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Established in 1863.

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Table of Contents

Agricultural education, needs of an... 507
Alfalfa for seed, third crop of... 506
Alfalfa-growing... 506
American rose favorite in Europe, an... 508
Babcock cream test, the... 517
Beehives... 525
Bulls, poor... 517
Calf scours... 519
Cattle-growers organize... 510
Cemetery association, a... 514
Corn, how to improve Kansas... 507
Cow-peas and Kafir-corn, time for planting... 506
Cow-peas and soy-beans, time for planting... 506
Dairy facts... 518
Decoy hives... 525
Draft horses for market, fattening... 509
Education, advanced ideas in... 505
Eggs, cost of making... 520
Fairy gift, the... 512
Fat of the land, the... 505
Girls' afternoon club, a... 514
Good-times' club, a... 514
Granges help, let the... 521
Grange of eight hundred members, a... 521
Hens do not lay... 520
Hired-help problem, the... 507
Holdeman herd report... 519
Incubator experience... 520
In May (poem)... 512
Irrigation statistics for Kansas, 1902... 515
It should be better known... 519
Journalism as an occupation... 513
Lands that wash... 506
Macaroni wheat... 506
Madrigal of Kansas, a (poem)... 512
Marketing lore... 514
Ma's calls (poems)... 512
Milking machine, will try a... 519
Natural gas at work... 505
Over the border—a story of the Kansas pioneers... 512
Potatoes through summer, keeping... 508
Poultry notes... 520
Registered cattle, valuation of... 510
Shorthorns, color in... 509
Speak gently (poem)... 513
Stung to death, almost... 525
Superb booklet, a... 516
Timothy on oat stubble for pasture... 506
Trees for ornament and shade... 508
Veterinary department... 524
Washburn college prospers... 505
World's fair, a Kansas farmer at the... 515

Frank Hoover, Columbus, Kans., in a letter to Secretary Heath, of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association, says: "The 'old reliable

KANSAS FARMER' seems to be renewing its youth. The many articles on grass and forage plants make it of more value than ever to a Kansan. Keep it up. Yours is the best paper on grasses that comes to my home. Let the day of grass be hastened."

WASHBURN COLLEGE PROSPERS.

The present enrollment of Washburn College, as shown by the catalogue, is 615. Two years ago the enrollment numbered 328.

The enumeration of the different departments is as follows: School of liberal arts, 220; school of fine arts, 213; school of medicine, 103; academy, 136; law school 41. Ninety-eight of these are enrolled in more than one school, thus leaving the total enrollment 615.

This is a gain of 119 over last year and of 287 over the enrollment of 1902. The gain in the liberal arts school, or the college proper, is 49 over last year.

ADVANCED IDEAS IN EDUCATION.

Ex-Governor Geo. W. Glick suggests that children ought to be taught in school some of the knowledge which they will find useful in after life. He appeared last week before the State Text-book Commission and secured favorable attention to his views. It was not expected to do more than direct thought along the line of utility in education so that Mr. Glick was not disappointed on learning that nothing could be done now towards including the studies he suggests in the selection of books for the schools for the next three years.

He believes that many of the things taught are necessary, but he would add to the list a text-book on zoology, botany, entomology and ornithology. He considers that it is well for the farmer boy or any other boy to know where the Philippine Islands are located, but he believes that the boy should also learn the anatomy of a horse, a cow, and a pig. He should know what birds protect the crops and what birds injure the crops, so that the birds which are useful might be protected. The boy should study enough botany to know something about the products he will raise and he should know about the bugs that destroy crops of all kinds.

Mr. Glick does not believe in teaching these things to the exclusion of all others, but he thinks that the average boy would receive great benefit from a study of them.

The time is probably coming when it will be recognized that there is as much educational value in learning that which one will find it useful to know as in learning that which will be but forgotten.

AS KANSAS LOOKS NOW.

The elements have been kind to Kansas this season. While the alarmists had the peach buds all killed before last Christmas, Nature has shown that she had wisely placed another crop of buds in hiding where the cold did not find them, so that now there are more little peaches on the trees of Kansas than can possibly be matured,

Apple, cherry, and plum-trees have competed with the peach in decorating the Kansas landscape. The cold weather which proved the undoing of the early fruits in Oklahoma passed Kansas while the buds were still dormant here. Every north wind which scared the fruit-grower was driven back by a south wind before harm was done.

The drouth of the winter, which extended long into the spring, gave rise to uneasiness for the wheat crop. But, when the rains came, they came in abundance and the wheat-farmer is in a pleasant frame of mind.

Grass, alfalfa, and clover—may their tribe increase—are demonstrating the wisdom of the men who grow them and are mining more clear dollars per acre than any other crops unless it be the orchards.

Just now, when many farmers like to plant their corn, the weather is clear. The present week witnesses great activity in the cornfields and the warm days to follow should assure a good stand, the first requisite for a good crop.

Kansas has a lot of money in her banks just now and her prospects point to a healthy increase of this very desirable state of affairs.

NATURAL GAS AT WORK.

While visiting the home of Hon. J. T. Tredway, LaHarpe, Kans., who, by the way, has just been nominated for the office of representative from Allen County, but who is better known as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, secretary of the Allen County Fair Association, and breeder of good Percheron horses and Duroc-Jersey swine, we were shown some of the uses to which natural gas may be put by a man who is possessed of a little inventive genius. At Mr. Tredway's place there is a powerful flow of natural gas which he has broken to harness, and by the aid of which he accomplishes much that may be of interest to others in the natural-gas region. On approaching the farm, one notices a street lamp in front of the gate. His house is piped throughout for both lighting and heating. In the back yard, under the shade of some large trees, stands a stove, supplied with natural gas, on which the operations of cooking in the summer and of doing the family washing may be performed in the shade of the trees. Adjacent to the barn-yard is another large lamp of sufficient power to illuminate the whole of the territory between the house and barn. Attached to a tall pipe emerging from the ground is a steam whistle operated by natural gas and used for calling the men to dinner. Among the fruit-trees of the orchard are pipe lines so laid that a simple touch of a match will protect the fruits against possible injury from late frosts. Another line leads to a feed-cooker where warm cooked feeds may be prepared for such animals and poultry as need it in the winter.

The poultry-house is provided with a heater made from a section of an old cannon stove supplied with a gas-jet so arranged as to heat the building and when necessary to light it.

The tank-heaters for warming stock-water in the winter are heated by natural gas. But perhaps the most interesting example of ingenuity on the place is to be found at the well. Mr. Tredway has a well of some 200 feet depth. In this he has inserted a steam injector which is connected with the gas main in such manner that all he has to do is to turn a stopcock admitting the gas and it does all the pumping of the water that is needed on the place. Distant feed-lots, corrals, barns and pastures, as well as the house, are supplied with no exertion except that of turning the gas on to the pipe leading to the injector. The permanent water-pipes are laid to each of the two barns, the sheep-sheds, all the feed-lots, the pastures, the house, the poultry-house and the feed-cooker, so that any one of these can be supplied at any or all times. Of course, by this means of pumping, the water is more or less impregnated with the gas but it is found that this dissipates itself very soon, and his experience is that in the summer season his cattle will cross the creek and come to the water trough for their drink because of the better quality and lower temperature of the well-water. We have no means of knowing the amount of pressure existing in these gas wells but we know that all of the uses to which Mr. Tredway has adapted natural gas are available at the same time.

Mr. Tredway is the only successful alfalfa-raiser in his part of Allen County. He now has one large field which has been in alfalfa continuously for fifteen years. But that is another story.

"THE FAT OF THE LAND."

A new book flavored about equally with the essence of city life and the city man's conception of life on a farm has just appeared under the above title from the press of The Macmillan Company, New York. The author represents himself to be a retired physician, who was willing to invest any sum under \$60,000 in a farm and farm home. He pictures in natural colors the enthusiasm with which he entered upon the selection of a 320-acre farm; how his wife was pleased with it; how he paid \$71 an acre for it; how many and how violent changes were made; how the farm, run down by renters, was brought to a fine state of productiveness; how he had invested more than \$60,000 before the returns equalled the outgo; how he, the family, and all their friends enjoyed the transfer from city to country.

The author evidently knows a good deal about modern farming for he has made a book of over 400 pages in which there is much agricultural wisdom and very little that is heterodox.

This retired city doctor does not go into spasms on the general pleasures of agriculture and indulge in platitudes on the beauties of nature, but he enters into the merits of the various details of his farming in a way that is both entertaining and instructive. To illustrate, in speaking of the pig he says:

"There is no question that the farm- (Continued on page 518)

Agriculture

Third Crop of Alfalfa for Seed.

My alfalfa meadow, of which I have 1,000 acres, is now growing rank and heavy and will soon be blooming and ready to cut for hay, but I desire to save as many cuttings to thrash for seed as possible. Will the first cutting make good seed? If so, I want to let this crop that is now growing, mature for seed. If the first cutting will not do for seed, why not? I have always heard it said that the second cutting is best for seed. Is this correct, and if so, why? I have the idea that the first cutting bears seed all right but that it will not be properly fertilized or fructified by scattered pollen. What about it? R. E. SMITH.

Grayson County, Texas.

It is a great draft on the vitality of the alfalfa plant to mature seed and it would not be advisable to attempt to harvest more than one crop of seed in a season, even if it could be done. In Bulletin No. 114, of this station, Prof. H. M. Cottrell recommends that "under no condition should the first cutting of alfalfa be allowed to seed, if it is desired to maintain the stand of alfalfa on the land." He states further that the third cutting for seed weakens the alfalfa plants less than earlier cuttings, and allows a sufficient time for a late fall growth to protect the plants through the winter. The third cutting of alfalfa usually ripens the seed more evenly than the first or second cuttings, and comes at a time favorable for handling the crop. In seasons of drouth, the second cutting may be left for seed, if there be danger that there will not be enough moisture to mature the third crop.

It is more usual, perhaps, to save the second crop of alfalfa for seed than the third crop, as the yield of seed from this cutting is likely to be greater than that from the first or third cuttings. The first crop does not often seed well, due probably to weather conditions or perhaps to the fact that bees and insects which aid in the fertilization of the flowers, are not present in so great numbers early in the season, as later. Wet weather, which is more apt to occur in the early part of the season, appears to be unfavorable to the production of seed, also weather conditions are usually unfavorable for saving the first crop at the time it ought to be harvested. In regard to difference in the quality of seed produced from different cuttings, if there is any difference it is hardly due to improper fertilization of the blossoms, since all the seeds which are formed must have been produced by fertilized blossoms, and the blossoms which are unfertilized produce no seeds whatever. The less vitality which may be observed in the seed from the first cutting is likely due to weather conditions which cause an improper development of the seeds or to weather conditions which prevail at the time of harvest, when the seed might have been injured by too much wetting and heating.

I have answered your letter from the standpoint of Kansas conditions and the experience of farmers throughout the State. No direct experiments have been undertaken at this station along this line. A. M. TENEYCK.

Time for Planting Cow-Peas and Kafir-Corn.

Will you please answer the following questions through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER?

1. When should cow-peas be sown broadcast for hay?
2. When should Kafir-corn be sown broadcast for stover?
3. Will Kafir-corn mature in time if listed after the wheat crop has been removed?

S. C. CLARK.

Grant County, Oklahoma.

Cow-peas should not be planted until danger from frost is past and the ground has become warm, usually after the first of June at this station. Cow-peas may be sown broadcast for the production of hay as late as the last of June or the first of July. At this station we prefer to plant in close

drills with the grain drill, rather than to sow broadcast and cover the peas with the harrow.

Kafir-corn also requires that the ground be warm before it will germinate and grow well. But this crop may be planted a little earlier than the cow-peas. At this station about the last of May or the first of June is the usual time of planting. Sown broadcast for fodder, the crop may be planted as late as the first part of July on a well-prepared seed-bed. It is better, however, to seed earlier in the season in order that the crop may be harvested in time for the fodder to cure properly and get into fit condition to stack before the winter begins.

At this station it requires about one hundred and twenty-five days to mature seed of red Kafir-corn, which is the earliest maturing variety. I do not know at what date you are likely to have your first killing frost but it is my opinion that if the season is favorable, Kafir-corn may be grown for fodder if planted after the wheat crop has been removed; but in the average season the Kafir-corn would not mature seed, and if soil and weather conditions be dry at the time the crop is planted, it will likely not make a good start, and hence an unprofitable fodder crop may result. A. M. TENEYCK.

The Time to Plant Cow-Peas and Soy-Beans.

Will you please inform me when to plant cow-peas and soy-beans and how much per acre? The ground is quite sandy where I want to sow them.

Sumner County, J. H. TENNERY.

Cow-peas and soy-beans should not be sown until the ground is warm and the danger of frost is past. At this station we plant cow-peas and soy-beans after planting Kafir-corn and cane, usually about the last of May or the first of June. It is a good plan to prepare the seed-bed early and keep the ground cultivated by the use of the harrow or pulverizer; this clears the ground of weeds and conserves the soil moisture and makes an ideal seed-bed for starting the cow-peas and soy-beans. These crops usually do well in light or sandy soils.

The usual method of planting practiced on the station farm is to drill the peas and beans in drill-rows about three feet apart, dropping the soy-beans two to three inches apart in the drill-row and the cow-peas three to four inches apart. Planted in this way it will require about one-third of a bushel to plant an acre. The above method of planting is used when the crop is to be harvested for seed. If the crop is grown for fodder only, I prefer to sow the peas in close drills say from six to twelve inches apart, planting at the rate of about a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre. Planted close in this way the vines grow more upright and the crop is easily harvested with the mower. Soy-beans may be grown in the same way if the purpose is to use them for forage, or as a soiling- or pasture-crop.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa-Growing.

We are here in western Kansas from eastern Iowa, are on an alfalfa farm, and there are some things that puzzle us. In places our stand has the appearance of being half dead, the crowns of plants showing marked signs of decay, but the lower root is still green. We are at a loss to know whether to reseed this spring, or await developments. Our neighbors tell us that our predecessor pastured the fields too closely last fall.

GEO. H. HOADLEY & SON.

I have received complaints from several farmers, mainly in the western part of the State, in which they state that their alfalfa is dying or rotting at the crowns in the manner described by you. One farmer sent in a sample of the crowns. I showed the sample to Professor Roberts, botanist at this station, and discussed the matter with him. Apparently the trouble is a new one and Professor Roberts was not acquainted with the disease. He believes the disease to be caused by bacteria and promised to make a study of the samples. Possibly too close pasturing may have something to do

with the decaying of the alfalfa crowns. I notice some reference to a similar disease in States where alfalfa is grown by irrigation in which the trouble is said to be due to too much water, and occurs mostly along irrigation ditches and in poorly drained places.

If any large amount of alfalfa has been killed out in this way, it would not be advisable to reseed on the same field but seed on new land instead. If the disease is caused by bacteria, doubtless the soil of the old field will be thoroughly infected and the new seeding on the old fields will be much more apt to be visited by the same trouble, than will be the case with new seeding on new land. It is my judgment that we must practice rotation with alfalfa and not keep it too long on the same land, since by continuous growing of the crop on the same field, diseases multiply and become firmly established. A. M. TENEYCK.

Macaroni Wheat.

The South Dakota Station has just issued a bulletin on macaroni wheat. This gives the milling and chemical characteristics of the wheat, and will be a valuable aid to farmers, millers, and others in selecting the best kinds to grow.

This bulletin gives a history of the different varieties of macaroni wheat now known in the United States. There are a great many varieties and some are much better than others. So far as the tests go to date the Kubanka 5639 is by far the best of them all.

This bulletin gives the milling characteristics showing the percentages of bran, shorts, and flour for all the varieties. All the wheat and all their different products have been analyzed and a table is given showing the protein and gluten content of each variety. Another important table shows where the crude protein is distributed. This shows that in the better varieties a larger part of it comes out in the flour.

The manufacture of macaroni is also described and the points of good macaroni are given so that the purchaser may know when he is buying a good product.

A number of recipes are given for cooking macaroni with other substances such as peanuts, cheese, oysters, salmon, etc. A recipe for making macaroni bread is also included. This bulletin will be of value to all lovers of macaroni and its products. It may be had free by addressing the director, James W. Wilson, South Dakota Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota.

Timothy on Oat Stubble for Pasture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some time ago a man in Montgomery County asked how to seed a pasture. I have had good success seeding some of the highest land in the county by sowing timothy in the month of October on oat stubble without any preparation of the soil. The stubble and grass protected it through the winter. I have sixty acres that I sowed that way in 1902 and 1903. In 1903 I mixed Kentucky blue-grass and timothy. I have had poor success with Hungarian brome-grass. H. BELLAIRS.

Montgomery County.

Lands that Wash.

ALVIN J. REED, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

During the last two years there has been considerable trouble experienced on upland farms by washing. Great ditches have been cut crossways of large fields, and the best soil has been carried away by thousands of tons. This represents too great a loss to go on unchecked. There are many ways of preventing this wash. In some localities one method will answer very well, while in another this could not be applied because of the absence of material. In a locality where loose rock is plentiful, it may be used to great advantage in building terraces across ditches to catch the loose soil that is washed down. These terraces not only catch the wash but prevent the ditch from cutting any deeper. The stone terrace should be built across the ditch, being higher at either

The Deadly Trail

Of disease is often the trail marked by a woman's gown. A recent investigation showed a horde of microbes, including those of influenza, consumption and a dozen other varieties, gathered in the trail of a woman's dress.

The microbe is everywhere, but its prey are the weak and feeble people whose blood is "poor" and digestion "weak." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition and purifies the blood.

It strengthens the body by increased nutrition to resist or throw off disease.

"Please accept my thanks for the good Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has done for me," writes Mrs. N. Chesley, of Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. "I was troubled for over a year with what the doctor pronounced indigestion. I had nervous headaches, an unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning, and my blood was very poor. I tried different medicines but to no avail. My parents insisted on my taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I did so; am now on the fourth bottle, and feel stronger than I have for ten years. I cannot speak too highly in its favor."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are easy and pleasant to take. A most effective laxative. They do not beget the pill habit.



er end than at the middle. If the water were allowed to run around the end, the rocks would soon be undermined and worse than useless. The rock is laid in the shape of a rough wall. This wall should not be perpendicular, but the lower edge should slant at about forty-five degrees at most. As is evident, if the wall be straight, the water will pour over and undermine the rock. The greater the fall of the ditch the more terraces will be needed. In some localities rock is not plentiful. In this case, cottonwood, willow, or white elm logs will answer the purpose. This wood is cheap and of not much value for anything else and will last long enough, providing trees are planted at the same time.

Often brush laid in the ditch and anchored there will answer the purpose temporarily.

I wish to emphasize the fact that these methods are only temporary. In time the silt will fill up around the rock and the ditch will begin cutting elsewhere, the logs will rot, so will the brush. Then what are we to do? Shall we go to the expense of putting in that which will not last? I say, put them in by all means and fix them so they will last, by planting several rows of trees across the ditch at the same time. This temporary dam simply holds the soil and prevents further wash while the young trees are getting a vigorous start. If the season be wet, the green willow log will probably start these trees; but willow is of little value as a tree when it is grown. Why not grow something that will be coining money out of this ditch?

Try the catalpa; it is easily grown, cheap, hardy, and makes unexcelled posts in a short time. Some might object to having these clumps of trees in the middle of a field, where they would be in the way of farming operations. How could a little bunch of trees here and there in a field be as much in the way as a gaping ditch that could not be crossed? Often as many as ten rows of trees across the middle of a large field will prevent wash to a great extent. In almost every case I would say plant catalpa. There are some trees that will grow a little faster, but no tree that grows as fast will equal it in value.

Some farmers depend on manure thrown in ditches to prevent wash. This is positively a very bad practice.

The manure is entirely wasted, excepting that which does not immediately wash away; and that soon rots and then washes away more easily than the original soil. The soil needs the manure for fertilizer; the ditch will use hundreds of tons in a few years and will still be there, and the manure gone and not a cent for it. If the ditch were terraced and trees planted, the fertilizer would be used to advantage and there would be money made out of a heretofore waste space, and the ditch would be a thing of the past.

The Need of an Agricultural Education.
CARL G. ELLING, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Our interest in things about us invariably increases in direct ratio with our knowledge of them, be it yacht, dog, or anything else. And it is true beyond a doubt that the bringing of knowledge before the public in an attractive way adds to its importance in the eyes of the public and stimulates an interest which often spreads like contagion. When thus interested people will be found searching right and left for information concerning the topic mentioned until they have gained sufficient knowledge to enable them to discuss it with some degree of intelligence. For instance, the horse will attract the attention of the public, then the bicycle, the automobile, and so on. But the best of all will be when scientific farming becomes the center of attraction and people scan papers, magazines, and books for more information. When this shall become general among the people it may be difficult to state, but it would seem that the best way to bring it about would be by agricultural education.

The term "agricultural education," is often erroneously attacked as being theory alone, because, as is often said, our forefathers have been successful farmers without agricultural education. But let us contrast the conditions which confronted our forefathers with those of the present time. Heretofore the standard of American farming as compared with that of European farming has been low; yet we have been able to invade the European markets, but on an unfair basis. The American farmer not only got his farm free or nearly so, but has also had the advantage of a strong, vigorous virgin soil which responded to cultivation without the use of fertilizers. On this basis we invaded the European markets with the result that European agriculture became depressed, and European governments were much alarmed. Under these conditions they established agricultural academies, offered prizes and sent agents out to educate the people to make farming more intensive and to put it on a systematic basis. Thus a great revival of agriculture took place and a powerful impulse was given to scientific farming whereby the farmers of Europe were more able to compete with the American producers.

But on our part, Uncle Same has not much more land to give away. The soil is not the deep, rich soil of eighty years ago; but it is becoming old and worn out, and plant-food must be returned to the soil as an equivalent for the crops taken out. Thus our conditions are approaching European conditions and agriculture in America and Europe must soon compete on a more even basis.

From all this it follows that we can not retain our relations to the world's agriculture without adopting higher standards of cultivation and scientific methods of farming. We must farm by different methods from those of fifty years ago or even twenty years ago. The thinner soil, the influence of machinery and of transportation facilities, have made a great change in American farming; and he who knows best how to take advantage of such change will be the successful farmer and he will be the man who uses brains in tilling the soil. Evidently the time is past when man is simply the best horse on the farm.

An able man once said that the farmers of the next hundred years will be divided into two great classes: Those who will be able to successfully compete for the market, and those

who will not. Those who can will do so by virtue of scientific methods; and those who can not will be forced back into the age of homespun, and if persistent in the attempt to farm, will need to be satisfied with few wants and content to vegetate in lonely spots quite apart from the life of the world. Let us hope that this class will be small.

As was mentioned before, scientific farming is often looked at in a wrong light and is held to be theory only. Practice means that theory has been tested by actual experience, thus affording the information necessary to enable one to act with nature rather than against her. For instance, one great law of nature is the "survival of the fittest." Nature makes variations and those best adapted to the surroundings survive. By this process life has slowly risen from the lower forms to higher ones. By applying this law, man can multiply varieties indefinitely, and by testing those varieties, he can select those which are most valuable for his various uses. Thus by making use of this law and substituting intelligent selection for natural selection, man can do in a few years that which nature might not have accomplished in many years. A study of the results which the Minnesota Experiment Station has achieved in regard to the improvement of wheat, indicates that science has here achieved a notable triumph; for it has not only applied one of nature's laws, but also added materially to the world's wealth. Turning to the animal kingdom, we see that science has made the contrast between the scrub cow and the beautiful show-ring animal, carrying a larger per cent of high-priced meat or giving more butter-fat according to the breed.

In regard to packing-houses, it has been said that everything of the pig is used except the squeal. Perhaps this is slightly exaggerated, but economy in this line has reached a notable degree of perfection and all tends to greater success for the producer. Evidently, the farmer who aims at such a degree of perfection in farming will need to have an understanding of plant-life and what proportion of its sustenance it draws respectively from the air and from the soil. He must be acquainted with the diseases and insects which threaten animal and plant life and know how to combat them. He will need be familiar with the principles of plant and animal nutrition and the comparative value of foods. He will need to have some knowledge of the action of the bacteria in the soil. Thus scientific farming is not only necessary in order to stimulate the intellectual capacity of farmers, but to enable them to do their work more easily and to be in the future as they have been in the past, the great bulwark of American civilization.

This brings me to the last thing that I have to say and that is, that an agricultural education is within the reach of all; the rich, the poor, the old, the young, the boy and the girl, all may gain the advantages offered by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the fifty-six experimental stations and agricultural colleges, established in all our States and Territories, including Hawaii. Connected with these stations are many hundreds of trained scientists and agriculturists who are practical as well as scientific in study, investigating, experimenting, and presenting facts to farmer and student. Their valuable discoveries are not patented, because they work not for private gain but for the good of the people.

