kans., vice-president; O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kans., secretary; J. J. Measer, Hutchinson, Kans., treasurer. Annual membership fee, \$1.00. Send dues to treasurer. Official organ, Kansas Farmer.

Bee Lore.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to learn something about bees and their management, so if you will allow me, will ask some questions. How long will a queen bee live in a queen cage alone, if fed? When shipped, how long will they be shipped? How long will a worker bee live in winter in a dormant state without feeding? Is honeycomb made out of honey or is it a natural production of bees? If made out of honey, can and do they make comb and honey out of sirup that we feed them? What is comb foundation per pound and how many sections will a pound fill? In examining a brood chamber do you always use a smoker and do you take out a frame at a time until you have gone through all? How long has the manager of your bee department been in the bee business? I have asked many questions but I hope that you will be kind enough to answer them as I am too old to work, and am trying to start an apiary.

Crook, Mo. J. A.

Ordinarily, a queen bee if left alone in a cage thus confined, will live but a short time, perhaps a day or two. The queen is not thus handled, but is always given about a dozen bees in the cage with her, and these bees give her the necessary care and attention to keep her alive by feeding her digested food from their own digestive organs. A queen does not withstand raw food as in case of confining her alone in a cage. The retinue of bees should be changed, and fresh bees put in the cage with a queen, if kept long thus confined. Very young bees should be fed, because old, matured bees may attack her and kill her. When a queen is shipped, she is thus put in a cage with her escort of bees and food hardened sugar supplied, or a stiff paste made of sugar and honey. Queens are sent by mail everywhere, and perhaps not 10 per cent are lost; at least the per cent is so small that queen-breeders guarantee safe arrival, and if the queen arrives dead they will replace her free of charge. Bees do not become dormant in winter at all. This is a mistaken idea that many have. Bees retain their animal heat and can not live otherwise. While it would seem they do assume a sort of semidormant condition, and the inside bees of the cluster are to some extent inactive, those inside are active, and in extremely cold weather they are constantly changing from outside to inside, and thus survive. Bees live some time without food in moderate weather, but they consume much more food in very cold weather, and food should be within their reach all times.

Honeycomb or wax is a natural production of the bee, and produced by the consumption of food or honey. It is produced on the same principal as on a hog, or tallow on a beef. Each worker bee has what are called wax-plates or wax-plates, eight in number, in the under parts of the abdomen, and in these she forms little milky wax scales, somewhat resembling scales. These are worked into cells by the bee. Wax is produced in heavy honey flows, or when needed to store honey in, or for rearing brood at any time comb is required. To produce wax, bees consume heavily

of honey. Yes, by feeding sugar sirup you get the same results as in a flow of nectar from blossoms.

Comb foundation is made of pure beeswax, and sheets of wax are made by dipping boards of the proper temperature into melted wax; these sheets are run through between two cylinders having the proper indentations to form the base of the natural comb-cells. The sheets of foundation are made to weigh according to the use intended. Very light, thin sheets of the brightest wax are used for starters in section boxes for comb-honey, and the heavy sheets are used for the brood-combs. One pound of light foundation will furnish starters enough for a large number of sections or pounds of honey. Light foundation averages ten to twelve square feet to the pound of wax. Brood-comb foundation averages six or seven square feet to the pound. Starters in section boxes are usually used about one-half inch deep, but some prefer to make them larger. Light foundation costs about fifty cents a pound, and heavy about forty cents.

In examining a hive of bees it is not always necessary to use smoke, and not one time in a dozen do I use it. Sometimes a colony becomes very irritable, and I am compelled to use the smoker but I would always try the colony before using smoke. During the honey season it is seldom we need smoke, for when bees are busy gathering honey they are very docile. It is true that it depends largely on your management. You can arouse any colony to a fighting pitch by rough handling, and by kind and gentle treatment you can go all through the hive and make a much better examination without smoke than with it. Certainly, remove one frame at a time, and the first frame taken out should be set aside to give room for handling the others.

Bees and Horticulture.

BY THE NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

There is in plants or flowers what answers to sex in animals. Sometimes both sexes exist in the same flower, sometimes in different flowers of the same plant, and sometimes in separate plants. But whatever the plan of growth, fruitfulness depends upon the fertilization or pollination of the pistil by the grains of pollen produced on the stamen. The stigma, generally the upper part of the pistil, is a part denuded of the epidermis, touched with a viscid (sticky) substance, and when the proper pollen adheres to this part, the pollen puts forth pollen tubes which lengthen till they reach the ovules, which completes fertilization and causes fruit or seed to grow. Pollen and honey are necessary for the preservation of certain forms of insect life, and the distribution of pollen by insects seems to be essential to the best development of plants visited by them. This has been believed for a long time by careful observers, but many farmers and fruit-growers have regarded bees as of little importance, and some have even classed them as enemies. Honey-bees are here referred to because they are the most important of all the pollen-distributing insects. They appear in greater numbers early in the season, and their great activity renders them more potent in this field of usefulness than other species. It is now quite well understood that insects are absolutely necessary to a crop of cucumbers, melons or squashes, and bees are kept for the purpose of pollinating them when grown on a large scale, if there is no apiary in the neighborhood.