How to Improve Kansas Corn.
D. M. SNODGRASS, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

How to improve Kansas corn is a question of great importance to every thoughtful farmer of the State. The time is past for the farmer to be satisfied with that which his father had before him. He must choose for himself, disregarding all such idea as, "what was good enough for father is good enough for me." He must seek to better his crops in every way he

can. In some localities we find some farmers "just planting" corn. It grows and produces a fair crop if well tended and the grower is satisfied. He thinks that it all depends upon the weather and the tending, never thinking that the same labor might have given a greater yield and greater profit if greater care had been taken in the selection of seed.

To be able to improve the different breeds of Kansas corn would be well worth the time and trouble. In choosing seed-corn the grower has the first chance to better a breed. Choose some good standard variety, to start with, one that is well adapted to this climate and the particular kind of soil. Extreme care should be taken to select seed ears that conform to the standard of the breed taken. In shape of ears, length and circumference, color of grain and of cob, size and shape of grain, soundness and maturity, and in the filling out of butt and tip, we find some of the points to be taken into consideration. It is desirable to get a corn that will give the very best results possible. A corn rich in protein and fat for feeding may be desired. Then special care should be taken to select ears in which the kernels have large germs and a good proportion of the flinty matter. Year after year selecting the varieties that come nearest the ideal, we will soon increase the protein and the corn will come true to the type which we have builded up.

The utmost care in the cultivation is important, because it is possible to stunt a breed of corn by an insufficient food supply, as is also true with animals. In the management of the crop, to be able to keep correct data, a systematic plan must be followed, so that one may be able to know the exact yield of each ear. To do this, one might plant in squares or rows from each ear and by governing the cross pollination, allowing only such stalks as are desirable to produce pollen, one may get a great improvement in a few seasons. Each succeeding crop would require closer attention than the preceding in order that the desired qualities become fixed. It is a well-known fact that a breed of stock will run down quickly unless there be selection made each year, and the same will hold true in the plant world. It may seem tedious to some, but the results of careful selection will soon show that it pays to improve the breeds of plants.

The Hired-Help Problem.
CHAS. A. PILES, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

One of the most perplexing problems that confronts the agricultural world to-day is the problem of securing competent farm help. There are enough men who labor, just as many perhaps as there ever have been, and if they do not want to work and work satisfactorily it is, on the whole, the fault of the employer. The employer seems to try to force the employed into a relation incompatible with American spirit and ideas. He says to himself, "I pay good wages, give good food and quarters and expect a reasonable amount of work in return and since the relation is not a personal one there is no degradation involved." This is all very logical but does not conform to the working man's ideas. The American considers that personal services are degrading when he is asked to give them merely because some one else has more money than he has and can afford to pay for them. It seems at once to establish a class distinction which he resents and to which he will not submit. Little investigation is needed to convince one that although wages have increased, still the struggle between employer and employed has become more bitter. Under the present conditions no good can be hoped for. The only way is to make the relation between the two classes a more personal and a more pleasant one. If high wages will not produce such results, perhaps kindness will.

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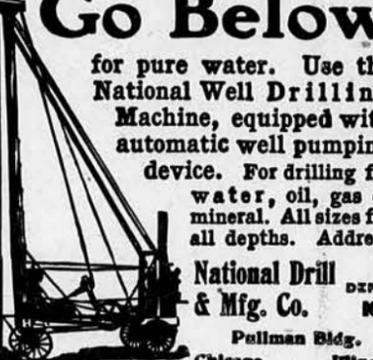
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ease or shorter hours, but courtesy and politeness. How often a person will do things, not as a duty but willingly as a kindness. Working people are not less kindly and human than any other class and it is to these qualities that we must appeal. It is the experience of nearly every one that only from those whom one likes and by whom one is liked does he get really pleasant and satisfactory services. It is contrary to American character to like people who assume superiority over them. To have good servants they must be treated on some basis of equality, and duties must be in form of requests and not commands. In other words, there must be a division of labor and the business must be considered a matter of common interest. By such an arrangement, the hired laborer does the work assigned him and the manager or foreman has his particular work; the servants' position is as self-respecting as the employer's, and the sting of menial service is removed and we have a form of cooperation.

There is a story of a well-known writer who once was poor and unknown. He had a French man-servant who was his valet, cook, errand-boy, private secretary and confidential friend. This servant was tireless in his employer's service and give him the heartiest devotion. Failure and discouragement seemed to be the employer's lot and he was often tempted to give up his literary career. But his valet emphatically insisted on his continued effort, with the result that the writer is now a rich and celebrated man. This valet had the cooperative idea. He was to polish boots and his employer must polish verse. If his employer had held a lofty view of matters or if the servant had "remembered his proper position," the writer might never have become the successful man that he is.

Many bewail the incompetence of hired help. It is not incompetence but indifference that makes the difficulty. There are plenty of untrained men, but these, when willing, will soon become competent; and indifference and lack of interest will lead the most able to do poor work. So then, the wish to do well is the thing that should inspire the working people. Who does not know of cases where the farm hand is really devoted to the family with whom he lives and works? The members of that family and the hired help meet on a familiar and equal footing and thus it should be. The employer should try to feel that the employee wants to do well and be polite to him accordingly, so that he will not dare to be rude. We can improve the manners of others by improving our own.

If the employer for any reason does not want to board his men, he can hire married men very satisfactorily. But they should have a nice home, pleasantly situated and comfortable, with all reasonable wants supplied. It is economy to have the laborer satisfied, and if his employer is reasonable he will be. Here the Golden Rule will apply with beautiful results.

So in conclusion: We must be democratic, be American, and the situation may be improved and farm life made more pleasant and satisfactory for all concerned.

There is more popcorn shipped from the town of Odebolt, Iowa, than from any other station in the world. In 1902 the shipments amounted to 144 cars, and the crop for 1903 is estimated at 250 cars. At the ruling prices, which range from 80 cents to \$1 per one hundred pounds, the value of the popcorn crop will reach nearly \$50,000. An average yield of popcorn is about a ton and a half to the acre, so that in average years the crop from an acre will bring from \$25 to \$30, delivered at the railroad station. The fodder is of good value for winter feeding.

Remember that if the opportunities for great deeds should never come, the opportunity for good deeds is renewed for you day by day. The thing for us to long for is the goodness, not the glory.—Farrar.

Horticulture

Keeping Potatoes Through Summer.

The potato is the most valuable of garden vegetables. So important is it as an article of food that no bill-of-fare is complete, no table well furnished without it. It is used alike by the rich and the poor, the healthy and the invalid. No other vegetable but the potato is eaten three times a day, and 365 days in each year. As valuable as is this product of the soil, and as easily as it is grown, it is a fact that three-fourths of the farmers of our State do not raise one-half of the potatoes their families consume. Thousands of dollars are spent annually to purchase potatoes brought in car-loads from other States, when they could be easily produced at home, but for the simple reason that old potatoes can scarcely be kept through the hot, dry-weather months, and early potatoes, dug as soon as matured, will not keep unless placed in cold storage. Left in the ground they are in danger of being scalded by the hot sunshine or made to grow by the summer showers. They are usually carried through by allowing a heavy growth of weeds to cover the patch, for the purpose of shading the tubers from the sunshine and taking up the moisture after each rain. This method, though generally successful, is at least a poor makeshift, as it leaves the ground heavily seeded to weeds, and the rank growth of weeds makes it a laborious task to dig the potatoes.

Sometimes during a severe drouth the weeds lose their vitality and a subsequent shower ruins the potatoes. Last summer, before cultivating my potatoes the last time, I sowed cane seed through the patch and laid them by with a twelve-tooth cultivator, which covered the seed the proper depth. By the time the potatoes were ripe and the tops dead, the field was green with growing cane. This made a rank growth, protecting the tubers from the summer heat and absorbing the moisture after each rainfall. The cane remained green the entire summer. Late in autumn I cut it for winter feed. This left the ground bare and easy to harvest the potato crop. I secured five tons per acre of sorghum hay, worth \$4 per ton. The cane proved to be a better protection to the potato crop than weeds, besides adding an extra \$20 cash-value to each acre. There is no reason why an extra \$15 or \$20 worth of forage may not be realized annually from each of the thousands of acres of potatoes grown in the famous Kaw Valley and elsewhere.—F. L. Kenoyer, in Modern Farmer.

New American Rose a Favorite in Europe.

American rose-growers are, of late years, paying more attention than formerly to the production of new varieties. Most of our leading kinds were originated by British and European growers who seem to have given more systematic effort to this line of work than their American brethren. Within the past few years, however, several new roses of great merit have been originated in this country and one of them, a climbing variety, has met with great favor among European rosarians. The variety to which we refer is named "Dorothy Perkins," and bids fair to rival in popularity the famous Crimson Rambler, to which it makes a fine companion rose.

The Crimson Rambler, although coming originally from Japan, was first brought to the notice of the American horticultural world through the agency of English rosarians so it is particularly fitting that America should reciprocate by furnishing a companion for it. The "Dorothy Perkins" much resembles Crimson Rambler in its habit of growth and manner of blooming and, like Crimson Rambler, it has proven to be valuable not only for garden planting but as a florists' rose for flowering in pots and using as a decorative plant. The color is a lovely shell pink and holds a long time without fading. The petals

are very prettily rolled back and crinkled and the buds are especially dainty.

This rose is an example of what may be accomplished in the systematic breeding of plants. Such work is no longer left entirely to chance but to secure a new variety combining certain desired qualities there are chosen for the parent varieties, sorts which possess those qualities in the most marked degree, the same as in the breeding of cattle. The crossing (or hybridizing, as it is also called) is effected by transferring the pollen or male element of one flower to the pistil or female element of the other, but the operation is fraught with so many uncertainties that complete success can be hoped for only once in many, many times.

The "Dorothy Perkins" was grown from seed of the trailing Memorial rose (Rose Wichuriana) hybridized with pollen from that grand old rose, Madame Gabriel Luizet. The seed parent was chosen for its hardiness and vigorous habit of growth; the pollen parent for its beautiful color and remarkable freedom of bloom. The qualities of both are combined to a remarkable degree in the hybrid which was the best out of a lot of some two hundred seedlings hybridized in the same manner. X.

Trees for Ornament and Shade.

PROF. W. R. LAZENLY, OHIO SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Of late years much more attention has been paid to the planting of lawns, rural grounds, parks and roadsides than in former years. People are coming to better realize the value of trees and shrubs for purposes of ornamentation. Ideals as to the best method of planting and arrangement of lawns, parks, etc., have also changed much. The old or formal method of planting has largely passed away, the idea at present being to produce nature-like effects. This idea must not be carried to extremes, however. We do not want our parks and lawns like miniature jungles. The number and variety of shrubs and trees that should be used for various locations will depend on several factors.

First. The shade of different varieties of trees is not equally agreeable. Some trees make too dense a shade. A heavy blanket will make a shade, but it is not an agreeable shade. Some trees give just such a shade. The horse chestnut is an example of such a tree. The head of this tree is too compact and the leaves too large to make a really pleasant shade. On the other hand, some trees are too open to make an ideal shade. The honey locust and the willow may be cited as examples. So far as shade is concerned the beech or Norway maple make an almost ideal shade.

Second. Whether a tree is ornamental or not is largely a matter of individual taste. Taste is a personal matter and we can not dispute it. The environment will also affect the ornamental qualities of a tree. In selecting ornamental trees we should always have due regard for unity and harmony. An apple- or a peach-tree may have a pleasing appearance in the orchard or garden, but it is out of place on the lawn.

Third. Hardiness should always be taken into consideration in this climate. Many good shade or ornamental trees are not entirely hardy in exposed situations. Some of our fine trees are liable to attacks from insects. In some localities the elm is a prey to the canker-worm and is badly infested by the fall web-worm. Nearly all of our most beautiful shade and ornamental trees have some important insect enemy. These pests are worse in some localities than in others, hence the need for the greatest care in selecting the trees we wish to plant.

Fourth. There are trees with large leaves and large petioles which begin to drop early and hence make a bad litter on the lawn. Such trees should be avoided. The Carolina poplar, the horse chestnut, and the willow are examples of trees objectionable either for their large leaves or their habit of shedding branches, thus littering the lawn or driveway.

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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.

May 24 and 25, 1904—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, South Omaha, Chas. Escher, Mgr.

July 19, 1904—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo., twenty-fifth semi-annual sale of Jacks, Jennets and horses.

August 2, 1904—Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo., Du-roc-Jerseys.

October 13, 1904—C. O. Hoag, Mound City, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

October 28, 1904—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

November 1, 1904—W. B. VanHorn & Son, Poland, Chinas, at Overbrook, Kans.

December 6 and 7, 1904—Chas. W. Armour, Kansas City, and Jas. A. Funkhauser, Plattsburg, Mo., Herefords at Kansas City.

February 16 and 17, 1905—Chas. M. Johnston, Manager, Caldwell, Kans., Combination sale of registered stock.

Color in Shorthorns.—No. 8.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I now take up the class of heifers 2 years old and under 3 at the great International.

First prize, Queen of Beauty (dark roan). Her maternal ancestors for three generations are six reds and one roan. Her sire is a roan bred in England. Her paternal grandsire is a roan.

Second, Jennie June (roan). Her sire is a roan.

Third, Lad's Lady (red and white). Her maternal grandam is red and white. Her maternal grandsire's dam is roan. Her sire is red and white. Her paternal grandsire is the roan show-bull, St. Valentine 121014.

Fourth, Mary Anne of Variety Grove 5th (red). Her maternal ancestors for three generations are red. Her sire is a roan. Her paternal grandam is a roan and she was got by a roan bull of Cruickshank's breeding.

Fifth, Breeder's Dream (dark roan). Her sire is a red roan.

Sixth, Lad's Rose (red). Her sire is red and white. Her paternal grandsire is the great roan show-bull, St. Valentine 121014.

Seventh, Peach (red). Her sire is a roan. Her paternal grandam is white and got by a red and white sire out of a roan dam.

Eighth, 25th Rose of Dunbarton (dark roan). Her sire is a white bull bred by W. S. Marr of Scotland.

Morris County. D. P. NORTON.

Good Words for the Annual.

The Stock breeders' Annual for 1904, issued by the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association, has not only experienced an unprecedented demand but many have expressed themselves very kindly as to its high excellence and value as a Kansas report.

Charles F. Mills, secretary department of live stock, World's Fair, says: "You will please accept my thanks for a copy of the Stock-breeders' Annual for 1904, containing the proceedings of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association. The compiler and printer of the report are to be congratulated on the make-up and matter that has been presented in such an attractive and interesting form. The report is in keeping with the high standard of Kansas reports and can but return a large investment to the improved live-stock industry of the State."

Geo. P. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., says: "I wish to congratulate you upon such a splendid report. It is complete, comprehensive and contains much matter of importance and interest to not only stockmen but also to farmers and feeders. As secretary you have displayed commendable enterprise in putting together and issuing this valuable report. I know of no State association that issues so good a report, and your association should feel very proud of this report of their meeting of 1904."

A. G. Leonard, manager Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, Chicago, says: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Stock-breeders' Annual for 1904, sent to me through your courtesy, and I wish to thank you for the same. I also wish to compliment you on the useful and valuable information which you have incorporated in this book, and the style in which it is gotten up."

These are samples of many letters received by Secretary H. A. Heath,

Topeka, Kans., who says that the supply is being rapidly exhausted and any wishing to obtain a copy of the first edition, which contains the full proceedings of the association, should send ten cents in stamps.

Fattening Draft Horses for Market.

The Iowa Agricultural College has investigated the methods of experts in this work and reports as follows:

"One of the most important points to be considered in fattening draft-horses for market is to secure gains in weight. In this connection fattening of the draft-horse is commonly termed stall-feeding horses for market. It is done in very much the same way as with cattle. In one of the large horse-feeding establishments of the West the following method is practiced:

"The horses are purchased, their teeth are floated and they are all put in the barn and the feed increased gradually, as great care must be taken for a few days to avoid colic. It seems preferable to feed them grain five times per day, because the stomach of a horse, being proportionally smaller than the stomach of a cow, should receive feed in smaller quantities and often. The hay is placed in racks so that they may have access to it at all times. They are given all the water they will drink twice daily. The following method is followed in feeding the grain:

"Corn is given at 5 o'clock in the morning, water at 7, the hay-racks are filled at 9 o'clock, when oats and bran are also given, the proportion being two-thirds bran and one-third oats. Then at 12 o'clock they are fed corn again; at 3 in the afternoon oats and bran and the hay-racks are refilled; at 4 they are given a second watering, and at 6 the last feed of corn is given.

"The proportion for each horse when upon full feed is as follows: Corn, from ten to fifteen ears at each feed; oats and bran, about three quarts at each feed; making in all from thirty to forty ears of corn and six quarts of oats and bran for each horse each day. The horses are not given any exercise. It seems impossible to give them all sufficient exercise, and they are not given any from the time they are put in the barn until a few days before they are to be shipped.

"As a substitute for exercise, Glauber salts is used to keep the blood in good order, thus preventing stock legs. This is found to be quite satisfactory and will in most cases prevent this trouble. It is mixed with the oats and bran, being eaten in this manner quite readily. These salts are fed about twice a week. They can be purchased very cheaply from the druggist when bought in considerable quantities. They are not so strong as Epsom salts, and they have a desirable and cooling effect upon the blood.

"The same firm also feeds oil-meal. They claim that it aids greatly in putting on flesh; also that it gives the skin a soft, mellow touch. The man-gers and feed-boxes should be cleaned out twice a day, and the cobs and other refuse thrown out behind the horses and taken out with the manure. The stomach should be given sufficient time to rest, and this can be done by giving the first feed at 5 o'clock in the morning and the last between 6 and 7 at night. Horses fed as described above usually make good gains. In some instances horses fed in this manner have made a gain of 5½ pounds a day for a period of 50 to 100 days. One horse gained 550 pounds in 100 days. In many instances from one dozen to twenty horses have made an average daily gain of 3½ pounds per day for a period of 90 days.

"One of the largest horse-feeding establishments in the State of Illinois, a firm which has fed hundreds of horses annually, feed much along the same line as outlined above. They make a business of buying horses in a half-fed condition from farmers and feeding them from one to three months in preparation for the market. The length of the feeding-period would depend upon the condition of the animal when purchased and the prospective outcome of the same. Large-

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Offers courses in Business, Shorthand, and Typewriting. These courses include all the commercial branches. Ours is an old-established, up-to-date institution; well and favorably known for thorough and competent graduates. Our teachers are men of successful business experience as well as recognized teaching ability. Excellent equipments and every facility for the rapid and thorough advancement of students. Catalogue Free. Write us.
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DR. E. O. SMITH, 2836 Cherry Street, KANSAS CITY, MO

framed, coarse-boned animals were always fed much longer than the fine, pony-built horses. The former class would make heavier gains and require more flesh to give them finish and to make them attractive to the eye of the purchaser.

"Many people have doubted the wisdom of forcing the horses in this way. They claim that the animals will not wear as long after being subjected to such fattening processes. This may be so, and no doubt it is in no small degree. Still we must cater to the demands of the market. We must give our purchasers what they want. In draft-horses they demand fat, thus if we hope to get the highest value for our animals, we must sell them in high flesh."

Valuation of Registered Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to express my appreciation of the address of Mr. Blair on "Valuation of Registered Cattle," in your April 28 number. I regard it as a very clear

better put a heavy tax on some of the atrociously bad scrub herds here and there seen. C. S. PLUMB, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Ohio State University.

Cattle-Growers Organize.

A convention composed of delegates of the cattle-growers of the States west of the Missouri River at Denver last week completed the organization of the Cattle-Growers' Interstate Executive Committee and adjourned. The following board of managers was elected, the second name for each State being the alternate: Texas, Hindo Mackenzie and Captain John T. Lytle; New Mexico, W. C. Barnes and Frank Low; South Dakota, Frank M. Stewart; Montana, J. M. Holt; Colorado, Conrad Schaefer and A. N. Parrish; Utah, John White and M. K. Persons; Kansas, M. M. Sherman and Senator H. B. Miller; Nebraska, W. G. Comstock and H. D. Robinson; Wyoming, Al. Bowie; Indian Territory, H. P.

transportation and lower rates. The plans of the board of managers included the formation of local organizations in the various States represented in the conference for the agitation of the appointment of a board of railroad commissioners in each State.

Following is the outline of the objects of the organization, as given in the report of the organization committee:

"To formulate, prepare and put into effect a plan and active operations looking to the securing of the passage of such laws or amendments thereof by the Congress of the United States as will afford the relief to which the livestock shippers are entitled against exorbitant rates and injurious practices in the shipment of live stock; to urge upon the agricultural and shipping interests generally the necessity of organization and cooperation against unreasonable exactions and injurious practices by the railroads of the country, and to do any and all

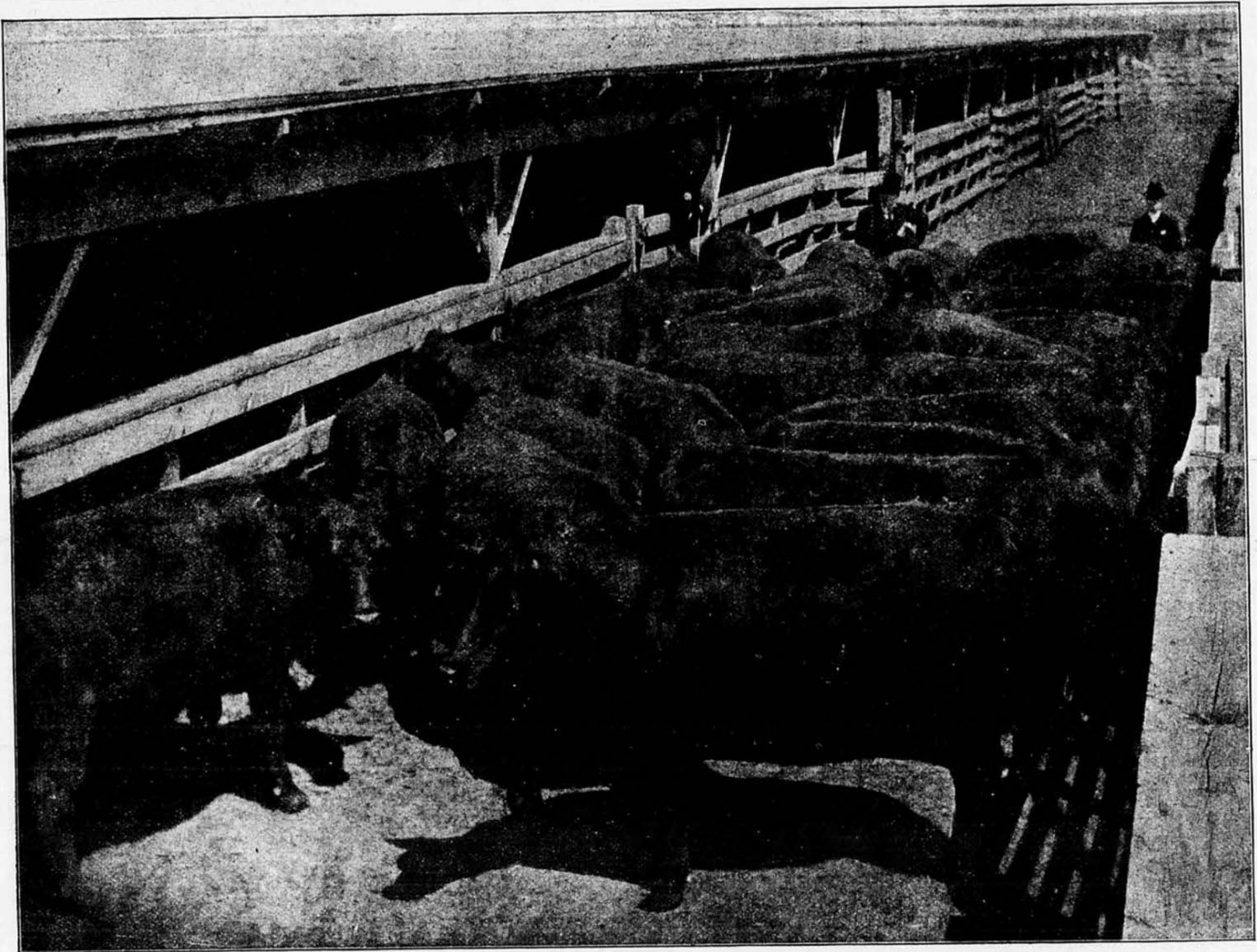
Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S
**Caustic
Balsam**



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

day last. As good luck would have it, Col. J. W. Sheets, of Fredonia, happened to be in town and went out to see the stock sell. At the request of Colonel Burger he jumped into the ring and helped to make things hum. Colonels Burger and Sheets make a mighty good team in the sale ring and the latter certainly earned favorable comment by his cheerful assistance in a tight place "without hope of fee or reward." The cattle offered were an exceptionally good lot of bulls and reflected credit on the Allendale Herd from which



Two loads of grade Angus beefs averaging 1,433 pounds sold at Chicago on May 2, by Clay, Robinson & Co., at \$5.70, topping the market by ten cents, with over 24,000 cattle on sale. They were raised and fed by Mr. H. C. Morgan, Marco, Ind.

and fair statement of the case, that ought to be read by assessing boards all over the United States. I have especially recommended my students here in the University also to read it. There is no wisdom or justice in requiring people to pay extra charges when engaged in uplifting our livestock interests as breeders of purebred stock are. We might almost as well put special taxes on our schoolhouses and colleges. We might much

Don't fool with your face. 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.

Ward and Dr. J. S. Fulton; Idaho, R. F. Buler and F. J. Hagenbarth; Iowa, A. T. Ames.

W. W. Turney, of Texas, and F. P. Johnson, of Denver, president and secretary respectively of the interstate committee, are ex-officio members of the board.

An assessment of a fourth of one cent on every head of stock owned by those who join was ordered. This will furnish a fund of \$100,000 it is said. H. H. Robinson, of Denver, was elected treasurer.

Committees will be appointed by the board of managers, which will begin a vigorous canvass of the railroads, stock-yards and packers of the country. A corps of assistants will be employed to gather data of the methods employed by the meat trust. The evidence will be laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission and a committee will later call upon Attorney General Knox to institute proceedings against the meat combine.

Conferences will be held with heads of railroads handling the livestock transportation regarding improved

things that may seem to this organization, and to the organization it represents, to be of benefit and advantage to the live-stock interests."

The Anderson & Findloy Angus Sale.

At Iola, Kansas, on May 4, occurred one of those disappointments with which the breeder of good stock sometimes has to contend. Anderson & Findloy, the great Aberdeen-Angus breeders of Allen County, announced an extraordinary sale of their entire crop of young bulls, but the weather conditions were such that the sale was not as successful as had been hoped. Probably the finest bunch of young bulls ever offered by one breeder was assembled in the barns of the beautiful fair grounds at Iola on Wednesday, but the sale day opened with a tremendous downpour of rain which continued up to the hour of opening the sale. As this whole section of the State had been visited the previous week by the heaviest floods of the last quarter of a century and as the conditions were so bad on the sale day, the crowd in attendance was very small. However, Mr. Thos. J. Anderson, the manager, took his medicine like a man and ordered the auctioneers to sell all the bulls the crowd wanted. This was done and the sale was remarkable in that every bidder bought a bull. When Col. Lafe Burger stepped into the box he realized, as did all present, that he had his work cut out for him and so he pulled off his coat and went at it. If ever the mettle of an auctioneer was tried, it was certainly at Iola on Wednes-

they were drawn. They represented some of the best breeding and individuality to be found in this breed in the State. The animals sold were of the following families: Coquette, Lazy, Erica, Millstream, Lady Ida, Primrose of Craskins, and Westertown Rose. They were sired by the great Allendale herd-bull, Pacific 34821, which is by many thought to be the greatest bull of the breed in the United States and by the second herd-bull, Imp. Elberfeld 34799. But ten head were sold and as before stated every man who wanted a bull got one. Including the young calves sold the ten head brought \$858. The purchasers and the names of the animals bought were as follows: La. Coelberfeld 55266, J. M. Milburn, Eldorado, Kans.; Lazmonitor 55269, J. H. Helman, Piquette, Kans.; Lillmonitor 62074, J. D. Hester, Lone Elm, Kans.; Eupheid 57179, J. L. Skinner, Iola, Kans.; Enigfeld 57183, J. W. Halsey, Yates Center, Kans.; Lillfeld 57185, D. H. Henry, Neosho Falls, Kans.; Milkific 57192, J. F. Eastwood, R. F. D. No. 2, Iola, Kans.; Lord Editor 57202, J. D. Hester; Primific 57210, G. A. Gillespie, Buffalo, Kans.; Rosaberfeld 57229, Robert Forsyth & Son, Merwin, Mo.

Gossip About Stock.

In New Jersey, at Hoboken, on April 26 and 27, was held a combination sale of Jersey cattle. That this little breed of milk-producers is appreciated in that section is shown by the fact that there

were sold fifty-one head at prices ranging from \$100 to \$700 each. Such prices are almost good enough for beef-bred cattle.

A. G. Dorr, breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine, Osage City, Kans., in sending in a change of advertisement announces that he had 100 spring pigs on hand up to date, and more to follow, sired by Osage Prince 13631, Orlian Mc 20683 and Fancy Boy 22948. The herd-boar, Orlian Mc, is a descendant of the great prize-winner, Orlian 5293; about fifty of the pigs are sired by him.

It will be remembered that Mr. Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., contributed a high-class consignment of Poland-Chinas with Mr. Bollin and Kirkpatrick, of Leavenworth this spring. Mr. Calhoun now announces that he will hold a public sale on his own account on October 28, and will reserve some very choice stock so as to attract the best breeders of the country.

The field is white unto harvest for more live-stock advertising than is now running in this paper, as indicated by requests for some lines of stock not now advertised. Among the inquiries from purchasers at hand is one for full-blooded Newfoundland pups and two inquiries for dairy cows or milk cows in car-lots. And still another inquiry for Shetland ponies. Any of our readers having this class of stock would do well to advertise the same in Kansas Farmer.

The Plimpton Stock Farm Herd of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China swine is most fortunate in having purchased Royal Crown 125698, to head the Shorthorns, from Mr. H. R. Little, of Hope, who declares him to be the best sire he ever used; and the highest priced bull at the Shorthorn sale at Hope recently was sired by him. Mr. S. H. Lenhart, of Hope, owner of the Plimpton herds, now offers for sale his Poland-China herd-boar, Rival Perfection 33377. He has given great satisfaction and his get have always brought good prices but he is now offered for sale or exchange.

A recent dispatch from Chicago announces that the record of 1.59% made by Cresceus on the Wichita track on October 19, 1903, has been discredited by the board of appeals of the American Trotting Association and the application of the Southern Kansas Fair Association for a record was denied. It was further stated in the daily papers that this board charges that gross fraud was attempted, and the secretary of the association is instructed to bring action against the Southern Kansas Fair Association which holds its meetings at Wichita. The final decision of the case is set for the annual meeting of the trotting association to be held in December next.

In thinking of the magnificent lot of young bulls that were offered by Anderson & Findlay, at their Iola sale on May 4, it occurs to us that there may be some few facts about the Aberdeen-Angus cattle that are not generally known. The first bull of this breed that was ever brought over from Scotland to America was brought over by a Mr. Geo. Grant, of Victoria, Ellis County, Kansas, in 1873. The first female Aberdeen-Angus cattle ever brought to America were imported by Anderson & Findlay, of Allendale Farm, Iola, Kans., in 1878. Anderson & Findlay therefore are the oldest continuous breeders of Angus cattle in the United States. No wonder they had good bulls to offer.

J. C. Robison, of the Whitewater Stock Farm, reports that he has had the best luck with colts this spring that he has ever had. He has a fine crop of youngsters coming on from the service of Casino, among which may be mentioned an extra good stallion from Old Rosa Bonheur, the greatest show-mare that ever lived, she being champion in both France and America. Also the filly Candeur that won the grand championship and \$100 gold medal at the recent American Royal has a very fine mare colt, black in color, sired by Casino. Mr. Walter Buck, of Oskaloosa, Kans., has just bought an extra good bay stallion coming 2 years old from the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm. He saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

C. H. Clark, Colony, Kans., has one of the most interesting farms in the State because of his varied breeding industries. He is one of the largest breeders of Shetland ponies in Kansas and always has a few head for sale. He also breeds Cleveland Bay horses, Shorthorn cattle, Duroc-Jersey swine, Spitz dogs, and Angus cattle. These operations are not conducted on one farm, nor indeed on farms that are nearly adjacent to each other, the Angus cattle being separated from the Shorthorns by a good many miles. Mr. Clark is an old experienced Iowa breeder of Shorthorn cattle and his success in this line, together with his love for pure-bred animals, induced him to take up the other lines. He has some mighty good 2-year-old Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls that are for sale. They are worth going after. His advertising card is on page 527.

While attending the Anderson & Findlay sale last week, we learned with a good deal of satisfaction that Mr. T. J. Anderson, manager of the Allendale Breeding Farm, had been nominated by his fellow citizens for the office of county commissioner. While we generally dislike to learn that any good breeder has gone into politics, we believe Mr. Anderson can be excused in this case, and we know that his fellow citizens are to be commended. If there is any point in our whole system of government where good men are needed more than in any other place, it is in the offices which control home affairs. If these are well filled the State and National offices are also sure to be well filled. Our congratulations are due to the citizens of Allen County for selecting Mr. Anderson for this office. We firmly believe that a man who succeeds in his private business, as Tom Anderson has succeeded in breeding Angus cattle, will most certainly succeed in the handling of public business.

Over in the Special-Want Column in last week's issue, the types made us say that A. M. Jordan, of the Chinquapin

Farm, Alma, Kans., was offering a nice lot of Angora goats for \$10, when the price should have been \$150. We are wholly unable to explain the mistake but think it was self-evident to all who read it, as no breeder could well afford to offer forty-two head of good healthy Angoras who had proved their worth to Mr. Jordan for \$10. In fact, the real price of \$150 was undoubtedly very cheap for them. Mr. Jordan is up against the hired-help problem, and, finding that he had practically all his own work to do, he decided to sell his goats at a very low price in order to devote his time to his Missouri Black Chief and Anderson's Model bred Poland-Chinas. We are very sorry for this error but will hope to make it good to Mr. Jordan by selling a big bunch of his Poland-Chinas as soon as they are ready.

Our first importation for this year arrived at Columbus two weeks ago today, writes McLaughlin Bros. Every horse reached his destination in perfect health and has continued well. In this we are more than usually fortunate because we had nearly sold out when the news ones came, therefore it became necessary for us to offer the new horses for sale at once. More than half of them have already gone out. Mr. James McLaughlin informs us that he will send another lot next week. When they will reach here we will have urgent need for them. The last lot of horses is the best that ever came to our stables at one time. Among them are quite a number that were bought last year in France especially to show in St. Louis, but the whole shipment was such an evenly good one that even the poorest ones almost rank right up with the best. Mr. McLaughlin will continue to buy horses in France and will send a lot of show horses over with each consignment as they come this spring and summer. The demand for good stallions is greater than it has ever been before. Our principal difficulty is to find enough in France of the sort that are good enough for our trade.

When an Angus breeder reaches a point in his career when he can sell black Dobby bulls to men who own registered Shorthorn cows he has something to be proud of in the quality of the animals he raises. When, in addition to this, this same man can win prizes at the American Royal and lesser shows and can habitually top the market with the get of his Angus bulls, he has a right to feel that he is breeding what the people want. Such is the record made by Chas. E. Sutton, Rutger Stock Farm, Russell, Kans. Not only have the Angus cattle a great record as market toppers in the last dozen years but they have the advantage of dehorning themselves and hence are quieter and more readily fattened. Mr. Sutton's herd is one of the largest in the country and is nearly to the home of the first Aberdeen-Angus that ever came to America: The fact that three of the largest herds of Angus cattle in the United States are located in Kansas, besides innumerable smaller herds, would seem to indicate that this breed is especially adapted to Kansas conditions. Mr. Sutton aims to keep a herd of sufficient size to enable him to supply the demands of his numerous customers and if he does not now have just what you want, you can rest assured that he will have shortly. He has changed his advertisement this week and it has been placed on page 527. Look it up and see what he has to offer.

O. H. Swigart, owner of the herd of Avondale Galloways, Champaign, Ill., who made the biggest and best importation of Galloways last winter, brought to America during recent years, and who has now on hand a number of fine herd- and show-bulls for sale, in a recent letter says: "You have noticed the Galloways topped the Sotham sale over all breeds. Since this sale I have sold the bull Graham of Avondale, born on the farm here, and first at the International last fall, to Felix Wild, of Cowgill, Mo. This is one of the finest specimens of the breed and brought a long price. Along with him Mr. Wild took some fine imported cows and calves, namely: Miss Dolly 2d, from dam of Baroness 2d, first at International, 1902, with a bull calf at foot by Starlight of Thornehill, first at Highland, 1903; Sally Scott 3d with bull calf at foot by Scottish Standard of Durhamhill. This cow is from a Scottish Bordner dam, Louisa 2d of Tarbeach, 2 years old, by the renowned McDougall 4th, and from Louisa 2d of Durhamhill, a Camp Follower cow that won the gold medal over Scottish Standard. Aurora 2d with bull calf at foot by Marlo 5th (purchased at Sotham sale). Mr. Wild now has one of the finest collections of imported cattle on the continent. He will be remembered as purchasing Santeine of Wavertree at Chicago a year ago and winning grand champion honor on her at the Royal last year, where she brought \$480. He also purchased several imported cattle from Mr. Martin's importation in 1902."

Publishers' Paragraphs.

We call the attention of the army of auctioneers and all would-be oratorical salesmen to the new advertisement on auctioneering of Jones' National School of Auctioneering and Oratory, the most representative educational institution of its kind in America; and we suggest to those interested to write at once for an illustrated catalogue of this institution. The aim of the school is to give all students the full benefit of experience in study to fit them as qualified salesmen.

It is not uncommon to meet people who are always well shaven, but always have sore faces. In most cases the cause is in the soap used. Poor shaving soaps, common toilet and even laundry soaps are used. Nothing but sore faces are to be expected. The practice is wiser than unclean—it is positively dangerous. When the very best shaving soaps, such as Williams', are to be had for so little money, there is absolutely no excuse for using unfit articles. If such people would send for the free sample of Williams' soap mentioned in the advertisement elsewhere, they would never go back to common soaps.

In a little pamphlet entitled "The Philosopher's Solution of the Devil Problem,"

FOR MAN OR BEAST

PENETRATES WONDERFULLY. ALL DEALERS

SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED

FOR HOME FACTORY OR FARM

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

THIS TIME TESTED FAMILY REMEDY

Kills Germs HAS NO EQUAL

KILLS PAIN

AS YOU CLEAN — USE DIPOLENE — IT KILLS

It's a rapid destroyer of sheep ticks, lice, fleas, mosquitoes; fungus and other enemies on fruit and shade trees. Non-poisonous. Agreeable to use. Write for enough DIPOLENE for a gallon. It's free. **MARSHALL OIL COMPANY, BOX 14, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA**

"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.**

CAR-SUL THE ONLY CATTLE DIP

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.**

YOUR MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS

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

MOORE CHEMICAL & MFG. COMPANY
1501-1503 Genesee Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

the author assumes and attempts to prove from Scripture, from history, and from human experience that the generally accepted theory of a "Superior Fiend" or any number of fiends is incorrect and illogical. That man was created first, no Satan being in existence at that or at any subsequent time; and that by harboring wrong thoughts and by these being led into wrong deeds, man became "transformed into a destroyer," and that this is a universal law to-day as in the past. The author is H. G. Lyons, a farmer of Berryton, Kans., and the price of the pamphlet, 10 cents.

Hog-Cholera Cured.

Burnette Creek, Ind.
Dear Sir:—Five years ago I was in the employ of Mr. J. D. Richardson, Lafayette, Ind., as his barn foreman, when he took the agency for your remedies in that place. I had the sale and use of them and became very well acquainted with them. I have never found their equal for man or beast. Some fine hogs that I was feeding took the cholera. I gave them Sloan's Liniment and did not lose a hog. Some were so bad they would not drink sweet milk and I was compelled to drench them. I have tried it at every opportunity since and always find it O. K. I recommended it to my neighbors last fall and they have not lost a hog since using it. **A. P. WILLIAMS.**

Grease Heel Cured.

Summer Hill, Pa., January 27, 1904.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen:—I received your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases" and wish

to thank you for same. I am pleased with your remedies; have had good results. I have a young horse that had grease heel and with careful treatment, according to your book, I cured him. I have also had good results on other treatment such as colic, etc. Very truly yours,
A. M. FELDBAUER.

Riverside Stock Farm,
Chapman, Kans., February 13, 1900.
Dear Sir:—I have given your Balmoline at thorough trial in our stables for the last three years, and find it the most successful cure for horses and cattle in the shape of a salve I have ever tried. It is especially adapted to healing scalded shoulders of horses. I have also used it for sore teated cows, and find it splendid. I can highly recommend your Balmoline to all stockmen. We use so much that I buy it in large quantities and think there is nothing like it for healing sores on stock.
O. L. THISLER.

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)**

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

A MADRIGAL OF KANSAS.

No matter what the theme began,
Good luck, or fate's mischances,
We always could locate the man
Who came from "bleeding Kansas."

He has a reminiscent way,
As home his memory glances,
And soon or late you'll hear him say:
"It's sunflower time in Kansas."

He sees again the fields of gold,
The tilt of yellow lances,
A soldier to his comrades bold:
"It's sunflower time in Kansas."

Farmer or politician great,
Whom local fame enhances,
Still hears the slogan of his State:
"It's sunflower time in Kansas."
—Chicago Times-Herald.

IN MAY.

When grosbeaks show a damask rose
Amid the cherry-blossoms white,
And early robin's nests disclose
To loving eyes a joyous sight;

When columbines like living coals
Are gleaming 'gainst the lichened rocks,
And at the foot of mossy boles
Are young anemones in flocks;

When ginger-root beneath twin leaves
Conceals its dusky floral bell,
And showy orchid shyly weaves
In humid nook its fragrant spell;

When dandelion's coin of gold
Anew is minted on the lawn,
And maple trees their fringe unfold,
While warblers storm the groves at dawn;—

When these and more greet eye and ear,
Then strike thy tasks and come away:
It is the joy-month of the year,
And onward sweeps the tide of May.
—John Burroughs, in the May Century.

Over the Border—A Story of the Kansas Pioneers.

VII.

(Copyright 1904, by Ruth Cowgill.)

CHAPTER X.—A NEW ACQUAINTANCE.

Sarah walked quickly to the house, and prepared the late evening meal. She recounted the tale of her caller, to the deep interest of her father and brother. Nathan looked a little troubled, but said nothing, and she did not notice it.

This was but the first of what seemed in that lonely and isolated spot frequent calls. Burk completely won the baby's heart. And Sarah found an increasing pleasure in his visits. He seldom came without a present of fruit or bonbons, sometimes even a book, which were all great luxuries in that simple household; yet not once did the thought that had electrified her the first night, the possibility of his being her lover, recur to her. His life was different from hers. The beautiful home and beautiful women he had known set him apart in her mind. Besides this, his attitude on the slavery question was incomprehensible to her. She knew that practically he was the enemy to her father and her adopted State and to her own ideals. He was a person of another sphere from hers, and to think that he would love her was preposterous. Indeed it did not occur to her. She met him on the ground of simple friendship.

Nathan questioned his daughter keenly about her visitor, but though not satisfied at the thing, Sarah's entire and simple frankness gave him little chance for advice or counsel. It seemed foolish—superfluous—to warn her against falling in love with the handsome Southerner, with her clear, shadowless eyes meeting his so candidly. He wished the girl had a mother to guide and counsel her.

But one day as the summer grew, Sarah had another caller. Mrs. Robinson chanced to pass there upon her horse, and stopped to ask for a drink of the water which came from the side of the hill in a spring beautifully clear and cold. Great was her surprise to see Sarah, and she seemed delighted, also. She sat in Sarah's clean little parlor and looked about her admiringly.

"Your house looks like yourself," she said, "dainty and sweet, despite the plainness of garb which this pioneer life renders necessary."

Sarah blushed rosily at the compliment.

"In payment for thy praise," she said

with the quaint playfulness which was one of her charms, "I will let thee taste my freshly baked gingerbread." And out of the rude oven which her father had improvised she drew a loaf deliciously brown and sweet-smelling. As her guest rose to go, she said, "I am glad I have found you. I shall come this way again."

"I shall always be glad to see thee," said Sarah cordially. "It is often very lonely here."

"Indeed, I can well understand that," said the lady, looking into the far distances on every side. "But you have neighbors, though distant ones. There are the Peaks, over the hill yonder, and the Wilsons four miles south, and doubtless others that I do not know of."

"I do not know them," said Sarah simply.

Mrs. Robinson nodded, and soon left, cantering easily away upon her gray pony.

The next time Mrs. Robinson came, which was two or three weeks later, she was in a small, light carriage.

"I am going to take you with me," she said. "We shall call upon your neighbors."

Sarah flushed with pleasure.

"I can not leave my baby," she said.

"Of course not. Bring the pretty child along." And thus it happened that Sarah began to know her neighbors. She found them very pleasant people, but living in a way that made her own bare home seem very home-like when she reached it again. In some places there was sickness, and had been death. Hopelessness, sorrow, squalor greeted her in these rude prairie homes. She began to see that there might be something for her to do.

She wanted to go to these homes, but the problem of transportation thither was a serious one. There was the great wagon in which they had made their first journey across the prairie, but the father needed the oxen almost every day in his unceasing work of breaking up the land and cultivating it. Henry had a pony but she had never ridden horseback, and was very fearful of trying. Yet, as this seemed the only way of accomplishing what she wished, she decided to see what she could do. She asked Henry to bring him up ready to ride. He had no saddle, nor did he consider a bridle necessary, being abundantly able to manage the stupid creature with a halter.

When Sarah saw the animal she was going to conquer, her resolution faltered.

"Henry," she said in a shaky voice, "Does thee think I can ride him?"

"Course thee can," said that person, feeling very important and superior.

"Thee jest come and hop on, and I'll lead him until thee gets used to it."

"Hop on!" exclaimed Sarah, with a nervous laugh.

"Yes, jest take hold of his mane, and pull thyself up."

"Oh, Henry! I can't."

"Well then, don't," said he. "But thee can't ride a horse 'thout getting onto him."

This appealed to Sarah as undoubtedly true, so taking her courage in both hands, she approached the dangerous creature.

"Take hold of his mane," shouted Henry, encouragingly.

Sarah did as she was bid.

"Now, climb on."

Sarah tried to do as she was bid, again, but the horse moved over a step. She moved, too, and again the horse did likewise.

"Can't thee get on?" asked Henry, his eyes dancing, as he watched the performance. He felt very superior, indeed.

"Well, I'll jest show thee how," he said, accommodatingly, and suited the action to the word.

"It looks easy," said Sarah, doubtfully.

"'Tis easy," he answered her. "Now, try it again."

"Maybe I could get up better from this box," she said.

Henry accordingly led the pony to the box, and Sarah made another frantic effort, and managed to scramble up.

"There! I feel triumphant," she said, looking flushed but happy. "Now,

Henry, don't thee go fast—I know I shall fall. Who-a-whoa! Henry!"

Henry, with mischief in his eyes, was leading faster and faster, until Sarah could keep her precarious seat no longer, and slid down upon the soft grass, where she sat, breathless with laughter.

There was an answering laugh, mel-low and rollicking, in the distance, and Sarah, looking up and seeing a stranger, arose and stood with some dignity awaiting him, her face flushed, but her eyes yet sparkling with merriment. The stranger was a tall, powerful-looking man. He had a firm, square chin cleft by a deep, unchanging dimple. His eyes were dark grey and keen and looked out, level, from under the lids.

"I beg pardon," he said, coming forward with his hat in his hand. "Is this where Mr. Fenton lives?"

"Yes," said Sarah, "Did thee wish to speak with him?"

"If I may."

"I'll go call him," volunteered Henry, who had been scrutinizing the stranger with boyish keenness.

Sarah wondered what he could wish to see her father about. He lived so quietly and went so unostentatiously about his affairs, never speaking of himself, that it had not occurred to her that he might have any other interests outside the farm. He sometimes went to Lawrence or Leavenworth upon business, but she did not know of his having friends at either place.

While she was thus reflecting, the man was looking at her appreciatively. And she was, indeed, a beautiful bit of nature. She met his eyes thoughtfully, and he smiled.

"These smooth prairies make a fine field for riding," he remarked, by way of making conversation.

This reminded Sarah of the undignified frolic in which he had caught her, and she blushed rosy red. But she answered easily enough.

"I believe so. This is my first attempt."

"Ah?" he queried. "Well, it is a delightful sport—and most useful as well, in this sparsely settled country. Ah, I see your father coming," and he went to meet him. They turned back and Sarah saw them talking earnestly together for some time, until she went into the house, forgetful of her riding-lesson. She kept wondering as she went about the work of getting dinner what they were talking of so seriously. Presently the two came toward the house.

"Sarah, I have asked this friend, Richard Dolman, to eat dinner with us," remarked her father.

"We shall be very glad to have thee with us," said Sarah, hospitably, though she had serious doubts of there being enough on the shelves for another diner.