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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, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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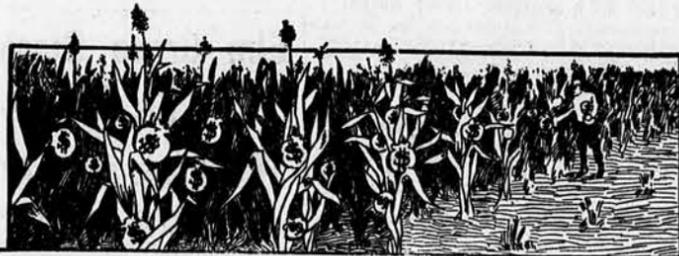


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FIVE REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS for sale. Polestar 81884, 6 years old, light color; Don Lion 120316, 4 years, dark red; three 1-year-old bulls, sired by Polestar. S. Wertzberger, R. 3, Alma, Kas

Weston Stamp Herd REGISTERED... HEREFORD CATTLE Anxiety 4th females with Ambercrombie 85007 at head. WM. ACKER, VERMILLION, KANSAS.

VERMILLION HEREFORD CO., VERMILLION, KANSAS. Boatman 56011 and Lord Albert 181557 head of herd Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. E. E. Woodman, Vermillion, Kansas

...HAZFORD PLACE HEREFORDS... The American Royal prize-winning bulls Proctool 2d 91715, Dale Duplicate 2d 134400, and Monarch 142149 at head of herd. A few young bulls and females for sale. Visitors always welcome. ROBT. H. HAZLETT, Eldorado, Kas.

THE W. L. BASS HEREFORDS Douglass 66604 by Lamplighter 51834 and Beau Highland 17919 at head. Females strong in Lord Wilton blood. Young stock of both sexes for sale. 15 choice bulls coming 2 years at low prices. Visitors welcome, W. L. BASS, Eldorado, Kas.

PLEASANT HILL STOCK FARM Registered Hereford cattle. Major Beau Real 71821 at head of herd. Choice young bulls, also heifers by Lord Evergreen 95511 in calf to Orito 132856 for sale. Bronze turkey and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale. JOSEPH CONDELL, Eldorado, Kas

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SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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AT

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Remember That This is the Greatest Collection of Improved Cattle Ever Sold at One Time or Place.

NOTE SALE DATES

Monday April 19, (10 a. m.) Shorthorns. Thursday p. m. April 21, Galloways.
Tuesday April 20 (10 a. m.) } Herefords. Thursday p. m. April 21, Aberdeen Angus
Wednesday April 21, (10 a. m.) } Friday (10 a. m.) April 22, Grade Cattle.

The management does not expect fancy prices but the splendid character of the stock to be sold must appeal to discriminating buyers. No one who desires well bred feeding or breeding cattle can afford to stay away. Think of the chance to get at present prices, prize-winners at great British and American shows, that have actually sold under the hammer for more than \$1000 each. People who have been saying prices were too high now have their chance. The seller has had his inning; the buyer is now in control. Send for catalogues. Separate catalogue for each breed. In this state which catalogue you want. Address

H. H. CARPENTER, President,
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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, 3 to 7 years old; three trotting-bred horses, 2- and 4-year-olds; one registered saddle stallion. All but two at prices from \$200 to \$1,000 each. Come a once for bargains.

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In addition to the La Salle Street Station—in the very heart of Chicago, and the largest and finest railroad station in that city—it has a station at Englewood, seven miles out.

This latter station is used by several eastern lines, as well as by the Rock Island. Here is where its convenience comes in: Suppose your train is a few minutes late. You get off at Englewood, walk across the platform and get on the east-bound train. It is a splendid arrangement for people who are in a hurry. It enables them to make connections with trains that they would have missed if they had taken any other line. Chicago trains leave Topeka at 6:15 a. m. and 3:35 p. m., daily. For reservations, etc., see



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

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

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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SHORTHORNS
30 COWS AND
YOUNG BULLS 30

PUBLIC AUCTION

POLAND-CHINAS
60 BRED SOWS
AND BOARS 60

Newton, Kans., Wednesday and Thursday, April 27 and 28, 1904.