The father took their guest on through the tiny parlor and out to a huge fallen tree not far from the house, whereon they sat, and Sarah could see them talking earnestly.

She flew about in some excitement about her cooking. She took out her finest, whitest tablecloth, and set out the few treasured silver pieces which were reserved with pains for just such state occasions. She sent Belle to gather a bouquet of wild daisies for the centerpiece and Henry to his garden for the few poor vegetables which had survived the summer's heat. She took out the remnant of a pie which Mrs. Robinson had brought to her on her last visit.

"Henry, thee must not ask for a second piece of this," she said solemnly—"for if thee does, thee will not get it."

"Mighty little pieces thee's making," grumbled the boy.

"Shame, Henry! Thee ought to be thankful we have any when we have company."

It was a table daintily clean to which they sat down a little later and a charmingly dainty hostess who welcomed them. And if Sarah ate sparingly, it was to be supposed that cooking had taken her appetite, and when they were all through, there was actually a piece of pie left.

The guest confided to her father that it was the best dinner he had eaten since he came to Kansas, a twelve-

month before. "It looked clean, you know," he explained.

Sarah spoke little during the meal, content to listen to the conversation between her father and Mr. Dolman, which pertained to the struggle at present going on in the Territory, a struggle of whose growing bitterness she had little realization.

"What will be the outcome, Mr. Fenton?" asked the stranger.

"The God of Heaven only knows," was Nathan's answer.

"If fraud and violence and the connivance of the National Government can accomplish it, the slave power will win," said the stranger.

The talk was long and earnest, but at last their new friend left, carrying with him the hospitably earnest invitation to "Come again."

(To be continued.)

For the Little Ones

MA'S CALLS.

When I'm out playin' some place where
My ma can't see me, sometimes she
Comes to our door—nen she stan's there
An' looks all 'round, an' calls to me.
If she says: "Joey, come right in,"
I wait, an' purty soon she's gone
Into th' house, an' nen I grin
An' I ist keep a-playin' on.

Nen—so, when she sees I ain't come,
She opens up th' door again
An' looks wite at th' place I clum
Out of th' fence to play, an' nen
She calls: "You, Joe, come in th' house!"
But I wait till she shuts th' door—
I ist keep still as any mouse—
An' nen I go an' play some more.

But nen she comes out purty soon
Again, an' looks for me some more,
An' says: "Oh, Joey, it's 'bout noon,
I called you now two times before!"
An' I ist keep on playin'—so
'Fore long she's at th' door again,
But this time she says: "Come in, Joe!"
But—I keep on a-playin' nen.

Nen after while I hear her walk
Out on th' porch an' look for me;
I keep wite still an' hear her talk
An' say: "Now, where can that boy
be?"

An' nen: "You Joseph Henry Green!
Have I got to come after you?"
You bet I know ist what she mean—
An' I go in 'at time—I do!

—W. D. N., in the Chicago Tribune.

The Fairy's Gift.

HELEN WELLS, IN THE CLUB WOMAN.

Little Griselda sat in the moonlight listening—listening. Was it the voice of the Night Wind that rustled the leaves? Or was it the far-away croaking of the frogs; or the sound of the Katy-did? Did she hear silvery laughter, or was it the Cricket chirping merrily?

Were those only the shadows of the leaves that came and went in the dark green of the woods? Or—was it really the voices of the wood-elves that Griselda heard; and were those dancing shadows made by the little forms of her elf-friends?

For Griselda firmly believed in the Queen-Fairy and her train of elves and sprites, although she had never seen them.

Who else but the Queen-Fairy had come to her while she lay sleeping and taking her by the hand had bade her run and play as other children did? Who but the dear little elves had whispered words of comfort to her sad heart, when all the children laughed at her poor, crooked, aching back and little dwarfed figure? No—not all the children—only a few led by the pretty-faced Weeja; Weeja, with the big black eyes; Weeja, with the long, curling locks; Weeja, whose cruel laugh rang out upon the air as she shouted to the children to "come and see 'Stumpy.'"

And when Griselda's soft blue eyes filled with tears, who but the Queen-Fairy had prompted one small, repentant maiden to come back and shyly offer her a flower with a "I'm sorry your back is bented so."

Oh, yes, Griselda knew the fairies were around her and she often longed to get a peep at them. She loved them, but then Griselda loved every one. "People were so good," she thought.

When a selfish neighbor dropped a poor little kitten by the wayside and it strayed into Griselda's home, she welcomed the half-starved creature and thought it was "so good of them to send her such a lovely kitty." Her lit-

the heart held only kind thoughts for every one and she judged every one else by her own self, and thought the whole world was brimming over with kindness and love.

When people first saw Griselda they would say pityingly, "The poor child!" when they saw her dwarfed, deformed little body and pale face, but when they gazed into the great blue eyes beaming with love and purity, and noticed the delicate, refined features and sensitive little mouth, they would exclaim, "The dear child!"

Griselda sent out only love-messages and so only love-messages came back to her—until Weeja came. For Weeja's little heart was hard, and Weeja's little tongue was cruel, and, in spite of her pretty face, it was a hateful soul that looked out of the black eyes, and a selfish mind that prompted the cruel words.

Now, as the legend goes, once every five years a great King, who was also a magician, passed that way and chose some beautiful youth and maiden to go with him to the great white palace beyond the silver sea. And in this great white palace all was joy and mirth, and riches and jewels were showered upon the fortunate one and upon his family; and so in all the region around were anxious parents who hoped their child would be chosen to go with the wonderful King.

In all that region there were none so beautiful to look upon as Weeja, and all thought that the great King would surely choose her when he came, and Weeja thought just so, herself; and she assumed the haughty airs of a princess, and day by day she found fault with all those around her, and her sharp tongue and bitter words caused many a heartache.

On this night when Griselda sat listening in the moonlight, she was sure she heard the voices of the wood-elves—and she was not mistaken.

The Queen-Fairy had summoned her court around her and was talking long and earnestly with them.

There were the little sprites from the mossy dells of Fernland, the dainty little elves that live in the flower-cups, the funny little imps from the gnarled old oaks, and the tiny goblins that live in the Jack-in-the-Pulpits. All Elfland was there and listened quietly to their beloved Queen.

"How many moons before the mighty King doth come?" asked the Queen.

"Twelve moons must rise and set before the King cometh," answered the elves.

"And what reports hast thou of the youths and maidens who await his coming?" inquired the Queen.

At this, the little elves began to give reports of the different children who dwelt around, and many reports were good, but many would have shamed their owners; and of them all, none had such an evil report as the beautiful Weeja, and none so fine a one as the deformed Griselda.

"And the meanest thing that Weeja does is to torment and humiliate the little Griselda," said an indignant little elf.

"Does she show kindness to others?" asked the Queen.

"No," answered the elves, "she speaks maliciously of every one and seems to see no good in any. If one renders her a service, she judges that they have a selfish motive in so doing, and she is hard and bitter to all."

The Fairy-Queen looked very sorrowful upon hearing this, for she loved all the children and would fain have them all that is good and true. She was angry, too, that any one who possessed health and strength could be willing to make unhappy one so afflicted as little Griselda.

(To be continued.)

A school-teacher boxed the ears of a pupil a few days ago. The boy told his mother, and the next day the teacher received the following note: "Nature has provided a proper place for the punishment of a boy, and it is not his ear. I will thank you to use it hereafter."

To form a rainbow the sun must set be more than forty-two degrees above the horizon.

The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

SPEAK GENTLY.

Speak gently; it is better far
To rule by love than fear;
Speak gently; let no harsh word mar
The good we may do here.

Speak gently to the little child;
Its love be sure to gain;
Teach it in accents soft and mild;
It may not long remain.

Speak gently to the young; for they
Will have enough to bear;
Pass through this life as best they may,
'Tis full of anxious care.

Speak gently to the aged one.
Grieve not the careworn heart;
Whose sands of life are nearly run,
Let such in peace depart.

Speak gently, kindly to the poor;
Let no harsh tone be heard;
They have enough they must endure,
Without an unkind word.

Speak gently to the erring; know
They may have toiled in vain;
Perchance unkindness made them so;
Oh, win them back again.

Speak gently; Love doth whisper low
The vows that true hearts bind.
And gently Friendship's accents flow;
Affection's voice is kind.

Speak gently; 'tis a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy, that it may bring,
Eternity shall tell.

—G. W. Langford.

Journalism as an Occupation.

The Washburn College Young Men's Christian Association invited the editor of the KANSAS FARMER to address them on this subject. At the regular meeting on May 3, Mr. Cowgill spoke as follows:

The great editor, Horace Greeley, was slow to follow fashion's ways. Therefore, having once accepted a cut of pants somewhat resembling a couple of grain-sacks open at each end and joined together for about a fourth of their length, he wore them still. One of Greeley's closest friends was the father of a young man who thought it would be "the thing" to become a journalist. The indulgent parent became eagerly interested in his son's ambition and forthwith called on his friend, the great editor, in the young man's behalf. Greeley was a hard-working, busy man, but he was cordial with his close friends. As the father of the would-be journalist was announced, Greeley wheeled half around and, as was his wont, raised one leg and rested it over the corner of his writing-table. The friend lost no time in requesting that his son be given a place on the editorial staff of the New York Tribune. Greeley's leg slipped from the corner of the table and the wide pants caught and held it suspended. The friend expatiated on his long friendship for the editor, but was evidently making little progress. As a last and incontrovertible argument in the son's behalf, he added as the culmination of his qualifications, "And he is a college graduate." At this the wide pants slipped from their moorings on the table-corner and the heavy heel came emphatically to the floor, and the editor began writing where he had left off. The friend waited until he had finished the sentence and then asked for a decision. "You know I would do anything for you," Greeley said, "but your son would have to begin down at the bottom and unlearn a lot and learn something before he could be used on the staff."

The practical man frequently has a greater contempt for college training than the college-bred man has for narrowness and ignorance.

When the young man from college goes into the rough and tumble of competition in any specialty with the trained men or even boys of that calling, he not unlikely will see abundant reason for the giving way of the hold of Greeley's wide pants upon the table-corner.

On the other hand, in journalism as in every other walk in life, the strength, versatility, and breadth, the power to control and use one's energies according to his will, and the knowledge gained during a college course constitute a foundation upon which the college man may build a career of success and usefulness incomparably superior to

that attainable by another of equal natural powers but lacking the development given by the college career.

I am addressing college men and therefore thought it well to present you the two views of the merits of a college training.

But you as college men desire and have a right to some assistance in the consideration of the question whether to choose or not to choose journalism as an occupation.

There are two points of view from which to consider this question. First, that of your own interest, second that of your opportunity to serve your fellow men—to do good in the world.

From the first point of view you naturally ask, "What return can I expect for my labors? How will these returns compare with those of other callings? Are they sure?"

First, let it be observed that in most walks of life the sure compensations are generally meager. Prompt pay discounts its bills. In journalism as in other callings you may work for "a sure thing," but if you would receive the larger returns, you must take the risks of the business. Journalism hires its help at as low rates as like efficiency receives in other callings. It is, however, a generous calling in which those above you will extend a helping hand and will rejoice in your growing proficiency.

The term journalism is a pretty broad one. As you think of it, it probably embraces the literary and the business departments of the work. In the literary branch of the work it is said that Bayard Taylor began at \$3 a week. I know a man who is one of the editors and proprietors of a prosperous New York publication who began work in a Kansas country newspaper office at less than \$3 a week. Water does not more surely seek its level than does man gravitate toward his appropriate relative position.

Many years ago it was shown in a magazine article that a leading New York daily paper was clearing \$1,000 a day. Some papers are doubtless clearing several times as much now. The compensations for journalists are included between the extremes here indicated. If you ask, "Shall I ever receive the highest compensation?" it may be answered by repeating the question of some 1900 years ago—"Are you able?" Are you able to do strenuous work? to bend every energy to an intelligent plan? to apprehend and grasp the opportunities presented?

It may be reckoned as sure that people of the future will read more than do people of the present. This reading must be prepared and published. The demand will be even stronger for greater excellence than for greater quantity of reading matter. The proportion of this which is published in periodicals and journals is increasing. The world is willing and able to pay for what it wants.

We may then briefly summarize by saying that the opportunities offered by journalism are as desirable as ever they were, and that from the purely selfish point of view these opportunities present features whose attractiveness corresponds with the ability and labor bestowed upon them.

I once heard an eminent scientist, a graduate of an Eastern college, say: "We were taught at college that all mankind except ourselves were angels." Doubtless the college held before them for emulation the examples of the best men of the race. It did well to omit presentation of the hideous deformities of the worst. I have an idea that the Western colleges are better than those of the East; that their young men are more earnest of purpose and more exalted in their ideals. I believe that in Washburn College the ambition of the students is to attain eminence through service, useful service to mankind. If this be true, you are quite as much interested in inquiring what opportunities journalism presents for effective work in elevating the race as in the question of compensation.

Do not now think of yourself as editor-in-chief of one of the great daily papers and giving the final turn to the thoughts of a half million readers on the questions of the day. There is a

Cheap chimney, dear lamp. MACBETH.

My Index tells what chimney fits your lamp. If you use that chimney, you get perhaps twice as much light, and save a dollar or two a year of chimney-money.

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I send it free; am glad to.

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should be the possession of everyone. Machinery left unoled is soon on the scrap heap. A building left unrepaired quickly goes rocky. So with the human body. Food is necessary to repair waste tissue, but unless the food is properly digested and absorbed it is useless. Sluggish liver—a disordered stomach—or inactive kidneys—destroy digestion and so upset the whole system. When organs become deranged no better corrective can be taken than

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great demand for abler and yet abler men for these positions, but you will not land in one of them at a bound. Rather think of yourself as conducting a small weekly paper in a rather obscure country town. Think of yourself as occupying the position of publisher, editor, compositor, pressman, job-printer, advertising solicitor, local reporter, bill-collector, political writer, and defender of the good name of the town. Everybody—at least it will seem so—everybody will want to instruct you just how to run that paper to make a success of it. Some will want you to make the paper very religious. Some will insist that the way to make an interesting paper is to uncover all the rottenness, to retail all the scandals you can hear of. Some will want you to print all about the weather. Some will insist that society news is of first importance. Some will want the paper to expose the grafting of the courthouse ring. Some will want it to expose official wrong-doing which is only imagined. Some will expect you to conceal all of their own particular vices and follies. But when you get your bearings, you will find that all things are not what they seem and that, after all, the majority of the people are reasonable, and want you to give the pleasant news of the community in a candid way and with a view to making people better. If you write editorials, let them be honest and strong. At first you will want to write a good many editorials, and the people will not care much whether you print them or throw them into the waste basket. But truth will win its way and your candid work will eventually be appreciated. Further, you will realize that what you have printed can not be denied or explained away, and that it will have to stand as given out. This will make you careful to express the meaning you intend. The weekly visits of the paper in the homes of its patrons will carry all the influence that its merits deserve. Even your locals and personals will influence the lives of those who read them.

Should your development be such as to bring you to wider opportunities, the habit of honest, earnest presentation of what ought to be presented will appeal powerfully to every one of your multiplied readers. But you must have no skeletons in your mental closet. You must be candid or you will not be consistent.

In the early days of central Kansas, when the settlers had grown some patches of corn, the grasshoppers came over in clouds, darkening the sun. They devoured every green thing. There lived in one of these counties a tall, angular man who was by some called "Old Dick Blank." As people became better acquainted with him, they fell to calling him "Uncle Dick." He was a better man than he pretended to be. Realizing that he would command the confidence of the people where he had formerly lived, the county commissioners persuaded him to go to his old home and solicit aid for the destitute. He was reasonably successful. After his return, a younger man, of less sterling veracity, represented that he would have great influence among his former neighbors. He, too, obtained a commission to go. Uncle Dick gave him some advice as to how to proceed. "Now, Bob," he said, "after you get there, I advise you to stick just as close to the truth as you can, but if you do happen to tell a lie, be very sure to remember just how you told it the first time and tell it the same way every time you tell it." The value of consistency to the newspaper man is beyond rubies. Virtue, honesty, and truth are always consistent with themselves and with each other. Therefore, the man who is guided by these need spend none of his energies in trying to make his utterances or his actions consistent. Uncle Dick was honest and succeeded. Bob was not certain of his veracity, and came back empty-handed. Uncle Dick did good for his fellow settlers. Bob failed. There is no other vocation in which the achievement of success or the shame of failure so much depend upon the consistency produced by right motives as in journalism.

The printed statement is the im-

pressive statement. The hearer of words may fail to get their true import or he may forget them. The reader of words returns to the printed page to correct his impressions or to refresh his memory. The influence of what is read is that which advances the learned of mankind above the unlearned. The influence of the writer who comes repeatedly before the same readers is unmeasured.

The audience of the public speaker is limited. He who can command a weekly audience of a few hundred people is indeed favored. In this respect the journalist is favored more highly than the writer of books, with a few rare exceptions. The small country paper has a circulation of several hundreds, the more prominent of 1,000 to 2,000. It is usually estimated that each copy of a paper will be read by five persons. The editor who has 2,000 subscribers may therefore estimate his audience at 10,000. The most widely circulated of the higher-class papers in the United States is a ladies' journal, of which last month were printed and sold 1,100,000 copies, giving its writers an audience of 5,500,000 readers. The audiences of the editors of this country may be assumed to vary between the extremes of 1,000 and 5,000,000.

In journalism, as in other pursuits, the greatest demand for hands is in the higher walks of the vocation. But there are opportunities for efficiency in every branch of the work, and all along the line with openings to do good varying with the ability developed by the worker.

I may say in conclusion that as a means of earning a livelihood or of attaining wealth, journalism ranks fairly with other vocations. Its labors, however, do not all consist in riding on free passes, enjoying the first fruits of Naboth's vineyard, or even consuming the left-over wreckage of wedding feasts; but if enviable success is to be won, journalism requires strenuous labor, close application, honest purpose, and the ability to enjoy the work as work.

Its opportunities for serving the race are those of the intimate friend who comes very close to a large circle of people whose opinions he suggests, modifies, promulgates. His life will go into the work. It must be like an open book. If he have no deformed motives to conceal, if his honest purposes may be stamped on every column, if his delivery of the important message which man has for his fellow man be candid and true; if he be able to grasp opportunity, and to make the most of it, the ever-widening reading public will be bettered in measure which may not be measured and will never end.

Marketing Lore.

There are a few rules to remember in buying beef, mutton or poultry, which the inexperienced housekeeper does well to bear in mind.

To test beef, press it down with the thumb. If it rises quickly, the meat is good.

Beef should be fine grained, of a bright red color, with streaks of clean, white-looking fat.

The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat.

Mutton should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Veal should be fat. Soup meat should have as little fat as possible and come from the round; and also meat intended for beef tea, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

In buying fish, the gills should be red.

Poultry should have smooth legs and short spurs, with the feet bending easily and the eyes bright. If the fowl has begun to turn blue, it is not good.

Grouse and quail both have white flesh; the pinnated grouse, however, has dark flesh.

Birds with white meat take about ten minutes longer to cook than those with dark meat.—Exchange.

My friend, if you just give other people the same privileges that you claim for yourself, you will be surprised to see how smooth and noiseless the old masheen runs.—Josh Billings.

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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).
Chaffee Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabeen Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, R. R. No. 2 (1899).
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[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

A Cemetery Association.

There is a club in Kansas of which mention has been made in this column several times. It is called the Foster Cemetery Association, and its business has been to keep the burying ground of the neighborhood in good condition, and to see to it that everything connected with the sad and sacred rites be decent and in good order. One of the things which they accomplished early in their existence was the purchase of a hearse, which was sorely needed then. [This club has never written to the KANSAS FARMER of its affairs and what we have learned has been through outsiders who had heard of its work. We shall be glad to hear directly from them, or from any other similar organization.]

This work is a very necessary one, noble in its purpose and beneficent in its accomplishment; and the clubs which have been organized for other purposes might well include this among its practical duties. Why could not one of the early spring meetings be an out-of-doors affair, the members coming together at the cemetery? The club members could take their children and their lunch-baskets and hoes and flower-seeds, and spend a delightful day.

A Girl's Afternoon Club.

I have been thinking for some time of the young girls. Why can not they have the benefit of club life? A few of the women's clubs take the older girls into their membership, but I know nothing of the younger ones' having any sort of club opportunity. In the summer, especially, they could meet once in every week or two, with their fancy-work, and a book (for sewing becomes tolerable even to one who is unskillful and hates it, if it be possible to do it in pleasant company, and reading makes an afternoon pass wonderfully fast).

Of course there are books and books and books that could be read on such occasions, but it is worth while to exercise some care in choosing. Instead of choosing one of the late and popular novels, which would be the first impulse, I think it would be a good plan to read something really worth while, and something which might be overlooked or neglected except for some such time as this. The poems of Tennyson, especially "The Idyls of the King," would be very good, or Mrs. Browning's beautiful sonnets from the Portuguese; or possibly like Marvel's "Reveries of a Bachelor," or "Dream Life;" or Charles Dicken's "Short Stories;" or one of Thomas Nelson Page's exquisite little stories. These books, or whatever books the club chose, could be ordered in the

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Do you know Yeast Foam? Yeast Foam is the yeast that makes the best bread, of the best flavor, you ever tasted. Yeast Foam is the yeast that never grows lifeless, stale or sour, but always

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sweet and ready for use. Yeast Foam is a dry, compressed yeast, compounded of the finest malt, hops and corn, in the sweetest and cleanest factory in the world.

The secret is in the yeast.

All grocers sell it at 5 cents a package—enough to make 40 loaves. "How to Make Bread"—free.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO., Chicago.

Traveling Library. Or, if the girls preferred, they could together subscribe for a good magazine and read it at their meetings.

Whatever is chosen must be interesting, and not too substantial. But no matter what particular thing they choose, so that only it be good literature, they will be astonished at the end of six months to observe how much they have learned, how much wider their realm of thought has grown, for this little time spent in reading together.

A Good-Times Club.

I heard, some time ago, of a club which must have been delightful. Unfortunately it had gone out of existence because most of the members had gone away, but the two or three who told me of it, spoke regretfully of its passing. It was composed of some of the younger people of the neighborhood—not necessarily the boys and girls alone, but the young married people, and all those who were young in spirit. It met twice a month in the evening, generally at the same house, a cheerful, cosy home where there was a piano. Then they proceeded to enjoy themselves, with music and talk and a little reading. There was no formality about the gathering; there were no officers in the club; and there was not even an avowed purpose in their meeting together. Yet every one felt refreshed, and cheered, and stimulated by the contact with other people and other people's ideas. Sometimes they would prepare simply for a frolic—a masquerade or a social game of some sort—but, because they liked and respected each other, and were not afraid to speak thoughtfully even in the midst of their play, they were helped and inspired to a more intelligent life, even by an evening spent apparently frivolously.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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. F. A., Topeka, Kans.

Miscellany

A Kansas Farmer at the World's Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—April 30, wheels of another World's Fair were set in motion by the President of the United States, and the industries and inventions of the leading Nations of the world are now open to public view.

In magnitude this surpasses all other expositions, and the city of St. Louis should feel proud of the "strangers within her gates," who will make this the Mecca of their outing during the next six months. To the American citizen the products of our own country seem more substantial and up-to-date than those of any other; and as we view with considerable pride the work of home talent, that has made such marvelous discoveries in the last few years, it is but natural to feel somewhat puffed up at the greatness of the land in which we live. Although many of the exhibits are not yet quite complete, there is enough to keep the visitor looking for several weeks. When the roses bloom and the flower-gardens exhale their perfume, the view will be magnificent on every hand.

The Kansas agricultural display is now complete and thrown open for inspection, the first one to be ready on time; and with one possible exception, that of Missouri, ours will be a leader. The big steer, covered with corn-grains, looming high above the whole Kansas show, brings out much favorable comment. The Kansas dairy display, on account of labor troubles and other hindrances, is still waiting and hoping to soon behold the "butter woman" in all her yellow glory, as a thing of beauty and joy to every Kansan's heart.

Visiting the cow-barns, we found 4 breeds of dairy cows ready to contest again the battle for supremacy that is slated to begin on the 16th. There are 41 Jersey cows, 25 Short-horns, 16 Holsteins, and 5 Brown Swiss, all of them the best in their classes. The tests are to cover every point known in scientific dairying, and will be more elaborate and exhaustive than any other ever attempted. So far 10 or 12 cases of milk-fever have developed among the cows, and all have been carried safely through by the oxygen treatment, with one case on hand that would have its turning point about this time. I saw her on May 6; this was the second day of her sickness; she was then conscious but had a high fever. The oxygen treatment is something new for combating milk-fever to which high-class dairy cows are more or less subject after calving.

The process as explained to me is this: The cow is first milked dry, then the machine forces a gas or vapor into the natural openings in the teats until the udder is full and extended; this remains for some time and is finally carried through the system. The application is repeated two or three times daily; and I gathered from the foreman the information that no other treatment was used. This will be a boon to keepers of dairy herds, as the most valuable cows are the ones to be first affected.

The Jerseys were looking remarkably smooth and carried immense udders. With the Holsteins in the test, which was not the case at Chicago, the result will be watched with great interest by dairymen and farmers.

The Kansas Building is now complete, affording a nice resting-place for the tired traveler. I have not yet had time to inspect other attractions that belong to our State, but we can rest assured that whatever is done is well done. A. E. JONES.
World's Fair, St. Louis, May 7, 1904.

Irrigation Statistics for Kansas, 1902.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU.
The altitude of the semiarid part of Kansas ranges from 4,000 feet on the western border to less than 1,800 feet in the central portion. There are no elevations rising more than 500 feet



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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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16-inch Tongueless Sulky Plows.....	28.50	14.75	1 Tongueless steel beam Cultivator.....	8.25	6.19
12-inch " Gang ".....	39.00	23.25	5X 14-20 Disc Harrow One Way.....	41.00	25.88
14-inch " " ".....	41.00	24.00	XD 12-20 Disc Harrows, Seeder and Drill.....	62.50	37.50
12-inch Plasa " ".....	45.00	27.00	Five-Knife Stalk Cutters.....	23.00	13.00
14-inch " " ".....	47.00	28.05	Also a lot of Implement Wheels, all sizes, catalogue price up to \$3.00		
1 1/2-inch Comb. Subsoil Lister.....	9.50	7.50	which we will sell at \$1 each.		

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to get a supply of farm implements at less than the cost of manufacture. We have had a phenomenal sale on these goods during the past month. Don't delay, as they will soon be closed out. We guarantee everything in the list. You can afford to borrow money to buy them. 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 can not be duplicated and this offer can not be repeated. Reference: Union National Bank, Kan. City, or publishers of this paper.

The Bayles Distributing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

above the general level. Erosion has played a conspicuous part in changing the contour, the rivers and small streams having made deep and narrow valleys through the plains. The soil is everywhere very fertile, and needs only moisture to produce immense crops.

Much of the irrigation has been experimental, and in many cases the results have been unsatisfactory; but the farmers have profited by their experience and by better methods and greater economy a largely increased area can be brought under cultivation.

WATER SUPPLY.

In semiarid Kansas, the streams furnish a very limited and quite uncertain supply, and it is only during flood seasons that any considerable area may be watered therefrom. As a result, the irrigation from this source is largely for forage crops. There are many small spring-fed streams which are utilized to irrigate small holdings.

The underground water seems to offer the surest and most constant supply, and while this source has not yet been utilized to cover in the aggregate many acres, the number of farms thus irrigated is relatively large, showing that ground water may be obtained throughout a wide territory. At the present time, such irrigation is restricted almost entirely to gardens and small orchards but, as the cost of raising water is reduced and machinery capable of delivering large quantities is devised, its application will be more and more extensive.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The average annual precipitation for the State in 1902 was 35.5 inches, being 8.8 inches above the normal. It was, however, below normal in the extreme southwestern counties where the average ranged from 20 to 15 inches and less.

The increase in irrigation for the three years following 1899 is remarkable when compared with that for the decade 1889-99. In 1902, the total area to which water from streams, springs,

and wells was artificially applied aggregated 28,922 acres, an increase since 1899 of 5,302 acres, or 22.4 per cent. The increase for the ten years ending with 1899 was only 13.5 per cent. The farms on which irrigation was reported in 1902 numbered 1,115 and the irrigating systems in operation, 763. The initial construction cost for the 454 miles of main canals and ditches and the necessary dams, head-gates, reservoirs, pumping plants, etc., was \$599,098. The average first cost per irrigated acre was \$20.71. The increase since 1899 is 20 per cent in number of farms and 13.1 per cent in total construction cost.

DRAINAGE BASINS.

Kansas practically belongs to two drainage basins, the Arkansas in the south and the Kansas in the north. Each basin includes about one-half the total area of the State, but more than three-fourths of the irrigated area lies within the basin of the Arkansas.

ARKANSAS RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

The Arkansas River enters Kansas near the thirty-eighth parallel and for 440 miles flows first east, then northeast and finally southeast, reaching its most northern point near the center of the State. It is a wide, shallow stream, with many islands and low banks and its average fall per mile is 7 feet. Its principal tributary in western Kansas is Cimarron River. In 1902, Arkansas River and tributaries and springs and wells within its drainage basin supplied 437 systems and irrigated 26,130 acres belonging to 832 farms. The systems represented a total construction cost of \$459,356, an average first cost of \$17.58 per irrigated acre. The combined length of the main canals and ditches was 346 miles. Twenty systems received water from the main stream direct and 363 farms were thus supplied. These systems were constructed at an initial cost of \$368,775, an average of \$16.57 per irrigated acre. There were 312 miles of main canals and ditches, an aver-

age of 15.6 miles per system. Wells within the basin supplied 455 farms and irrigated 1,588 acres. The 455 systems represented a construction outlay for wells, pumping plants, reservoirs, etc., of \$65,941, an average of \$41.52 for each acre irrigated.

KANSAS RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN.

The Kansas River, formed by the confluence of Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers, traverses the central and northern sections of the State. Smoky Hill River rises in the plains of Colorado, flows eastward, receiving the waters of Saline and Solomon Rivers. Republican River also heads in Colorado and passes through a portion of Nebraska, having a course of 400 miles.

In 1902, water from all sources in this drainage basin was utilized through 276 systems to irrigate 2,792 acres belonging to 283 farms. The total construction cost of the 88 miles of main canals and ditches and other irrigation works was \$159,742, being an average of \$50.05 per irrigated acre. Nine systems, representing a total construction cost of \$107,450, were supplied with water from Republican River and tributaries, and 1,470 acres belonging to 15 farms were irrigated. The average first cost per irrigated acre was \$78.10, and the total length of main canals and ditches, 67 miles. Water from wells was supplied to 251 farms and 550 acres were irrigated. The 251 well-systems represented a total construction cost of \$28,858, an average of \$52.47 per irrigated acre.

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 2057. (No. 2)

"THE FAT OF THE LAND."

(Continued from page 505.)

er's best friend is the hog. He will do more for him and ask less of him than any other animal. All he asks is to be born. This is enough for this non-ruminant quadruped, who can find his living in the earth, the roadside ditch, or the forest, and who, out of a supply of grass, roots, or mast, can furnish ham and bacon to the king's taste and a poor man's maintenance. The half-wild razorback, with never a clutch of corn to his back, gives abundant food to the mountaineer over whose forest he ranges. The cropped or slit ear is the only evidence of human care or ownership. He lives the life of the wild beast, and in the autumn he dies the death of a wild beast; while his flesh made rich with the juices of acorns, beechnuts, and other sweet masts, nourishes a man whose only exercise of ownership is slaughter. The hog that can make his own living, run like a deer, and drink out of a jug, has done more for the pioneer and the backwoodsman than any other animal. Take this semi-wild beast away from his wild haunts, give him food and care, and he will double his gifts. Add a hundred generations of careful selection, until his form is so changed that it is beyond recognition, and again the product will be doubled. The spirit of swine is not changed by civilization or good breeding; such as it was on that day when the herd 'ran down a steep place and was drowned in the sea' such it is to-day. A fixed determination to have its own way dominated the creature then, and a pig-headed desire to be the greatest food-producing machine in the world is its ruling passion now. That the hog has succeeded in this is beyond question; for no other food animal can increase its weight one hundred and fifty fold in the first eight months of its life.

"All over the world there is a growing fondness for swine flesh, and the ever-increasing supply does not outrun the demand. Since the dispersion of the tribes of Israel there has been no persistent effort to depopularize this wonderful food-maker. Pig has more often been the food of the poor than of the rich, but now rich and poor alike do it honor. Old Ben Johnson said:

"Now pig is meat, and a meat that is nourishing and may be desired, and consequently eaten; it may be eaten;

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The Drafts cured Mrs. W. D. Harriman, wife of Judge Harriman of Ann Arbor, Mich.

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They cured severe rheumatism of the arms, neck, and back for T. C. Pendleton, Jackson, Mich.

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Dr. Van Vleck, Jackson, Mich., writes that they cured him and he is now using them in his practice.



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yea, very exceedingly well eaten.' Hundreds have praised the rasher of ham, and thousands the fitch of bacon; it took the stroke of but one pen to make roast pig classical.

"The pig of to-day is so unlike his distant progenitor that he would not be recognized; if by any chance he were recognized, it would be only with a great scorn for his unwieldy shape and his unenterprising spirit. Gone are the fleet legs, great head, bulky snout, terrible jaws, warlike tusks, open nostrils, flapping ears, gaunt flanks, and racing sides; and with these has gone everything that told of strength, freedom, and wild life. In their place has come a cuboidal mass, twice as long as it is broad or high, with a place in front for mouth and eyes, and a foolish looking leg under each corner. A mighty fall from 'freedom's lofty heights,' but a wonderfully improved machine. The modern hog is to his progenitor as the man with the steam-hammer to the man with the stone-hammer—ininitely more useful, though not so free.

"It is not easy to overestimate the value of swine to the general farmer; but to the factory farmer they are indispensable. They furnish a profitable market for much that could not be sold, and they turn their waste material into a surprising lot of money in a marvellously short time. A pig should reach his market before he is 9 months old. From the time he is new-born until he is 250 days old, he should gain at least one pound a day, which means five cents, in ordinary times. During this time he has eaten of things which might possibly have been sold, perhaps \$5 worth. At 250 days, with a gain of one pound a day, he is worth, one year with another, \$12.50. This is putting it too low for my market, but it gives a profit of not less than \$6 a head after paying freight and commissions. It is, then, only a question of how many to keep and how to keep them. To answer the first half of this question I would say, keep just as many as you can keep well. It never pays to keep stock on half rations of food or care, and pigs are no exceptions."

On orchards, his information as to details, is far more applicable to New York than to Kansas. But his observations are interesting anywhere as will be seen from the following quotation:

"A man ought to plant an orchard, if for no other reason that he may have the pleasure of caring for it, and for the companionship of the trees. This was the second year of growth of my orchard, and I was gratified by the evidences of thrift and vigor. Fine, spreading heads adorned the tops of the stubs of trees that had received such (apparently) cruel treatment eighteen months before. The growth of these two seasons convinced me that the 4-year-old root and the 3-year-old stem, if properly managed, have greater possibilities of rapid development than roots or stems of more tender age. I think I made no mistake in planting 3-year-old trees.

"As I worked on my orchard I could not help looking forward to the time when the trees would return a hundredfold for the care bestowed upon them. They would begin to bring better returns, in a small way, from the fourth year, and after that the returns would increase rapidly. It is safe to predict that from the tenth to the fortieth year a well-managed orchard will give an average yearly income of \$100 an acre above all expenses, including interest on the original cost. A fifty-acre orchard of well-selected apple-trees, near a first-class market and in intelligent hands, means a net income of \$5,000, taking one year with another, for thirty or forty years. What kind of investment will pay better? What sort of business will give larger returns in health and pleasure?"

One of the peculiarities noted by all careful observers is seen in the fact that the well-to-do farmer not infrequently looks forward to the time when he can retire from his active labors, move to town, and pass the evening of his days away from the care of the farm. On the other hand, the prosperous man in business or in profes-

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sional life quite as surely has buried in the depths of his being a partly or wholly formed belief that he will some day separate himself from all the anxieties and vexations of his calling and retire to a farm where he may spend the evening of his days in the quiet enjoyment of a country home surrounded with all material comforts and the growth of products the care of which will prevent ennui while enabling him to show the old-time farmers how to conduct their industry on business principles. One side of this peculiarity is well illustrated in the book under review when the city farmer and his city friend engage in conversation wherein the friend asks the farmer-doctor about the business:

"Do you think I could manage a farm?"

"Why, of course you can; you've grown rich in a business which is a great sight more taxing. How have you done it?"

"By using my head, I suppose."

"That's just it; if a man will use his head, any business will go—farming or making hats. It's the gray matter that counts, and the fellow who puts a little more of it into his business than his neighbor does, is the one who will get on."

"But farming is different; so much seems to depend upon winds and rains and frosts and accidents of all sorts that are out of one's line."

"Not so much as you think, Kyrle. Of course these things cut in, but one must discount them in farming as in other lines of business. A total crop failure is an unknown thing in this region; we can count on sufficient rain for a moderate crop every year, and we know pretty well when to look for frosts. If a man will do well by his land, the harvest will come as sure as taxes. All the farmer has to do is to make the best of what nature and intelligent cultivation will always produce. But he must use his gray matter in other ways than in just planning the rotation of crops. When he finds his raw staples selling for a good deal less than actual value—less than he can produce them for, he should go into the market and buy against higher prices, for he may be absolutely certain that higher prices will come."

"But how is one to know? Corn changes so that one can't form much idea of its actual value."

"No more than other staples. You know what fur is worth, because you've watched the fur market for twenty years. If it should fall to half its present price, you would feel safe in buying a lot. You know that it would make just as good hats as it ever did, and that the hats, in all probability, would give you the usual profit. It is the same with corn and oats. I know their feeding value; and when they fall much below it, I fill my granary, because for my purpose they are just as valuable as if they cost three times as much. Last year I bought 10,000 bushels of corn and oats at a tremendously low price. I don't expect to have such a chance again; but I shall watch the market, and if corn goes below 30 cents or oats below 20 cents, I will fill my granary to the roof. I can make them pay big profits on such prices."

"Will you sell this plant, Williams?"

"Not for a song, you may be sure."

"What has it cost you to date?"

"Don't know exactly—between \$80,000 and \$90,000, I reckon; the books will show."

"Will you take twenty per cent ad-

vance on what the books show? I'm on the square."

"Now see here, old man, what would be the use of selling this factory for \$100,000? How could I place the money so that it would bring me half the things which this farm brings me now? Could I live in a better house, or have better food, better friends, or a better way of entertaining them? You know that \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year would not supply half the luxury which we secure at Four Oaks, or give half the enjoyment to my family or my friends. Don't you see that it makes little difference what we call our expenses out here, so long as the farm pays them and gives us a surplus besides? The investment is not large for one to get a living from, and it makes possible a lot of things which would be counted rank extravagance in the city."

"The Fat of the Land" should meet a hearty reception in both city and country. It may prove to be an introduction to the long foretold movement, "back to the land." Many movements of society depend upon the pictures which participants are able to make of the new conditions. Many important events have been helped by the initiative of people of prominence. The book may also have a mission of showing farmers of generous income how they may provide modern conveniences in country homes and make such homes more enjoyable than any place in the more crowded centers of population.

A SUPERB BOOKLET.

One of the finest booklets that we have ever seen is being sent out by the Empire Cream-Separator Co., who have instituted the Empire Way in dairying. The cover is a delightful picture of a boy going fishing, whistling merrily as he goes. The booklet is illustrated throughout with engravings in keeping with the subject matter, and the matter presents the cream-separator in a way never before attempted. It is safe to say that any one who takes up the booklet will read it through before it is laid down. The Empire people have the faculty of presenting their arguments in a very interesting way and of their several recent publications the catalogue here



referred to is the best. We reproduce the cover of this booklet herewith, but no black and white reproduction can do justice to the colors used in the original, and necessarily much of the detail is lost. We advise every one

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of our readers who is at all interested in dairying to send for this booklet and learn about the Empire Way. It is sent free to everyone who asks for it, and it is worth sending for. There is more separator information in it than was ever before published in a similar work, and it is the kind that it is profitable for dairymen to acquire. Don't fail to send for it. Address Empire Cream-Separator Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

THE BABCOCK CREAM TEST.

When anything of an oily nature has been placed in a bottle or other vessel it will be noticed that the upper surface of the fluid in question becomes depressed in the center and raised at the edges, giving it a cup-like appearance. In the language of the creamery expert, this little depression in the surface of the cream in the testing-bottle is called the meniscus. This meniscus seems a very insignificant thing but it is found to be a very important one if it is not understood and properly read. The KANSAS FARMER is just in receipt of a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which has been prepared by Prof. Ed. H. Webster, formerly professor of dairy husbandry at the Kansas Agricultural College and later dairy expert for the National department. The bulletin is a comprehensive report of work done by Professor Webster in the large creameries and elsewhere in Kansas, Nebraska, and other sections of the dairy region. He sums up the results of his work under three heads, each of which needs the serious and careful attention of all creamerymen. He finds that large inaccuracies grow out of faulty testing. For instance, if a tester, by careless methods should make his average test only one-half of 1 per cent too high, the result would be something astonishing. This would amount to five pounds per thousand of butterfat and, in a creamery making 5,000 pounds of butter a day the loss would be 25 pounds, equal in value to \$5 if estimated at 20 cents per pound. If a creamery were making 20,000 pounds per day, as a number do, the loss would be \$20 per day. And if this is combined with the waste occasioned by carelessness in making composite samples, the estimated loss is about \$900 per month. These estimates are based on known facts and have actually occurred. Now, in order to prevent such losses, Professor Webster suggests that there are three vital points in making tests. First, a true sample of the cream to be tested; second, an exact quantity of the sample placed in the test bottle; third, the reading of the test accurately. In the first of these he finds it necessary to secure a thorough uniformity of cream, preferably by pouring and the maintenance of proper temperature. For the second, he recommends the weighing of samples into the test-bottle instead of measuring them, and thus allowing some cream to adhere to the walls of the vessel. In the third, he finds that the test-bottle should be read the entire length of the fat column with a deduction of four-fifths of the depth of the meniscus plus 0.2 per cent. This may be accepted as the best practical rule to follow and is the result of Professor Webster's experiments. The book is a very valuable one and reflects credit on Professor Webster and the department, and should be in the hands of every station-operator and creameryman in the country.

POOR BULLS.

To one who visits many herds of cattle and who attends public sales of pure-bred cattle comes the belief, which is a growing one, that there now exists an anomalous condition in breeding circles. In all breeds there seems to be an extraordinary supply of bulls and a corresponding dearth of females. This condition seems to have been brought about by two causes, one of which is the result of inexperience and causes the breeder to believe that anything that has a pedigree should be valuable regardless of the qualities of the individual animal.

The other is the reluctance which the experienced breeder feels against sacrificing bull calves. He feels that a well-bred bull, even though it be a poor individual, ought to sell for more money than would a good steer, and this is where he makes a mistake. His reputation as a breeder depends upon the quality of the animals which he sells and the work they do for the buyer, rather than on the length of the pedigree they may have. He does not add to his reputation when he holds a sale and offers therein bulls of such inferior quality that they sell at beef prices, or less. These animals will tend to reduce the quality of the herds into which they go faster than perhaps any other cause and they will hurt the reputation of the breeder and will discourage the buyers. Sales have been numerous of late in which animals were offered as breeding bulls that should never have been kept as bulls at all, much less offered in the sale-ring. High quality in the herd can be reached only by the use of good individual animals, judicious feeding, and the constant weeding out of all culls. Most of the animals referred to as appearing in these recent sales might have made very good steers but they were certainly poor bulls. We are aware that it requires some nerve to cull out a herd in this manner, but are satisfied that it not only pays the individual but is to the advantage of breeders generally in the great "battle of the breeds." As the matter now stands, we can see no excuse whatever for the practice, which has become much too common of late, of consigning inferior bulls to public sales. If they can not be sold privately they should not be kept as bulls at all. The writer has attended a great many sales but has never attended one at which the good offerings did not find a ready market and at good prices, while the poor individuals were a drug at any price. Where competition is so keen among breeders of any one breed, as well as in the battle of the breeds, the future success of the breeder depends on the quality of the animals he can offer his customers.

COULD YOU USE ANY KIND OF A SEWING MACHINE AT ANY PRICE?

If there is any price so low, any offer so liberal that you would think of accepting on trial a new high grade, drop cabinet or upright Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Standard, White, or New Home Sewing Machine, on a postal card or in a letter say: "Send me your latest Sewing Machine Catalogue," and you will receive by return mail, postpaid, free of cost, the handsomest sewing machine catalogue ever published. It will name you prices on the Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, White, Standard, and New Home sewing machines that will surprise you, we will make you a new and attractive proposition, a sewing machine offer that will astonish you. If you can make any use of any sewing machine at any price, if any kind of an offer would interest you, don't fail to write us at once and get our latest book, our latest offers, our new and most surprising proposition. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

"Inside Inn" Advantages.

There is one large hotel on the grounds of the World's Fair at St. Louis called "The Inside Inn." It has a capacity of accommodating with comfort and safety 6,000 guests. It is located near the southeastern corner of the grounds and convenient to two of the entrances. In its immediate vicinity are many of the beautiful buildings erected by the States and Territories. The Inside Inn is embowered in natural forest-trees. It is in fact a bit—a big bit—of suburban enterprise set in the edge of a great city. From the doors and windows of the Inside Inn one is not compelled to look upon sun-baked stone streets, sweltering alleys and dead walls. On the contrary, the guest has an outlook upon a primeval forest in which appear here and there the inviting outlines of new houses built with qualms as to cost and embellished with all the artistic adornments that architecture can supply. Looking farther, the guest may behold the graceful towers and the stately domes of the most wonderful city on earth—the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In short, the guest at the Inside Inn will be practically a summer resorter, away from the din and clamor and dust and heat of the busy city, and yet near enough to the World's Fair to hold some of them from his window and to reach any of them in a few minutes. If perchance he shall become a-weary of the wondrous wealth of things to see and hear, for the time being he may lie him back to the Inside Inn, where in his own apartments or in the cozy lounging-rooms or parlors of the Inn he may enjoy a delightful rest, fitting him for a return to the heart of the World's Fair, refreshed and revived. The guests at the Inside Inn will be the only visitors who can see the World's Fair from their own front door, so to speak; for at the Inn they will be at

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.

home, and while viewing any part of the great Exposition they will have the satisfaction of knowing that a short walk or a brief ride on the Intramural cars will take them home without going outside the grounds.

Yeast Foam Bread.—The Kind Every Housewife Likes to Have on Her Table Seven Days a Week.

"How to Make Bread" is a little book that every bread-maker ought to own, and can own. The Northwestern Yeast Company of Chicago is sending it free to any housewife who writes for it. This book tells some facts about the art of making bread that are new even to the most experienced. It says, and proves it, that the secret is in the yeast. It shows that a pure vegetable yeast, like Yeast Foam, which is made of the finest malt, hops, corn, etc., brings out the nutty flavor and nutritious qualities of the wheat in a new way, and makes sweet, wholesome bread that keeps fresh and good so long as the batch lasts. Yeast Foam is sold by all grocers at five cents a package, and is having a wide and increasing sale. More and more the best housekeepers are learning the virtues of a yeast that can be kept on hand all the year round, and turns out never-falling good bread which keeps their families healthy, and makes them eat, and eat, and eat. Send to Northwestern Yeast Company, of Chicago, asking for their interesting book, "How to Make Bread"—free.

Important Announcement to Rectal Sufferers.

For twenty-seven years Dr. Thornton & Minor, the well known Kansas City rectal specialists, have been treating piles, fistula, and diseases of the rectum on a positive guarantee, which required no money till cured and we are pleased to announce that this famous institution has now opened a branch office at 3969 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. The St. Louis office will be fully equipped to administer the wonderfully successful Thornton & Minor system of treatment, and one of the members of the firm with two assistants will be stationed at St. Louis permanently from this time forth. Those who have not investigated the Thornton & Minor system of treatment should write at once for their 232-page, illustrated treatise on diseases of the rectum, which is mailed free and postpaid to all afflicted. They also mail a 108-page book for ladies and as these books contain the names of thousands of men and women prominent throughout this section of the country, who have been cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, it would certainly pay any one suffering to get these books and thoroughly investigate by writing to some of the many people who have been cured in years past. They positively accept no money until the patient is satisfied that a permanent cure has been effected. Read their advertisement in another part of this paper and write today for the free books. Address Drs. Thornton & Minor, 3060 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

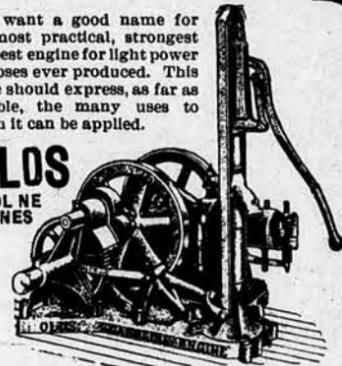
Valuable Catarrhal Remedy.

To Whom It May Concern: I was afflicted with nasal catarrh for almost forty years. During the past six or eight years I tried most of the well-advertised remedies. Most of them did me some good, but Dr. MacFarland's Germicide has done me ten times more good than all the others combined. For the past twenty-five years I have spread newspapers beside my bed on which to discharge the droppings from my head into my mouth. I have had no use for such papers for the past thirty days. I write this without the knowledge or consent of the Doctor, but wholly for the information of those afflicted as I was. J. B. McAFEE. Topeka, Kans., May 5, 1904.