RICHLY BRED SHORTHORNS
15 Bulls—15 Cows and Heifers will be
sold on Wednesday, April 27.

These cattle are all good. They are richly bred, many showing one to four Scotch tops. All good colors, well grown and in good condition. G. D. Stratton & Son, Walton, Kans., sell 15 head. Other consignors are: M. L. Fife, Newton; Ben C. Lartis, Newton; Cecil McArthur, Walton; Lee Stewart, Newton; Alfred Knott, Hesston; M. L. Seaman, Sedgwick; Alfred Tangeman, Newton. For catalogue and other information write to **G. D. STRATTON & SON, Walton, Kans.**

HEREFORDS

Charles Ballou, Hesston, Kans., will sell 3 Good Herefords, April 27th.

RIGHT KIND POLAND CHINAS

60 Head Boars and Bred Sows—will be sold on Thursday, April 28. This section probably has more breeders of good Poland-China hogs than any other in Kansas and has more prize-winning herds. We offer a strictly high class lot of hogs bred up to date, the big-boned, growthy, early-maturing types contributed by W. E. Brown, Halstead; W. E. Peacock, Sedgwick; F. M. Mills, Valley Center; R. E. Becker, Newton; Ben C. Lartis, Newton; A. M. Corderer, Newton; I. D. Marshall, Walton; M. L. Fife, Newton; Hugh Cable, Newton; Alfred Knott, Hesston; S. S. Rebstock, Newton; Stratton & Son, Walton. For catalogues and further information write to **BEN C. LARTIS, Newton, Kans.**

This sale is held under the auspices Harvey County Breeders Association. They will be annual or semi-annual events. We wish to show the public that we have the right kind of improved stock, and invite every farmer, breeder and stockman to be with us one or both days.

Mail bids may be sent to **C. W. Goss, Clerk, Newton, Kans.,** or to **Hayes Walker, Drivers Telegram Fieldman.**

COL. J. B. THOMPSON, Sec'y and Auctioneer.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL SALE EXTRAORDINARY.



Anderson & Findlay, owners of the Allendale Herd, recognizing the advantages of local sales, have concluded to offer at public auction within the Fair Grounds, at Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, their entire crop of two year old and long yearling bulls, numbering 30 head, all pure-bred, and registered, upon

Wednesday, 4th Day of May, 1904
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK PROMPTLY.

This is the choicest large lot of bulls of their breed ever offered at public auction. If you want a fine bull to head your herd, or a bull to produce "market topping heaves," attend this sale—there will be plenty of bargains at it for you. Should you want any females an opportunity of selecting them from the Allendale herd will be afforded you after the sale, and we think you will find our prices attractive to you.

Iola is on the Santa Fe (Southern Kansas Branch,) Mo. K. & T. and Mo. Pacific (Ft. Scott, Wichita & Western Div.) For catalogues of sale, address

THOS. J. ANDERSON, Manager,
Iola, R. R. 2, Allen Co. Kans.

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.

DUROC-JERSEY COMBINATION BROOD SOW SALE.

Forest Park Sale Pavilion, Ottawa, Kansas,
Saturday, April 23, 1904.

45. PRIZE-WINNING DUROC JERSEY BLOOD. 45.

The offering will be selected from two of the best known herds in Eastern Kansas, and will include 2 tried brood sows, 10 yearling gilts, 30 fall gilts, nearly all of which are bred to first class boars. Also a number of extra good fall boars and 4 Choice Young Shorthorn Bulls.

Sale under cover. Close to Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific depots. Write for catalogue.

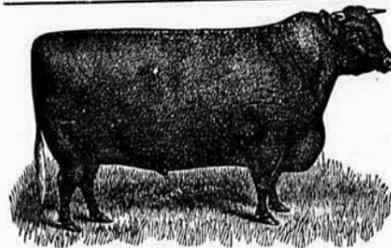
J. F. STAADT, Pomona, Kansas.

L. A. KEELER, Ottawa, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

at Sale Pavilion, Sabetha, Kans.,
Thursday, April 28, '04.

COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.



The offering consists of 35 females and 20 bulls. These cattle are mostly pure Scotch and Scotch topped on the standard families of Young Mary, Mint Halkerston, Rose Mary, Daisy, Aunt Perl and others. Every cow and heifer sold, old enough to breed, will be guaranteed a breeder. Several of these cows will have calves by their side. The bulls are in good breeding condition and several of them good enough in quality to use as heard headers. The cows are in good thrifty breeding condition and some excellent milking families.

CONTRIBUTORS.

Albert Johnston, Douglas, Neb. E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
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For Catalogue Address **JOHN MCCOY, Sabetha, Kansas**
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