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We will pay for ideas as follows: For best name, a complete engine; second best \$50 cash; third best, \$25 cash; next ten best \$5 each. The average man can get more work out of this Olos Engine at less expense than out of any other engine made.

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because every part does its work without undue wear easily cared for has fewest parts—solid cylinder head—no gaskets to burn out every part is easy to get at—easy and economical to operate and keep in working order—consumes less gasoline for power given than any other engine. 4x6 cylinder—300 to 600 revolutions a minute—2 to 3 horse power, depending on speed. Every engine guaranteed for one year. For full information send for our catalogue 73 A, mailed free. Write today for our special prepaid freight offer. OLOS GASOLINE ENGINE WORKS, LANSING, MICH



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

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Karbolene is best and cheapest Hog Dip. Sample gallon free. If not satisfactory send express receipt and we will refund express charges; if satisfactory, charges will be credited on your first purchase. Price, \$4.50 for five gallons; Dipping Tanks, \$9.00. Address UNION SUPPLY & MFG. CO. 1727 W. 10th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO. REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS A fine young herd born for sale; also choice young stock of both sexes. Write your wants. R. H. BRITTON, R. F. D. Lebo, Kans

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Tubulars Find Gold in Milk

Good butter is worth 20 to 30 cents a pound. Butter is worth only one cent a pound as stock food, yet farmers using gravity skimmers—pans and cans that leave half the cream in the milk—feed that half the cream to stock, then wonder why dairying don't pay. Can't find gold without digging. Can't make dairying pay big profits without getting all the cream.



TUBULARS
Dig Right Down

to the paying level—squeeze the last drop of cream out of milk—make dairying pay. Tubulars are the only modern separators. The picture shows them. Write for catalogue G-165.

The Sharple's Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharple's West Chester, Pa.



\$43.75 CREAM SEPARATOR

AT \$43.75 we furnish the highest grade CREAM SEPARATOR made, the strongest, simplest, lightest running, closest skimmer, MOST ECONOMICAL and most thorough hand cream separator made. For large illustrations and complete descriptions, for our special

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL PROPOSITION and the most astonishing offer ever made on any CREAM SEPARATOR, WRITE FOR SPECIAL CREAM SEPARATOR CATALOGUE. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.



The Cream OMEGA SEPARATOR.

comes fast and smooth with easy turning and it's quick work to clean its two parts when the job is done with the

We send it on trial. It speaks for itself on close skimming and all round satisfactory work. No other lasts longer or worries you so little with repairs or being "out of order." Our free book, "Milk Returns," shows its many points of superiority so you are sure to see them. Ask for it.

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Save the Cream Reid Hand Separator

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

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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Gold filled 1.00

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Largest Optical Mail Order House in the West.

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

AT FACTORY PRICES.

Buggies, Harness, Saddles, Stoves, Guns, Furniture, Household goods and Novelties—Farmers Account Book. Send two cent stamp, name and address for catalogues and Factory Prices to Central Supply Co., 1618 Walnut Street, Topeka, Kansas.

In the Dairy

Dairy Facts.

Mr. H. B. Guyler, of De Kalb, Ill., owns a herd of Jersey cows. During the past year, as during previous years, he has kept a careful record of the cost of producing butter. He found his herd of 50 cows produced on an average 297.70 pounds of butter. This at 20 cents per pound is equal to \$59.54. The average amount of skim-milk from each cow was 5,453 pounds, which, valued at 25 cents per hundred-weight, is worth \$13.63, making a total of \$73.17. The grain fed was principally gluten-meal and some distillery by-products which was charged to the cows at market prices. The hay fed was charged at \$8 per ton and corn silage at \$1.50 per ton. The feed for each cow (average for the 50) amounted to \$41.06. The labor of caring for each animal he figures at \$12.50 per year, making a total cost of \$53.56 for keeping each cow, therefore each animal brought in a net profit of \$19.61. The value of the manure and the calf is not considered in these figures. His best four cows in this herd netted him a profit of \$53.77 while the poorest four were kept at a loss of \$5.98 each; the former averaged 447 pounds of butter while the latter produced only 166 pounds each.

A dairy census has recently been taken, through Hoard's Dairyman in Granger County, Ohio, by Mr. C. L. Poole, from whose report we glean a few facts of interest concerning grade Holstein cows. Six herds averaging about nine cows each, principally grade Holsteins, averaged 5,944 pounds of milk per cow per year. The milk was sold to a cheese-factory at an average price of about 90 cents per 100 pounds, which brought a gross income per cow of \$53.50. The average cost of feed per cow, according to this report, was \$27.66, making a net return, less cost of labor, of \$25.84 per cow. Four other herds of eight cows each (some of which were grade Holsteins but the majority were poor animals of no particular breeding, averaged 3,320 pounds of milk per cow; this milk brought on an average 86 cents per 100 pounds, or a total of \$28.55. The feed cost \$26.19 per animal; hence each cow, exclusive of the work of caring for her, averaged a net profit of \$3.36 per head. The best herd of the first six mentioned, which was composed of three pure-bred Holsteins and four Holstein grades of excellent dairy type, netted their owner \$36.15 per cow while the poorest herd in the last four named, only netted a profit of 48 cents per head. Another herd of seven Holsteins and grade Holsteins of which we know and which is located in Indiana, averaged 316.7 pounds of butter-fat during the past year, equivalent to 370 pounds of butter; at 20 cents per pound this brought \$74, the cost of feed was \$30, showing a net profit of \$44 per cow in this herd. The Connecticut Agricultural College, a few years ago, published some results concerning cost of milk and butter production with a herd of seven grade Guernsey cows. These cows averaged 326 pounds of butter each; at 20 cents per pound this would amount to \$65.20; the cost of feed was rather high (prices being always higher in the East than in the Central West), \$40 per cow; deducting the cost of feed from the gross income we have a net profit of \$25.20. The best cow in this lot yielded 472 pounds of butter while the poorest produced only 165 pounds.

It is evident from these figures that there are good and poor individuals in nearly all herds, that success in the dairy business does not depend so much upon what dairy breed one chooses as it does upon the individuality of the animals one selects and upon the constant care exercised in weeding out the poor cows from the herd. Cows of the dairy type, however, should always be chosen.

To change the direction of a horn the following advice is reputed to have been given by one who had consider-

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The "original" separators, they have always been kept easily the best. The longest experience and the greatest resources, together with protecting patents and by far the largest sale the world over have combined to make this possible.

Today they offer every conceivable advantage, complete separation, slow speed, ease of operation, absolute safety, and great durability, and all at less cost in proportion to actual capacity than can be had in imitating machines inferior in every respect.

They are made in every size and style, for from one cow to one thousand. Please send for catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

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CHILD'S SO-BOS-SO
TRADE KILFLY MARK



MORE MILK MORE MONEY! Cows will give 15 to 20 per cent more milk if protected from the torture of flies with **CHILD'S SO-BOS-SO KILFLY.**

Kills flies and all insects; protects horses as well as cows. Perfectly harmless to man and beast. Rapidly applied with Child's Electric Sprayer. 30 to 50 cows sprayed in a few minutes. A true antiseptic; keeps stables, chicken houses, pig pens in a perfectly sanitary condition.

Ask dealer for Child's SO-BOS-SO or send \$1 (special price) for 1-gal can and sprayer complete by express.

CHAS. H. CHILDS & CO., Sole Manufacturers, 18 LaFayette Street, Utica, N. Y.

able experience in training the horns of "matched" steers, viz.; Scrape the horn occasionally at the point and on opposite side where you wish to make the turn. Oil the horn also where it is scraped. This will cause the horn to grow faster on the side treated and cause it to grow the other way.

Will Try a Milking Machine.

W. W. P. McConnell, Minnesota State Dairy and Food Commissioner, has been notified, according to the St. Paul Globe, by a cow-milker company that one of its machines will be installed immediately at any dairy that Mr. McConnell may select for the purpose of a practical test of its efficiency. The test, it is expected, will continue six weeks or two months.

Commissioner McConnell made a trip to Iowa to see this machine in operation, and in the brief exhibition he saw was very favorably impressed. But on the information he could gather in a limited time he was not ready to approve of the automatic milker, and the test is to satisfy him more fully and give dairymen an opportunity to study the machine.

The milking machine is operated with a gasoline engine by means of an exhaust pump and vacuum; the inventor claims that it will perform the work of six men; or in other words, that with one man to operate it, six cows can be milked at the same time, and the work performed more rapidly and more thoroughly than by hand. Mr. Connell said that he would have the machine placed at one of the dairies for the test.

Calf Scours.

Dairy farmers have suffered considerable loss during the last few months through white scours in calves. To deal effectively with this troublesome disorder it is necessary that the floors of cow-houses and calf-houses should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at least once each week with a solution of bluestone (2 pounds of bluestone to every 3 gallons of water). The floor of the calf-house must be swept daily and disinfected with a solution of bluestone of the above strength. Newly born calves must be placed in a spot which has been freshly disinfected. Carbolyzed sawdust will be found a useful litter. Healthy calves should not be housed or fed with those that are diseased. Separated milk should not be given until the calf is four weeks old. The change from new to separated milk should be gradual. The calf should have a substitute for the cream removed by the separator. One to two ounces a day of the best cod-liver oil, or a muclage prepared by steeping flaxseed or good linseed cake in hot water, will be found useful for this purpose, if the quantity is carefully regulated in accordance with the state of the bowels. —The Dairy, London, Eng.

March Report for Holstein-Friesian Dairy Herd of H. N. Holdeman.

No. of cows in milk.....	15
Total pounds of milk produced.....	11,102.55
Average per cow for month.....	734.015
Average daily yield per cow.....	23.675
Average lactation period.....	6 mos, 17days
Average test, per cent.....	2.8

It Should Be Better Known—

That it pays to keep a stiff upper lip.
That the man with a flabby manner amounts to very little in emergencies. That it is not worth while to try to please everybody.
That the man who goes straight ahead trying to do right, as he sees it, is certain to win respect.
That the man who thinks he can cure people's faults by hurting their feelings is a good deal of a chump.
That no one can raise a very valuable crop by working with the utmost diligence for a week.
That clothes, while they do not make the man, have a certain amount of influence on his character and conduct.

The man who never changes his opinion isn't going to know much, and the one who changes it too often, is going to know less.—Billings.

How Do You Know?

If we say that we can show you how to make more money from your milch cows, isn't it worth your while to investigate our proposition? You don't know whether we can or not until you hear our story. The

Empire Cream Separator

will turn your milk loss into profit. It will do it better than any other separator, because it is a better separator than any other, built on a better plan to do better work and make bigger profits for you. May we not tell you how and why?

Empire Cream Separator Co.
Bloomfield, New Jersey. Chicago, Illinois, Minneapolis, Minn.

Send your name to-day for our Free books on the Empire way of dairying.

If you enclose four cents in stamps we will send you a handsome goldine Empire tin.



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AND THE SOUTHEAST, AND TO **Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas** AND THE SOUTHWEST.

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is sold on its merits, and is guaranteed to be as represented.

See the cut; and, by the way, do you notice that our competitors don't print the cut of their separator much any more? It does not compare very favorably with the Tubular.

We tell you about the low down supply tank, the automatic oiling device, the simple, three part bowl; they tell you that twenty-five years ago they had the best cream separator made.

You are interested in cream separators now
Let us send you catalogue A—its free.

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

CHICAGO TO BOSTON WITHOUT CHANGE.

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Cheap land in rich rice and sugar-cane district of Gulf Coast.

Good markets, good schools, good neighbors and a good living.

Homeseekers and investors should investigate that part of Texas along the Cane Belt R. R.

THE SANTA FE WANTS YOU to use its direct line to Texas. Low one-way and round-trip rates the first and third Tuesday of each month.

Cut out this advertisement and mail it to me. I will send you facts worth knowing.



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

GERMAN-AMERICAN DOCTORS, 612 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Seasonable Notes.

It is common at this time of year for skunks, weasels, minks, rats, and other vermin to get after the young chicks and it behooves the poultry-breeder to be vigilant and wary to circumvent these enemies. The young chicks and mother hen should be closed in a tight coop every night, or some of them will be found missing. In the above list of chicks' enemies, we did not mention the festive cat. A great many chicks take their departure from this mundane sphere by the pet-cat route and not by their own volition either. The cat is very sly about her work and by looking at her innocent face, you would not suspect that she has just finished eating one of your high-priced, fancy chickens, but she has, and many a one has gone the same way before and you never suspected the thief. If you are losing your young chicks during the daytime and do not know how they disappear, keep a watch on the cat. Your own cat is quite as susceptible to tender chickens as your neighbor's. The remedy you know, as a matter of course. If it is your neighbor's cat, "shoot it on the spot." If your own, keep the cat and let her continue eating five-dollar chickens at a meal—provided you can stand the expense.

Where you have broods of chickens of different ages, it is well to feed each brood by themselves. If fed promiscuously, the larger ones are apt to get the lion's share of the feed and the smaller ones usually get left. The youngest ones ought to have the most attention and the greatest care taken of them. They also ought to have smaller grains than the larger ones and a more varied diet. All of them should be kept growing along with no stint of feed, for if a chicken is once stunted, it never amounts to anything. The larger varieties of chickens should mature in the fall months and should begin laying when between six and seven months old. If they do not commence laying before cold weather sets in, the chances are that they will not lay till next spring. It therefore is of the greatest importance to see that the chicks are improving every week by feeding them liberally and keeping them free from lice. If infested with lice, no amount of food will benefit them, but they will dwindle away to a premature death, their life sapped by the voracious louse.

Incubator Experience.

Mr. William Morton's unfortunate experience prompts me to give mine. Last month I purchased one of M. M. Johnson's 110-egg Old Trusty incubators. It is in our sitting-room and looks very much like any center-table, and takes up no more room. We put into it 106 Barred Plymouth Rock eggs that we had been saving up for nearly a month, having turned them only twice during that time, and on two different nights it had frozen quite hard in the room where the eggs were kept, but we used them just the same. We fired Old Trusty up and followed the directions which are plain and easy to follow. Monday the 11th we tested out 19 infertile eggs, kept on following directions, and on the twentieth day we could hear the little fellows peep; and on the twenty-second day nearly all hatched. The chicks are now about two weeks old, sixty-four as bright, lively little fellows as ever followed any hen. We think it a good hatch considering the condition of the eggs, and we are well satisfied with our first experience. We have Old Trusty set again and expect a good hatch this time from the eighty-seven fertile eggs. We have no trouble with the lamps; and if it turns very cold, we put a blanket over the top of the incubator and thus save oil. In fact, we keep a nice stand-cover over it all of the time.

We have a breeder, which is quite

as necessary as an incubator. The trouble with Old Trusty is less than we imagine, and we apprehend no trouble in rearing the chicks. We started them off with hard-boiled eggs, light-bread crumbs, corn-bread crumbs, and now they are running around the house on blue-grass pasture, cracked Kafir-corn and corn-chop, and are as independent and happy chicks as you ever saw. If we were going to buy again, it would be another Old Trusty.

C. J. HUGGINS.

Pottawatomie County.

Hens Do Not Lay.

We have about 125 hens, almost all young hens and they are apparently in a healthy condition, but we do not get, and have not had any eggs to speak of all the spring, while our neighbors are hauling off eggs by the bushel. Can it be improper food, or what is the cause? Mrs. LUCY RAY.

Wabaunsee County.

Answer.—You do not tell us what you are feeding your hens or what care you give them, in fact, the data you give is so meager that no one can tell you why your hens are not laying. There may be a dozen causes at work. They may be too fat. They may have laid out their clutches during winter. They may have too much of one kind of grain. They may lack green food or meat scraps. They may be troubled with lice to such an extent as to prevent them from laying. In short, unless we know how you treat your flock, we can not intelligently help you and can only give general directions. Feed your hens a variety of pure grains, with green stuff and meat-scraps occasionally; give plenty of fresh water, keep them in exercise, by making them scratch for their living. Keep their quarters clean and themselves free from lice and there is no reason why they should not lay.

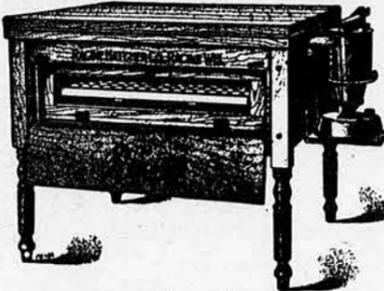
Cost of Making Eggs.

In the seventeen weeks from December 1, 1901, to March 29, 1902, and in the similar period of 1902-3, in twenty-nine flocks representing ten owners and 5,200 fowls, testing under directions of the Cornell Experiment Station, the average daily production of eggs was 28.8 per one hundred fowls.

During the same period the average food cost of one dozen eggs was nearly eighteen (.177) cents. The flocks that laid most eggs during December and January laid most eggs also in March. The egg production of pullets was notably in excess of that of hens, particularly in the earlier periods when the price of eggs was highest.

The average cost of feeding one hundred hens for seventeen weeks was \$35.33. The average value of product exceeded the cost of food by \$16.13 per one hundred fowls. The summary shows that with all the five thousand two hundred fowls, the average daily production during thirty-four weeks was one egg to nearly five birds. The average cost of the eggs (151,615 in number) was about one and one-half cents each.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

The cut shown below is that of the Racine incubator which is manufactured by the Racine Hatcher Co., of Racine, Wis. This incubator is just about the acme of automatic simplicity and utility. It is so entirely that no one can fail of securing a good hatch if they will but follow the few simple directions. The regulator is



what really makes an incubator. The Racine regulator is simple, sure and reliable. The walls are made of closely matched lumber, thoroughly lined with non-conducting material and provided with ample dead-air space. They consequently require little heating and preserve an even temperature under all conditions. The tanks are made of best sheet copper—nothing else is used. There is a large, roomy egg-chamber and nursery underneath, nicely finished and mounted on neatly turned legs. A good

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

WANTED
2-10 dozen 10 to 12 weeks old spring chickens.
Address Jacob Matter, Aspen, Colo.

BLUE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS;
3 pens fine birds; \$1 per 15. Mrs. J. C. Leach, Carbondale, Kans.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS and White Wyandottes—Prize-winning stock; bred for utility; 14 eggs, \$1.50. Will exchange for turkey eggs. L. D. Araud, Salina, Kans.

PLHSANT VIEW POULTRY FARM—White Wyandottes for sale, 5 cents each. S. Bailey & Wife, Route 3, Independence, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Champion layers, winter and summer. 30 eggs \$1. L. E. Evans, Box 21, Fort Scott, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, exclusively. Eggs for sale from healthy, free-range stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, 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 my "Superior Winter Laying Strain" of Barred Plymouth Rocks, noted for size and quality. Fifteen years careful experience breeding. 15 eggs \$1; 30 eggs \$1.50. E. J. Evans, Box 21, Fort Scott, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Empire strain exclusively, for sale. Eggs from large, prolific, early-maturing birds—score 95% and up. Fertility guaranteed. Infertile eggs replaced free of charge. Eggs, 15 for \$2; 30 for \$4. R. J. Barnett, Manhattan, Kans.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—From prize-winning stock; \$1 per sitting; 3 sittings, \$3.40. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kans.

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

15 B. P. R. and W. P. R. eggs, \$2; 45 for \$4. From high-scoring exhibition stock. Send your orders to Mr. & Mrs. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kans.

C. C. W. Leghorns, eggs 50 cents per setting, \$8 per 100. Martha Cook, Russell, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 15; \$2 for 50. Large farm raised fowls, good winter layers, eggs guaranteed fresh. A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Riley County, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S. C. B. Leghorn eggs from best laying strain; \$1 for 15. Mrs. J. J. Corbett, 324 Buchanan St., Topeka, Kans.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN—Eggs fresh. No change in price. \$0 for \$1; 100 for \$8. F. F. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—For sittings, 15 for \$1. Walter A. Smith, 100 East Tenth St., Topeka, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$0 for \$1.40 Satisfaction guaranteed. Ethel J. Williams, Route 3, Williamsburg, Kans.

EGGS! EGGS!!—Toulouse geese eggs, \$1 per sitting. Borden and Pekin duck eggs, 15 for \$1. Muscovy duck eggs, 10 for \$1. White Holland turkey eggs, 10 for \$2. 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, Oldenbusch, Neb.

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. Kerr, 317 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Original stock from the east, the best general purpose fowl on earth. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 50. 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 strains. Address Mrs. Louis Hoshan, Carbondale, Kans.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs exclusively, 15 for \$1.25, 50 for \$3, 100 for \$5, 200 for \$9; I can ship via Adams, American or Wells-Fargo Express. Adam A. Weir, Clay Center, Neb., Route 2.

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

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—Four more litters of these high-bred Collies, from 1 to 8 weeks old, for sale. Booking orders now. Walnut Grove Farm, H. D. Nuning, Prop., Emporia, Kans.

BARRED Plymouth Rock Eggs—B. P. Rocks exclusively; won first premium on B. P. Rock capons, Kansas State Fair, 1902. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. S. H. Dushugh, Route 1, Hoyt, Kans.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES for sale. Eggs for sale in season. \$1 for 15. Darby Fruit Co., Ansonia, Mo.

FOR SALE—Full line of Cyphers incubators, brooders, feeders and remedies; also Higginville bee supplies. Write for catalogue. Topeka Supply House, 624 Quincy St., Topeka, Kans.

Silver Wyandottes Exclusively

First prize pen scoring 92 to 95%. Eggs, 15 for \$1. Pure-bred Silvers, farm range, many of them prize-winners; 100 eggs, \$4.
MRS. J. W. GAUSE, Emporia, Kans.

many people have not bought incubators because the season has been so cold and backward. The sure result will be that both poultry and eggs will be high this summer and fall and those who do buy and use incubators are going to participate in these high prices. Just reflect a moment on the situation and then write the Racine Hatcher Co. for their "Book About Incubators." Mindy say to them that you saw this in our paper and that we told they would mail a copy of their book free.

MRS. GEO. L. BARBER,
54 Fordville, Kans.
Will furnish Barred P. R. eggs from 94-point birds, 15 for \$1.50.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS

Eggs from large, healthy stock, score 92 to 94, \$1.50 per 15. Cockerels for sale.
P. C. MARCO, 1818 West Sixth St., Topeka, Kans.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorn

Exclusively. Farm raised. Eggs per setting of 15, \$1. Incubator users write for special prices in 100 lots. P. H. MAHON, R. R. No. 3, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kans.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Exclusively, choice stock. Farm raised. 50 eggs \$1.50, 45 eggs \$2.00, 50 eggs \$2.25, 100 eggs \$4.75, 200 eggs \$7.50.
W. L. SHEPARD, Woodston, Rees Co., Kans.

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Fort Scott, Kansas, breeder of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Prize winners at Fort Scott shows. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs for hatching from fine large stock, yards headed with males scoring from 90 to 91%. 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.

SUNNY SUMMIT FARM, BURE-BRED POULTRY.

Stock and eggs for sale. Single Comb White, Single 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.

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 3d pen Kansas State Fair) \$1 per 15.
W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kans.

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 180 eggs each in one year. I have some breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs in season, \$2.00 per 15, express prepaid anywhere in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Thanelice (lice powder).....25c
Creo-carbo (lice killer).....50c
Egg Maker.....25c
Poultry Cure.....25c
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Medicated Nest-eggs.....5c
Conkey's Roup Cure.....50c
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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, 2d 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.

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.

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.

Grange Department

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

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

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Secretary..... C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio

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Lecturer..... Ole Hibner, Olathe
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State Organizer.

W. G. Obryhim..... Overbrook

Let the Granges Help.

There is now pending before Congress a bill which is of great importance to the agricultural and manufacturing classes. This is House Bill 9302: "To free from tax alcohol made unfit for use as a beverage," and is now before the ways and means committee. It ought to pass and will pass if the importance of the bill is realized by the farmers and their influence brought to bear upon their representatives in Congress. We give two sections of the bill, with arguments in favor of it, from the Country Gentleman and other sources:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That distilled spirits of an alcoholic strength of not less than one hundred and sixty per centum proof, as defined by sections thirty-two and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, may, when rendered unfit for drinking purposes or for use as a beverage, be removed from distillery warehouses free of tax under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: Provided, That sulfuric ether, wood alcohol, methylic alcohol, wood naphtha, or other substances approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be mixed with such distilled spirits so as to render the same unfit for drinking purposes or for use as a beverage.

"Section 3. That any person who shall rectify or purify distilled spirits which have been removed from distillery warehouses free of tax under the provisions of this Act, by removing or separating the sulfuric ether, wood alcohol, methylic alcohol, wood naphtha, or other substances from such distilled spirits by any process whatever, shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years."

On this the Country Gentleman says:

"We have in previous issues called attention to the importance of farmers' organizations and individual farmers giving strong support to the bill (H. R. 9302) 'to free from tax alcohol made unfit for use as a beverage,' now in the hands of the ways and means committee. It ought to pass, and will pass, if the farmers exert their influence upon their representatives.

"In the United States the industrial uses of alcohol have been greatly restricted by the excessive tax, and this has prevented the American farmer from using alcohol as an illuminant, and as a fuel for heating and for power for running farm machinery. With the tax removed, alcohol would extensively be used for these purposes. Alcohol rendered undrinkable is free of tax in Germany, and sells in remote rural districts as low as 13 cents per gallon, and in consequence large quantities are used by the German farmers. About 60,000,000 proof gallons are used annually in Germany for indus-

trial purposes, as against only 5,000,000 gallons in this country. Remove the tax from alcohol made unfit for internal use, and there is no reason why there should not be produced and used in the United States proportionately the same quantity that is consumed in Germany. This would mean a consumption of at least 100,000,000 gallons for industrial purposes, and would provide a new market for 50,000,000 bushels of corn, potatoes, sugar-beets or other farm products.

"But this is not all. In fact it represents the smaller part of the benefits which the farmer would derive from free alcohol. The consumption of alcohol in future would soon be enormously greater than it is in Germany. Its use as a fuel has but begun, and it is only since the invention of the Welsbach mantle, a few years ago, that it has successfully competed with kerosene as an illuminant. The use of the internal combustion engine is rapidly increasing in all directions, and the demand for its supply of liquid fuel will be ten, or even a hundred, times as great as now.

"Not the least valuable services that free alcohol would render to the farmers would be in saving an extra large crop from demoralizing prices. Alcohol can be made and stored for long periods of time; consequently in years when any alcohol-producing product fell below a normal price, enormous quantities would be converted into alcohol for future consumption, and the downward movement in prices would be stopped. That is to say, the demand for these products for making alcohol would be greatest when the farmer could find no other market for surplus crops, thus guaranteeing a fair price for them when otherwise the markets would be glutted and prices completely demoralized.

"Let the granges help!"

CONSULAR REPORTS ON THE INDUSTRIAL USES OF ALCOHOL IN GERMANY.

That the development of many important German industries is due to cheap alcohol is verified by the United States Consular reports. The Hon. Frank H. Mason, Consul General to Germany, in reports dated at Berlin, February 12, 1902, and February 16, 1903, gives an account of the special expositions held in Berlin in the early part of 1902 and 1903 under the auspices of two National associations, viz., "The Union of Alcohol Producers" and the "Association to Promote the Industrial Uses of Alcohol." We quote the following extracts from these reports:

"Alcohol has become one of the standard and important products of agriculture and every effort has been made by the Imperial and State Governments to promote and extend its use for domestic and industrial purposes."

"At its present price of 15 marks per hectoliter (about 13½ cents per gallon), it competes economically with steam and all other forms of motive energy in engines of less than 20-horsepower for thrashing, pumping, and all other kinds of farmwork, so that a large percentage of the alcohol produced in agricultural regions remote from coal-fields is consumed in the district where it is grown. The motor for farm use is tightly inclosed and absolutely free from danger of fire."

"Since the inception of this movement, it has been a point of extreme importance to replace the steam engines for thrashing, grinding, fuel-cutting, and other agricultural purposes with alcohol motors, for which are claimed the important advantages of immediate readiness for operation, no coal or water to be provided, no fireman needed, freedom from smells or danger of fire, and, finally, greater economy of maintenance."

"Another important advantage of alcohol, which applies specially to its use in motor carriages and in engines for operating creameries and small manufacturing plants in premises adjacent to dwellings, is its absolute cleanliness and freedom from the mephitic odors which render hydrocarbon engines so offensive to many people."

"The department of lighting appara-

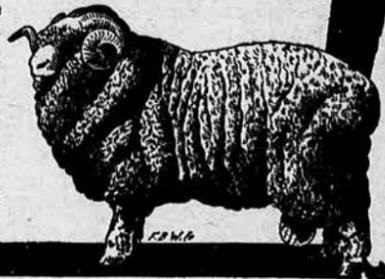
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What you are to get for your wool depends on your getting it into the right market and being ready to sell instantly when the time is ripe. Send it where the manufacturers gather to find their supply. And be sure you select a well known reliable house.

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are the great wool market emporium of Chicago and the West. Manufacturers come to their great storage lofts for their wool. Liberal advances of money at 6% interest per annum. Low commissions, no storage, perfect insurance. Sacks free to patrons. Their wool market circular keeps you posted. Send for it. Free.

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For the Tourist who desires to unite pleasure with comfort at moderate cost.
For those Seeking Health in the balmy and invigorating Lake Breezes.
For the Business Man to build up his shattered nerves.

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

tus includes a vast and varied display of lamps, chandeliers, and street and corridor lights, in which alcohol vapor burns with an incandescent flame which rivals the arc light in brilliance and requires to be shaded to adapt it to the endurance of the human eye. There has been a great improvement in the lamps and chandeliers for alcohol lighting, which are up to the best standard of modern fixtures for gas and electricity, with which alcohol lighting is now competing with increasing success in this country."

"The ordinary shaded hand-lamp for everyday use is made of bronze, with white or colored porcelain shade, costs from \$1.50 to \$2.50, according to size and design, and gives a light of 30 candles at a cost for alcohol of one-third of one cent per hour."

"Similarly attractive and interesting is the large display of alcohol heating-stoves, which, for warming corridors, sleeping rooms, and certain other locations, are highly esteemed. They are made of japanned iron-plate in decorative forms, with concave copper reflectors, are readily portable, and furnish a clean, odorless, and convenient heating apparatus. Cooking-stoves of all sizes, forms, and capacities, from the complete range, with baking and roasting ovens, broilers, etc., to the simple tea and coffee lamp, were displayed this year in endless variety."

"The German Government has instituted an elaborate competition with valuable prizes for the best alcohol motor vehicle for military purposes, and the tests of the several competing carriages will take place during the coming spring."

"It is perhaps less generally known that Russia is following in the same direction; that for two years past the navy of the Czar has been using alcohol boat-motors up to 300-horsepower with highly successful results. More recently the internal revenue tax has been removed from Russian alcohol when used for industrial purposes."

"The exposition of this year confirms and reinforces the impression made by the display of 1902 that the law of 1887 governing the manufacture and use of untaxed alcohol for technical purposes was one of the wisest and most far-seeing enactments in the legislative record of the Empire."

A Grange of Eight Hundred Members.

A friend sends the following interesting account of what he believes to be the largest grange in the world:

"Wolcott (N. Y.) Grange enjoys the rare distinction of having 800 members on its roll. Wolcott is a village of only 1,300 population, but the surrounding country has been worked over and over, and nearly every farm-

er and farmer's wife is numbered as a member. F. R. Pierson has recently been elected for his second term as its master, and its present secretary, Mrs. J. H. L. Roe, has been elected for her twenty-third successive term.

"The grange was organized September 8, 1875, with thirty-one charter members. Twenty-two of them are now living, and eighteen are still members of Wolcott Grange. From its very beginning Wolcott Grange has had a substantial growth, owing largely to the activity of a few of its members and its central location, having four townships of Wayne County to draw from. Although it has granted demits to forty-six members and death and suspensions have claimed many more, nevertheless it has attained the proud distinction of being the largest grange in the United States. It does not change its officers very frequently. It has had only eleven masters and three secretaries.

"Wolcott Grange makes a special feature of its literary work and has an annual printed program containing also a list of the entire membership. It also gives special attention to social features of the grange. It holds an occasional grange fair, and once a year a farmers' institute is held under its auspices."

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.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

BEFORE OR AFTER MARRIAGE

Persons of either sex should know themselves. Ignorance of the laws of SELF AND SEX leads to misery and ill-health. Do not permit FALSE modesty to debar you from such knowledge. Know about the Process of Generation, Physical and Vital Properties of the Blood, the Organs of the Body.

A great deal of sickness and a great many doctors' bills might be saved to any family by keeping a copy of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page free book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," at hand. It gives valuable recipes for curing the diseases that are curable without a doctor and comprehensive information about Anatomy and Physiology with over three hundred illustrations. "The Common Sense Medical Adviser" is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume.

RUPTURE CURED IN 10 DAYS
By a Scientific and Never-Failing Process. No knife, no pain, absolutely no danger. IN TEN DAYS THE PATIENT IS SOUND AND WELL—cured to stay cured. Write for proofs, booklet, etc., FREE.
DR. O. H. RIGGS, 205-J, Altman Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending May 9, 1904, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The temperature for the week has been nearly normal. The precipitation has been ample in all parts of the State and excessive in many of the western counties. Some hailstorms occurred. The weather has been good for growth but not for work.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat has improved some in Doniphan County. Upland wheat is in good condition, but that in bottoms has been damaged somewhat by the wet weather. Corn-planting was stopped by the rains and many fields have been badly washed which will necessitate considerable replanting. Corn is coming up generally; it Chase County it presents a good stand but in Riley it is not doing so well. Oats have grown well, though in the northern part of Brown County they are thin on the ground. Grass is growing rapidly, meadows look fine and pastures are greatly improved. Alfalfa is doing well, and in Chase is a foot high. Flax looks well in Coffey. Rye is heading in Montgomery and growing finely in Shawnee County. Clover is doing well in Woodson County. The fruit prospect is very encouraging; apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries have bloomed full. Grapes are leafing out. Strawberries are ripe in Montgomery County and blackberries and raspberries are in bloom there.

Allen County.—A favorable week for growing crops but unfavorable for planting; considerable corn to be planted over. Anderson.—Very little farmwork done this week—ground too wet; grass and small grains made good growth; early planted corn must be replanted; fruit prospects good except peaches.

Bourbon.—Oats and grass growing finely; a great deal of corn is being replanted, but the work is retarded by wet weather; apple-trees in full bloom.

Brown.—Wheat, oats, and grass making

improving; oats and wheat growing; some wheat damaged in low, wet ground. Woodson.—Not much field work done this week; stand of corn irregular; considerable replanting to be done; grass, alfalfa, and clover doing well; gardens and potatoes in good condition.

Wyandotte.—Wheat and grass look well; too wet for plowing; very little corn planted; fine prospects for fruit.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat is improving, in most of the counties doing finely, but in Barton that sown on stubble is not doing so well; in Osborne the late wheat is a failure. Soft, or May wheat is heading in Sumner and Cowley. Corn-planting was retarded by the rains. The corn is coming up in the central and southern counties and is generally showing a good stand. Oats have improved generally though in some northern counties the crop is thin and weedy. Barley is up and doing well. Rye has headed out in the southern counties, is heading in the central, and is doing well in the northern counties. Grass has grown rapidly in many counties but is still backward in some. Alfalfa is in fine condition and is a good high in the northern counties. Early potatoes are up in the northern counties and are being cultivated in the central. Apple-trees are in bloom in Republic County and promise an abundant yield in Cloud. Early strawberries are ripe in Harper.

Barber.—Crops greatly benefited by good rains and growing weather; corn, oats and barley are up; alfalfa and wheat doing well.

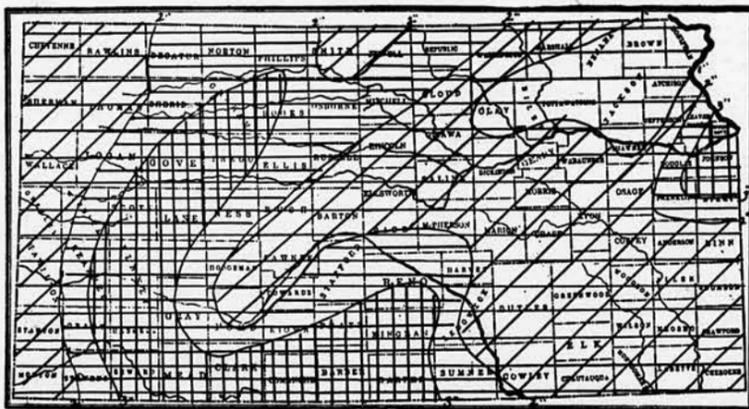
Barton.—Wheat fine, except stubble ground, which is poor; oats and barley all up and much improved; rye heading; potatoes up; garden truck growing well; early planted corn coming up; cattle on pasture, but grass grows slowly.

Butler.—Corn nearly all planted, and much of it coming up with a good stand; ground in good condition; all crops doing well; good prospects for all kinds of fruit except budded peaches.

Clay.—Late wheat improving; oats weedy; some being plowed up and planted to corn; corn-planting delayed by rains; alfalfa in fine condition; considerable English blue-grass sown this spring and doing well.

Cloud.—Wheat doing finely; oats improving, but the crop will be poor; corn-planting delayed by rains; apples, peaches, and cherries promise an abundant yield.

Rainfall for Week Ending May 7, 1904.



SCALE IN INCHES.

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

good growth; oats thin on the ground; corn-planting general, but retarded by rains; prospects good for all kinds of fruit; ground very wet on low land.

Chase.—Corn-planting delayed by wet weather; early planted corn started slowly, but now showing fine stand; alfalfa more than a foot high with promise of a large crop.

Chautauqua.—A fine week for crops; all things growing well; rather wet for farmwork.

Cherokee.—Too wet for farmwork; all vegetation growing rapidly; much corn to be replanted; fruit prospects good.

Coffey.—Ground too wet for farmwork; corn-planting not finished; flax looking well; good prospects for fruit.

Doniphan.—Ground too wet to work in southeast, in good condition in northwest; wheat has improved some; corn-planting begun; oats in fair condition; pastures good; fruit-trees in full bloom; a good crop of apples promised; grapes are just leafing out.

Douglas.—Farmwork stopped by rains; early potatoes and corn coming up irregularly; wheat and grass doing finely; apples, peaches, and small fruit are promising.

Elk.—Farmwork stopped by rains; corn a good stand generally, and early planting needs cultivating; alfalfa very fine.

Franklin.—Corn a poor stand; too wet to replant now; pastures are good; hail did some damage to gardens and orchards.

Greenwood.—Too wet for farmwork; many fields of corn will have to be planted again; grass growing well; strawberries in bloom.

Jefferson.—But little planting done; most ground too wet; cattle doing fairly well on pasture; apples in bloom, prospects fine; no canker-worms.

Johnson.—Some corn planted the fore part of the week but much of it was washed out and covered up the latter part; heavy rain with hail on the 5th; some hail measured 2 1/4 inches in diameter; gardens badly damaged.

Leavenworth.—A good growing week; pastures becoming good; stock doing well; farmwork retarded by wet weather.

Linn.—The heavy rains have delayed corn-planting; some have to plant over on account of poor stand; wheat, oats, and grass doing well; pastures good.

Lyon.—Good weather for all growing crops; corn-planting retarded by rain.

Marshall.—All growing crops in good condition; wheat very good; grass has made rapid growth; cattle are out on pasture; not more than half the corn planted; work has been delayed by wet weather.

Montgomery.—Too wet and cloudy for corn; wheat, oats, and grass improving; rye headed out; early strawberries ripe; raspberries and blackberries blooming.

Osage.—Considerable corn planted fore part of week; latter part too wet for farmwork; wheat and grass in good condition.

Pottawatomie.—A favorable week for all growing crops; corn-planting well advanced; pastures good; all fruit promises an abundant yield.

Riley.—Corn-planting retarded by wet ground; early planted corn will need replanting; fine prospects for apples.

Shawnee.—Wheat, rye, and oats growing finely; pastures and meadows very fine; most of the cattle on pasture; corn-planting being rushed; a fine crop of pears and peaches promised; grapes very promising; garden truck growing rapidly.

Wilson.—Corn up and coming up where it is not too wet; some bottom ground to plant over; generally too wet for farmwork this week; some cultivating their corn; pastures

Cowley.—Best growing week of the season; all crops doing well; rye headed out; soft wheat heading; some listed corn must be planted over because of heavy rains washing it out and covering it too deep.

Dickinson.—Winter wheat has made good progress; oats improving; corn-planting about half done; cattle being turned out to pasture.

Edwards.—A fine growing week and all crops making good progress; wheat thin on the ground; corn, oats, and barley doing finely.

Ellsworth.—Wheat growing rapidly; corn-planting delayed by rains.

Harper.—Wheat promises a good crop; oats improving; corn growing slowly; Kafir-corn and cane planted; strawberries ripe; plowed ground badly washed by heavy rain on the 7th.

Jewell.—Corn-planting progressing rapidly; alfalfa a foot high; grass fine; live stock look well; oats and rye doing well; early potatoes coming up; late potatoes being planted; gardens look well; peaches, cherries, and plums promise well; apples, pears, and apricots will be a light crop.

Kingman.—Wheat doing well; corn coming up well and growing; fruit slightly damaged by hail.

Lincoln.—A fine growing week; rather wet for corn-planting; cattle are being turned out to pasture; they are generally thin in flesh.

McPherson.—Wheat growing rapidly and ready to head out; rye heading; corn up with a good stand and being harrowed; alfalfa fine; grass growing rapidly; potatoes being cultivated.

Osborne.—Early wheat much benefited by rain; late sown wheat a failure; alfalfa ten inches high; fine prospects for fruit; corn coming up nicely; stock out on pasture.

Ottawa.—Corn-planting delayed by rains; wheat doing finely; oats rather thin and weedy; pastures grow slowly; not yet sufficient to support stock; alfalfa fine.

Pawnee.—All crops doing finely; corn coming up; plowing for forage crops in progress; pastures growing rapidly.

Phillips.—Good rains and fine growing weather this week; wheat and alfalfa look fine.

Pratt.—Fine weather for all growing crops; wheat very fine.

Reno.—Some fields too wet for plowing; all crops growing finely.

Republic.—Wheat, oats, and alfalfa in fine condition; corn-planting has been delayed, but is now progressing well; grass backward, but will grow now; apples in full bloom; peaches promise a fair crop.

Saline.—Showers almost daily; farmwork somewhat delayed by wet ground; wheat making rank growth.

Sedgwick.—Wheat, oats, and alfalfa fine; corn is backward; the ground is soaked.

Smith.—All crops doing well; farmwork delayed by wet weather; prospects good for all kinds of fruit; early potatoes coming up; stock out on pasture.

Stafford.—Good rains have put all crops in fine condition; grass good and stock doing well.

Sumner.—Ground too wet to cultivate all week; everything growing rapidly; wheat improving the last few days; soft wheat heading.

There is a way of trifling that costs a heap of money. Neglect Lumbago and Sciatica and it may put you on crutches, with loss of time and money. St. Jacobs Oil will cure surely, promptly. Price, 25c. and 50c.

To the Farmers: Are You Bothered by Prairie Dogs and Gophers? The Prairie Dog and Gopher Exterminator

Will positively rid you of them. For the next 30 days we are making a special offer. Read what the press and public have to say in regard to them.

TESTIMONIALS.

Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment Station, D. E. Lantz, Field Agent. Manhattan, Kans., March 24, 1902.

To Whom It May Concern: The undersigned witnessed a test of a machine for killing prairie dogs and gophers, invented by Dr. MacFarland, of Meriden, Kans. The test was made near Hays City on March 22. Over a hundred prairie dog burrows were treated in less than two hours by two men and the results were apparently very satisfactory. In the afternoon we visited the same ground and did not see any signs of live prairie dogs on that part of the field treated, except one animal, which took refuge in a burrow that had not been filled with gas. This animal may have come in from adjoining ground.

I believe that the machine will be very effective in destroying prairie dogs. Very truly yours, D. E. LANTZ.

Wakeeney, Kans., May 21, 1902. To Whom It May Concern: Dr. MacFarland, of Meriden, Kans., on May 4, 1902, sent two men with his Prairie Dog Exterminator and worked a large number of holes on my farm and I watched them carefully for two weeks, and but one hole was ever opened and that one from the outside and have not seen a dog since, and I want to say to the public and all wanting to get rid of their prairie dogs that if worked properly, it is a perfect dog exterminator, and heartily recommend the machine to all needing one as a sure and cheap dog killer.

My postoffice address is Wakeeney, Trego County, Kansas, and am glad to recommend Dr. MacFarland's machine to the public. A. B. MUMERT.

Hays, Kans., March 13, 1902. Gentlemen:—This morning at 9 in company of Professor Lantz of the State Agricultural College, I witnessed a trial of an hour on over a hundred occupied prairie dog holes in a colony on the Fort Hays Reservation by Dr. MacFarland and his assistants with their prairie dog and gopher exterminator, a bellows and furnace, forcing gas through a tube into the holes.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon we again visited the experiment ground and only saw one dog on the tract, and that may have come from some nearby holes. It was a complete success and evidently destroyed every dog. His experiment in our streets with a native dog and a cat smothered them inside of a minute. Respectfully yours, HARRY FREESE, Editor Free Press.

Gove City, Kans., March 20, 1902. To Whom It May Concern: One week ago Dr. MacFarland and his assistant arrived in the city with a machine for the extermination of prairie dogs and gophers.

In the evening he had two cats secured and placed one in a large box and began pumping gas into the box. In a very short time cat No. 1 was dead and the same was repeated on cat No. 2, with same results. The next morning the machine was taken to a field adjoining the town and work was begun on some holes in which there were dogs, to be sure they did not come out. The holes were closed up so it could be told if they did come out and up to three or four days, the holes remained closed.

One hole in which the gas had been forced the parties, who were along to see the work, dug down several feet to see if they could find the dog, which had previously gone into the hole, but concluded that the hole was too deep. It was found that the gas had penetrated the hole and was strong enough to make life impossible there.

Up to this time being one week the holes are still closed and there being no other way for the dogs to get out it is evident that they are dead. To make a long story short it is sure death to prairie dogs. Please forward machine to me as soon as possible. Very respectfully yours, J. F. MENDENHALL, County Treasurer. Gove County, Kansas.

FROM GOVE COUNTY. Dr. MacFarland, of Meriden, Kans., the inventor of a prairie dog exterminator, accompanied by Lounberg, his assistant, gave a free exhibition of the working of his machine in the T. L. Sturmar pasture east of town last Friday. He pumped gas into the prairie dog holes at the rate of about 50 per hour and all who witnessed the operation pronounced it a success. The machine is a sort of an elongated wheel barrow contraption carrying with it (and underneath) a bellows similar to a blacksmith's bellows and a small coal stove with which to generate the gas. The bellows is attached to the under side of the stove and a hose is attached to the top of the stove, which carries the gas into the prairie dog hole. The bellows forces the gas in such a manner as to make it penetrate the farthest recess of the prairie dog's lair and for the life of us we can not see how any prairie dog, snake, owl, or other creature can survive the ordeal. The machines cost about \$30 each and the compound used for making the gas about 10 cents per pound. At 1 cent per hole a fortune could be made with the machine.—Republican Gazette.

A. K. TRIMMER, Editor. Wakeeney, Kans., May 24, 1902. To Whom It May Concern: We, the undersigned, have seen Dr. MacFarland's Prairie Dog Exterminator tested and tried to our satisfaction for three weeks, and fields that were worked three weeks ago (A. B. Mumert's south of town) have as yet never shown up a dog, and in other fields never less than 80 per cent were destroyed at first working, and we do recommend in the highest terms said machine to all who have prairie dog and gophers as a perfect exterminator cheerfully to all. O. L. COOK, JAMES FURNASH, JOHN LEMKE.

Wakeeney, Kans., May 24, 1902. I have seen machine work four days and am well pleased, and it is a sure exterminator. Have bought a machine and territory. ALPHA BUKER.

Farmers: Now is the Time to Club Together and Buy One. Write At Once for SPECIAL OFFER. MAC FARLAND CHEMICAL CO., 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

KARSOLENE DIP. The most efficient remedy known for Scab, Mange, Ticks, Lice, Hog Cholera, Galls, Sores or Wounds, or any of the many disorders to which hogs and other live stock are subject. A carbolic dip, with liquid sulphur added. A perfect disinfectant. Results guaranteed or money refunded. FREE SAMPLE for the asking. Write for catalogue, prices and full directions. Address STOCKMAN'S MERCANTILE COMPANY, Dept. 16, KANSAS CITY, MO.

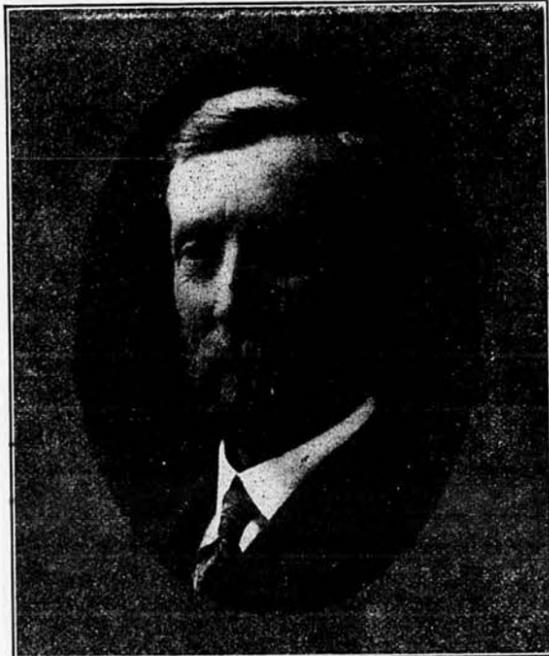
Spavin and Ring-bone. Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure. Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 219 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat has improved and in some counties is making a good showing. In Decatur County considerable wheat ground is being put to corn. Spring wheat is growing vigorously in Decatur. Oats and barley are growing well. Alfalfa is growing rapidly in the south and starting nicely in the north. Grass is improving. Corn-planting was retarded by rains in many counties; corn is coming up in Lane County; it has been badly washed by the heavy rains in Thomas County. The condition of the ground is greatly improved. Clark.—Good rains have entirely changed the appearance of the country; barley up; alfalfa growing rapidly. Decatur.—Rains have put the ground in good condition, rather too wet for corn-planting; spring wheat, barley, and oats making vigorous growth; alfalfa and range-grass starting nicely; considerable winter wheat being plowed for corn. Finney.—Grass, oats, barley, and some wheat are greening up nicely; cattle are being turned out to pasture and doing well; alfalfa growing rapidly; all crop conditions very much improved; farmwork being rushed with soil rather too wet to plow. Ford.—Wheat much improved and now promises a good crop; barley and oats up, with a good stand and growing rapidly; alfalfa looking fine and making rapid progress. Hamilton.—Three good rains this week; grass growing rapidly and stock doing finely. Kearny.—Grass becoming green since the rains; no planting was done before the rains and it is still too wet for field work; stock doing well; but little fruit injured by late frost. Lane.—Heavy rains have put the ground in fine condition for all vegetation; probably half of the winter wheat is beyond help; corn and potatoes coming up; hail on the 5th did some damage to early gardens. Morton.—Wheat nearly all destroyed by drouth; spring plowing not yet begun; grass just starting. Ness.—Good rains have put the ground in fine condition; grass growing rapidly; barley and oats coming up nicely; wheat that withstood the drouth is improving; corn-planting in progress; farmers plowing for forage crops; stock look fine. Norton.—But little farmwork done because of wet weather; good prospects for fruit; all trees are full of bloom. Thomas.—Farmwork delayed on account of wet soil; hail and heavy rains did damage to gardens and corn ground; barley growing rapidly; wheat improving, but it is weedy; grass improving. Wallace.—Range-grass, wheat, oats, and barley much improved by the rains; cattle doing quite well; alfalfa doing finely; apples, peaches, plums, and cherries in bloom.

Good Hay Tools.

Every one who buys hay tools knows of the Louden Machinery Company, of Fairfield, Iowa. They have been in the business for thirty-six years and have been growing steadily from the start both in capacity and reputation for good work. Like so many of our great manufacturing enterprises the start was a small one, being only a shop for the making of a hay-stacker for which a patent was granted to Wm. Louden, in August, 1866. The business was started in 1868 and was run as a firm till 1880, when R. B. Louden was admitted. In 1882 C. J. Fulton came



WM. LOUDEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

into the business and the Louden Machinery Company was organized and incorporated.

The officers of the company are R. B. Louden, president; Wm. Louden, vice-president and superintendent, and C. J. Fulton, secretary and treasurer.

In the same year the building containing the office of the present plant was built. Other buildings were added as needed and two years ago a new factory building 132 feet long by 42 feet wide, two stories and basement, was added, giving a total floor space of over 60,000 square feet. They are now just completing a handsome new office building 40 by 60, two stories and basement.

The business was at first conducted upon a moderate scale, the policy of Mr. Louden being to develop the very best haying tools that could be made before putting them in the market in large quantities, and as a result the Louden Hay Tools are everywhere known as the best. During the past five years the business has had an unprecedented growth and further additions to the plant will soon be necessary.

In 1897 the company put their celebrated Double Tread Barn Door Hanger on the market. This was the first successful Flexible Door Hanger manufactured and its introduction has completely revolutionized the door-hanger business. Since then they have added several other styles and at present are the leading door-hanger manufacturers in the country.

The firm will have a splendid display in the Palace of Agriculture at the World's Fair.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

The Markets

Kansas City Live-Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., May 9, 1904. Cattle receipts last week were comparatively light at 26,500. The supply of fat steers comprised about the same proportion of the receipts as usual and prices are about the same as the past two weeks except Tuesday, when prices were 5@10c higher and the top price for the week was had, being \$5.35. The greater part of the week's sales was around \$4.60. The supply of fat cows and heifers was normal and the quality was extra good, the market being scarcely unchanged. A good string of heifers topped the market for the season last week at \$5.05 and fat cows at \$4.25. There was a fair movement of stockers and feeders, 231 cars going to the country for the week. Prices were 10c lower on all kinds except the choice kinds and they were steady. Cattle receipts to-day were 5,500, a very desirable run for Monday. The market taken as a whole was steady with last week. A goodly portion of the receipts was fat stuff and sold at steady prices except the heavier weights which showed a weaker tendency. The bulk of the day's supply sold around \$4.60, with \$4.85 as the top. A good supply of heifers found ready sale here to-day, the top long \$4.75 and the bulk of the sales were above \$4.25. More cows than usual were on the market and sold 'near' with last week's close, the bulk of the sales being above \$3.45. The supply of stockers and feeders was normal for Monday and prices showed no material change from last week and a fair movement is expected this week. The cattle market here to-day was active and an early clearance was made. To-day's hog receipts were slightly lower than last Monday at 7,100, of which 2,200 went direct to Armour. The market was steady to lower with good packing grades holding steady, the supply being very limited. The general supply was of poor quality. The top for the day was \$4.85, and the bulk of hogs over 200 pounds sold over \$4.75. Mixed light hogs were the least called for and sold 5c lower while pigs were in demand and few were in the supply and some traders called this market higher. The poor quality of the hogs in to-day's supply made the market appear lower when viewed from paper. The bulk of all the hogs sold between \$4.60 and \$4.82 1/2. Quality is a very important item with the packers now according to the last few days' buying, heavy packer grade is being sought after by the buyers at present. To-day's was an active market and closed steady. Another heavy run of hogs was had here this week amounting to 51,600 head. Common mixed stuff is still coming in, however, the supply last week was good as a whole, the best demand being for the choice butcher weights rather than extreme heavies. Since Monday there has been a steady increase in price throughout the week, which took it back to where it was when it took such a steady downward trend two weeks ago, the top Saturday being \$4.85 and Monday's top was \$4.72 1/2. The bulk for the week was around \$4.75 and the top for the week was \$4.85, reached both on Friday and Saturday. The supply of pigs and lights has been small,

sets in. In this they were surprised, as there were over 400 head in again to-day. There were not enough buyers in to take hold of the offerings and make a showing and before the day was half gone, there was another drop in prices and bidding was dull and uninspired. The best kind are \$15 lower while it is hard to say just what decline is quotable on the more common kinds. The Kansas City grain market was active and moved encouraging to-day with receipts as follows: Wheat 49 cars, corn 39 cars, and 5 cars of oats. The demand for wheat was good and the market strong. No. 2 hard 93@94c, No. 3 hard 89@91 1/2c, No. 4 hard 80@82c, No. 2 red 1.01@1.05, No. 3 red 96@98c, No. 4 red 86@90c, rejected hard 70@75c. Corn was higher and in fair demand. No. 2 mixed 50 1/2 @51 1/2c, No. 3 mixed 50@51c, No. 4 mixed 49 @50c, No. 2 white 50@50 1/2c, No. 3 white 48@49c, No. 4 white 47@48c. Oats were steady. No. 2 mixed 40 1/2@41c, No. 3 mixed 39@40c, No. 4 mixed 36@37c, No. 2 white 42@43c, No. 3 white 41@42c, No. 4 white 38@39c. Rye is about steady at 64@65c for No. 2 and 62@63c for No. 3. Bran is advancing, corn chop sells at 97c per hundredweight.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Markets. South St. Joseph, Mo., May 9, 1904. Under light supplies Monday the beef steer market ruled active at a higher range of prices, with the demand good from both local buyers and shippers, especially so for the fat 1,100- to 1,300-pound offerings, but with increased receipts at outside points and sharply lower prices on Tuesday and Wednesday all of the above gain was wiped out. However, on Thursday and Friday prices reacted enough for the good to put the market back where it was at the close of the previous week. Cows and heifers were in strong request from all classes of buyers and prices held firm. Owing to the bad, stormy weather the greater part of the week and the light supplies of cattle, the movement of stock cattle last week was limited. Good to choice grades of all weights gained 10@15c, but common and medium offerings were dull at weak values for the most part. Under fairly good supplies of hogs last week, a declining market for products and bad conditions at other markets, the trend of prices here was lower, with the demand good from all of the packers at the reduced values. The quality of the offerings was desirable and the average weight held up well. The tops to-day were made at \$4.85, with the bulk of the sales at \$4.75@4.77 1/2. The bad condition of the Eastern markets, the demoralized state of the Chicago market, and the declining markets at competitive points was a combination of affairs that worked against the local selling interests for sheep and lambs, and resulted in best lambs selling at a loss of 10c and all grades of sheep and common and medium lambs going at a loss of 15@25c. Colorado spring lambs sold at \$3, Colorado-Mexican lambs at \$6.85, and shorn Mexicans at \$5.55. No straight lots of yearlings or wethers were at hand, but Western ewes and wethers brought \$5.45 and shorn Western ewes fetched \$4.50. FRIDLEY.

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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 gilts, Polands or Durocs. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Young black Percheron stallion Charles L. Covell, Wellington, 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. Poo, Pettey Kans. Barns 3 blocks north of depot.

SWINE.

FOUR fine Poland-China boars, from litter of 11, for sale; also gilts and bred sows. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kans.

PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINA males cheap. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs 5 cents each. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.

sets in. In this they were surprised, as there were over 400 head in again to-day. There were not enough buyers in to take hold of the offerings and make a showing and before the day was half gone, there was another drop in prices and bidding was dull and uninspired. The best kind are \$15 lower while it is hard to say just what decline is quotable on the more common kinds. The Kansas City grain market was active and moved encouraging to-day with receipts as follows: Wheat 49 cars, corn 39 cars, and 5 cars of oats. The demand for wheat was good and the market strong. No. 2 hard 93@94c, No. 3 hard 89@91 1/2c, No. 4 hard 80@82c, No. 2 red 1.01@1.05, No. 3 red 96@98c, No. 4 red 86@90c, rejected hard 70@75c. Corn was higher and in fair demand. No. 2 mixed 50 1/2 @51 1/2c, No. 3 mixed 50@51c, No. 4 mixed 49 @50c, No. 2 white 50@50 1/2c, No. 3 white 48@49c, No. 4 white 47@48c. Oats were steady. No. 2 mixed 40 1/2@41c, No. 3 mixed 39@40c, No. 4 mixed 36@37c, No. 2 white 42@43c, No. 3 white 41@42c, No. 4 white 38@39c. Rye is about steady at 64@65c for No. 2 and 62@63c for No. 3. Bran is advancing, corn chop sells at 97c per hundredweight.

H. HOWARD PETERS.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 9, 1904. Under light supplies Monday the beef steer market ruled active at a higher range of prices, with the demand good from both local buyers and shippers, especially so for the fat 1,100- to 1,300-pound offerings, but with increased receipts at outside points and sharply lower prices on Tuesday and Wednesday all of the above gain was wiped out. However, on Thursday and Friday prices reacted enough for the good to put the market back where it was at the close of the previous week. Cows and heifers were in strong request from all classes of buyers and prices held firm. Owing to the bad, stormy weather the greater part of the week and the light supplies of cattle, the movement of stock cattle last week was limited. Good to choice grades of all weights gained 10@15c, but common and medium offerings were dull at weak values for the most part. Under fairly good supplies of hogs last week, a declining market for products and bad conditions at other markets, the trend of prices here was lower, with the demand good from all of the packers at the reduced values. The quality of the offerings was desirable and the average weight held up well. The tops to-day were made at \$4.85, with the bulk of the sales at \$4.75@4.77 1/2. The bad condition of the Eastern markets, the demoralized state of the Chicago market, and the declining markets at competitive points was a combination of affairs that worked against the local selling interests for sheep and lambs, and resulted in best lambs selling at a loss of 10c and all grades of sheep and common and medium lambs going at a loss of 15@25c. Colorado spring lambs sold at \$3, Colorado-Mexican lambs at \$6.85, and shorn Mexicans at \$5.55. No straight lots of yearlings or wethers were at hand, but Western ewes and wethers brought \$5.45 and shorn Western ewes fetched \$4.50. FRIDLEY.

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The Veterinarian

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

Alling Cows.—I have a cow that had a swelling beneath her lower jaw some six weeks ago. She could not eat corn. Two weeks ago another cow had the same disease and died and now I have four with the same symptoms. I have been feeding prairie hay and corn but now they are on grass. Please advise treatment. D. B. Bourbon County.

Answer.—This dropsical swelling beneath the jaw is always caused by poor circulation in the part. It is usually associated with a thin, starving condition, or debility from some lingering disease. It might also be caused by a severe sore throat that would produce sufficient swelling to interfere with the circulation. As a rule, good care and good food is all that is necessary.

Castration.—We had a colt castrated a short time ago and it died within five minutes. It did not get up. What do you think was the matter and what is the best way of castrating? Rockcreek, Kans. H. C. T.

Answer.—I think the colt was either injured in throwing or died from hemorrhage or shock. I think the best method in castrating is to use either an emasculator or an emasculator. A good, free incision should be made, operate quickly, keep the instruments and hands clean and let the colt up quickly if he is thrown.

Weak Calves.—I have some heifers that are calving. They make a large bag but their calves are extremely small, not bigger than a jack rabbit. The calves are born alive but are so small and weak that they soon die. I have been feeding cane, kafir-corn, hay and straw. C. H. W. Sterling, Kans.

Answer.—I do not know of anything

which will produce such a condition as you describe except possible infectious abortion. You did not state whether your heifers were going their full time or not. I would advise feeding the heifers well, giving them some grain and laxative food. A little oil-cake would be excellent and also fresh grass or alfalfa.

Sick Colt.—I lost a colt 5 days old. The colt seemed all right the evening before but the next morning was unable to suckle the mare. It seemed to have lost the use of its jaws. It would quiver in the shoulders and shift from one hind leg to the other continually. Its heart beat very hard. There was no movement of the bowels during its sickness. What was the trouble? A. E. Conways Springs, Kans.

Answer.—I don't know. But I think it was some bowel trouble, or possibly a bladder trouble. It is extremely difficult to diagnose diseases in little colts without a very careful examination.

Dead Colt.—I had a 2-year-old colt die last night and I should like some information as to the probable cause of death. The colt was running in pasture with other colts and mares, and appeared to be all right in the evening. The next morning he was dead. There were no marks on him and there was no sign of struggling. The pasture is good buffalo-grass and has running water. Does a young horse ever lie down and die without some external cause? What steps would be necessary to procure an examination by the State Veterinarian? J. C. B. Burdette, Kans.

Answer.—Colts and horses frequently die from rupture of a blood vessel from the presence of an internal abscess, or tumors. I think your colt died from such a cause, and if you had made a careful post mortem examination you would probably have discovered it.

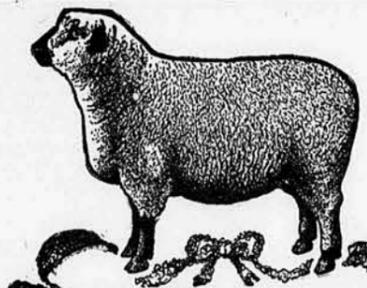
The State veterinarian does not make examination in such cases if he knows it before hand. The duties of the State veterinarian are entirely confined to contagious diseases of animals. In case a contagious disease occurs, the sheriff of the county should be notified, who will investigate, place a temporary quarantine and notify the State authorities.

Lame Colt.—I have a colt about 2 weeks old that seems to be "hipped;" that is, the head of the right femur or thigh bone seems to be lower than the left and not so prominent. I think the head of the femur has slipped from the socket downward. Can it be put into place so that it will be permanently cured? The colt is lame but little, yet he does not have good control of this leg. J. W. R. Olsburg, Kans.

Answer.—Whatever is done for the colt will have to be done immediately, and will require an expert surgeon to do it. Dislocation of the hip joint is extremely rare in colts, but if it is returned to its place soon, the ligaments will contract. I would advise you to have a good veterinarian examine the colt immediately.

Lumps on Pigs.—I have some pigs that have an enlargement on the nose. It continues to grow and seems to be very hard. It grows rapidly. The pigs seem to be doing well. Is it contagious and can it be cured? R. G. O. Eureka, Kans.

Answer.—You do not describe the lumps so that I can tell whether they are tumors, abscesses or gatherings, or ulcers. Pigs frequently have abscesses and ulcers about the nose and mouth due to some local infection. If the lumps are sore or raw they should be thoroughly washed with a solution of blue vitriol, a tablespoonful dissolved in a pint of water. They should be cleaned out thoroughly and scrubbed with this. If possible, remove the pigs to other quarters and give them some green alfalfa or other pasture to run to. If the lumps are tumors, the only way they could be removed would be to do it surgically. N. S. Mayo.



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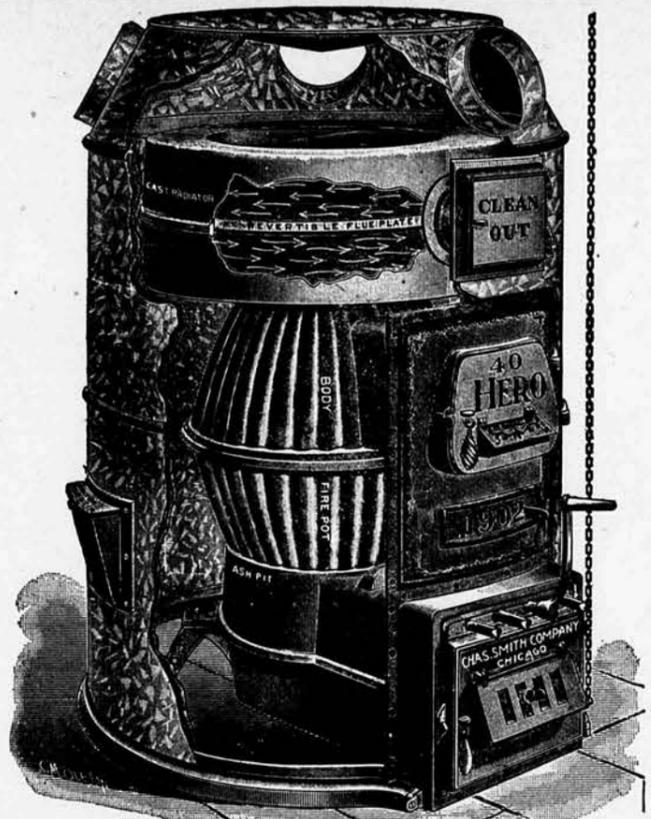
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The Apiary

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

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.

Beehives.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Now is a good time for the beekeeper to get his hives in readiness to use when swarming season comes. Hives may be purchased in the fall, and if purchased in lots of five they will cost less than if bought singly; besides, the freight charges will be less. Nails suitable to use in putting them together accompany each lot, and the nails are graded in size to suit the different parts of the hive. There is one size for the body of the hive, another for the comb frames, and still another for the section holders, and possibly for the top or cover of the hive, depending upon the style of the cover. When nailed together, they should by all means be painted as soon as possible in order that the paint may become thoroughly dried before using. Paint is very important for two reasons, to preserve the lumber and to keep it from warping. There is nothing made of boards that is as bad about warping as a beehive.

The color should be white if the hives are to stand where the sun shines on them, as white does not draw the heat as much as do dark colors. The front of the hives, however, should be painted in different colors if they are to stand near each other, so that the bees, especially the queen bees, may not make a mistake when returning to their respective hives. The young queens always leave the hives when going on their bridal trip. And if, on returning, their hives are not marked in some way to enable them to readily distinguish them, they are quite liable to enter the wrong hive, and be killed by either the queen or the bees of the hive they enter. This is one difficulty attending the use of houses built especially to set beehives in. All who build such houses should place the hives in pairs, or two within a few feet of each other, with a space of two or more feet between them and the next two, and so on to the end of the building; at the same time not failing to have the different fronts or hive entrances colored differently, or at least to have distinguishing marks about the entrances.

As to the kinds of hives, most of the factories get up fairly good ones as to material. But for the benefit of the average bee-owner on the farm who is not something of an expert in the business, I will say they are most likely to get along better by using nothing smaller than a ten-frame hive and of the Langstroth pattern. The Dove-tailed, Higginsville, St. Joe, H. I. Root, and Wisconsin all have frames of the same length and depth. Some of them are made so as to be self-spacing, and I believe are known as the Hoffman pattern, and are coming into use more than any other style.

A shallower frame than the Langstroth is better adapted to a warmer climate. And central Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas, or any Southern locality is the proper place for the shallow-framed hive. However, an expert beekeeper, who winters his bees in the cellar, or any special repository that is dry and dark, with reasonable ventilation and a temperature ranging from 35° to 40° F., can succeed with a shallow-framed hive.

Bees go into winter quarters in the lower and front part of the hive, and if left on the summer stand are liable to consume the honey the entire length of the hive in whatever number of frames they may occupy, and when they reach the rear end of the hive during a dark and cold snap, they will perish of starvation with an abundance of honey in the hive on either side of them; for, be-

ing covered with frost it can not be reached by them. Rather than adopt a shallower frame than the standard Langstroth, I would recommend to the inexperienced in this State to use even a deeper frame such as is used in the Dadont and Jumbo hives, and is 2¼ inches deeper than the Langstroth. But whatever hive is used, it should be in readiness to have the swarm when swarming time comes. G. BOHRER, Rice County.

Decoy Hives.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Seeing an inquiry in the KANSAS FARMER of late date in regard to new beginners with bees, and how to get bees to begin with, I thought I would give a little of my experience with decoy hives. Having got the idea from the apiary department of the KANSAS FARMER some time ago, I thought I would try it. The first season I put two or three hives up in trees, but I was not successful that summer. The next season I tried again and got six swarms. The third season I got thirteen swarms, and have been successful ever since. Last season I got seven swarms.

I find that the best plan, or at least the plan I succeed with best, is to place the hives or boxes three or four feet high. Have the hives clean, and use some comb foundation in them. About the first of May set them out, and be sure to put them under some tree where the sun will not strike the hives during the warmest part of the day. It will not be long until some careless farmer's bees will find and occupy them, if there are any bees in the neighborhood. I asked one of my neighbors how his bees were doing, as he had some eight or nine colonies, and he said he did not know; that he had got a little honey from one hive, but did not see any swarms come off. This was one of the best honey seasons in this locality, and he must have lost a number of swarms. One of my neighbors called me to look at his bees, as he could not understand why they were doing nothing. The bees were lying on the outside of the hives in idleness, and the supers on the hives were empty. I found that he had fitted up the supers wrong, and had shut the bees entirely out of them; and having filled the brood-chamber with honey, had no room to store honey; and, as the season was getting late, the bees did not swarm. Bees should have proper care and management, and are well worth the study and attention they demand.

Cloud County. JOHN W. WILSON.

Almost Stung to Death.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to have some advice in regard to bees. What kind of hives are the best to keep bees in, where can they be obtained, and what is the cost? I have a few hives of bees in old-fashioned hives, and when I go to rob them I get almost stung to death. I have to tear the hives all to pieces before I can get any honey from them, and in most cases the bees get the best of it. What is their usual time of swarming, and how long does the honey season last? If not too much trouble, tell me how to handle them. WM. BERKSDALE, Dent County, Missouri.

Standard hives now used by all leading beekeepers can be obtained in almost every State in the Union. Look up the advertising columns of the KANSAS FARMER and maybe you will find a firm that can furnish you everything you need.

Yes, if you keep bees in the old-fashioned box hives you ought to be "stung almost to death." Get a good work on bees and read up and post yourself. There are many good books now on the proper system of handling bees, and any of the supply dealers will furnish them at prices running from 25 cents to \$1.50. A good hive, ready to put bees in, will cost about \$2.50. The usual time of swarming is from May 25 until the last of June; and this in most localities is the principal honey season. In your locality, as a rule, you may look out for swarms the last of April. Bees will swarm at any time they get ready from the first of April until the last of the following October, depending upon the weather and the honey resources.

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