

Sept. 1, 1904

# KANSAS FARMER

Volume XLII. Number 36

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

E. B. COWGILL.....President  
J. B. McAFEE.....Vice President  
D. C. NEELIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

E. B. COWGILL.....Editor  
I. D. GRAHAM.....Associate Editor  
H. A. HEATH.....Advertising Manager

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



### ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.54 per inch per week.  
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.  
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.  
Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$16.00 per year, including a copy of the Kansas Farmer free. Special rates for displayed live stock advertising.  
Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words per week. Cash with the order. Electrotype must have metal base.  
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.  
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.  
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all communications to

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

## Table of Contents

Albino birds.....	897
Alfalfa, crab-grass and fox-tail with.....	886
Alfalfa seed, thrashing.....	887
Alfalfa, stacking the seed-crop of.....	886
Barley, winter.....	886
Blue-grass, English-Canadian.....	886
Chicks, worms in.....	900
Chipmunks, disappearing.....	893
Dairy notes, World's Fair.....	899
Discovery, another.....	893
Dough-face's creed, the (poem).....	894
Dressed beef, per cent of.....	889
Eggs, to preserve.....	900
Fair, the.....	885
Farmers' Cyclopaedia of Agriculture.....	898
Farm notes.....	904
Father's Little Man (poem).....	893
Feeding questions.....	899
Fertilizers, commercial.....	883
Fourth commandment, that.....	892
Gardening, window.....	894
Grange enthusiastic.....	899
Grange items.....	900
Grange lecturers, talks with.....	899
Grape cutting, about.....	904
Grasshopper's Song, The (poem).....	904
Grasshopper poison.....	897
Japanese daring on land, etc.....	894
Japs, victory continues with the.....	885
Kansas history.....	895
Mhette, vain.....	893
Peaches, free-stone or cling-stone.....	904
Poultry notes.....	900
Quack-grass, to destroy.....	888
Sauer-kraut.....	897
Sheep, feeding.....	889
Shorthorns, color in.....	889
Toka Embroidery Club.....	895
Trust question, the.....	896
Veterinary department.....	905
Wheat.....	885
Wheat, a good spring.....	886
Wheat and corn officially, Kansas.....	896
Wheat questions.....	897
Wheat, soft winter.....	886

What does it cost to attend the World's Fair? About \$2.50 a day besides railroad fare will pay for rooms, meals, car-fare, admissions to the

grounds and necessary incidentals. One may spend much more, but can add but little to the comfort and enjoyment to be had at \$2.50 a day. Time your journey so as to arrive in the morning. One of your party can take the hand-baggage to your room, if it has been previously engaged, or can find a room, while the others make a full day at the fair. Before separating, agree upon an hour and a specific corner of a specific building for meeting. Every member of the party should carry a little money, and know the way to the lodging-place. Persons are liable to become separated and to spend much time hunting for each other. Have it understood that you will not do this, but that all will be home at night. If it is desired to eat together, appoint the time and place for each meal of the day. It is fashionable to carry with you either dinner or supper, or both, so that one admission a day is all that has to be paid. There are many restaurants and lunch-places on the grounds. Some of these allow you to spread your lunch on their tables if you buy a cup of coffee, or a glass of milk, or—if persons are from States other than Kansas—beer. Prices of rooms and meals are, as yet, very reasonable.

### VICTORY CONTINUES WITH THE JAPS.

Once more the Japanese have driven the Russians before them. This time the strongly-fortified Liao Yang was strongly defended by almost the entire far-Eastern forces of the Czar. The Japs placed their artillery in favorable positions as best they could, and with their phenomenal accuracy of aim concentrated their fire upon definite portions of their enemy's positions and made them successively untenable. Doubtless there was great loss of life on both sides. There are brave soldiers in either army. But patriotism of the kind that actuates the Mikado's men is scarcely known in the Western world. They face certain death without hesitation whenever ordered to do so. One Russian commander is reported to have said that no soldiers in the world can stand before them. The battle of Liao Yang, which must take its place as one of the great battles of history, has, at this writing, developed into a rout, with the Japs destroying the Russians' rear-guard and giving them a great foot-race in their flight to Mukden. The hope of St. Petersburg is that the Russian army may escape without being headed off and compelled to stand again before the deadly fire of the Japs. It seems certain that the Russians are preparing to run through and past Mukden, leaving this base with all its elaborate provisions for winter quarters to be occupied by the Japs.

With singular unanimity the sympathies of the world have been from the first with the Japs. The reason is that their cause is just. They are compelling the observances of promises made to all civilized nations. They are also compelling admiration from even the allies of Russia. They seem likely to take their place beside the

United States as a Nation distinguished for having never failed in a great military undertaking.

### THE FAIR.

In former years Kansas had a State fair in which the settled portion of the State was generously interested. Later this suffered from the general depression and finally went out of business. There sprung up, subsequently, several strong district fairs in addition to the county fairs. Many of these district and county fairs have developed great strength and are annually providing fine expositions of live-stock and agricultural and other products. Not a few of these are in progress this week.

Next week the fair of the Kansas State Exposition Company will be held at Topeka. This will be followed during the week of September 19-24 by the State Fair Association at Hutchinson. The fair at Topeka promises to present one of the largest and most varied exhibits of live-stock of all kinds that has ever been made in the State. The entries are many and excellent. The management report excellent prospects for the attendance.

The premium list contains the following announcement:

"No privilege will be granted for questionable or immoral shows, for gambling devices or for the sale of intoxicants.

"All privileges will be sold on the distinct understanding that the right of cancellation is reserved to the Board for a violation of the statutes of the State, or of the regulations of the Association, or of the conditions upon which the concession was granted; and any or either of such violations by the concessionaire shall work a forfeiture of his privilege without reimbursement.

"Each concessionaire is expected to deal honestly and fairly with the public, and any attempted fraud or misrepresentation will be considered a sufficient cause for revoking the privilege."

### WHEAT.

The present high prices for wheat seem fully warranted by the statistical position. The 1903 crop in the United States was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 637,822,000 bushels. The same authority placed the 1902 crop at 670,063,000 bushels and the 1901 crop at 748,460,000 bushels. The crop for 1904 is variously estimated by experts. That the spring-wheat crop has suffered serious reduction on account of rust is conceded by all. Beerbohm, a London [Eng.], authority, says:

"The probability of a more or less serious deficiency in the American spring wheat crop must, however, be held to be of serious importance in its bearing upon the future course of the wheat market, because it means that little or no wheat will be obtainable for Europe in the coming season. An American total crop of 550 million bushels would mean an export surplus (leaving stocks on hand untouched) of only fifty million bushels, but if only

Continued on page 896.)

### THE NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

The thirty-sixth annual State Fair of Nebraska, which was held at Lincoln, August 29 to September 2, was the best in the history of the State in many particulars. The attendance was larger than ever before, the exhibits in all departments were fully equal to anything in past years, while the live-stock was immensely superior in quality to anything heretofore. This statement is intended to cover the entire show and does not refer to any particular breed or exhibit. Sunday night there fell a heavy downpour of rain, which boded ill for the success of the fair. As a result, the attendance on Monday was lighter than that of the same day last year. On Tuesday, however, the weather promised well, and many thousands came to see the great Dan Patch attempt to lower his record. The attendance on his day was larger than ever before in the history of the fair, but owing to the soft condition of the race-track, it was deemed unwise to allow Dan Patch to make his trial of speed, and he was merely led before the grand stand for the inspection of the visitors. The disappointment was so keen that the horse and his attendants were greeted by a storm of hisses and cat-calls and the crowd evidently felt quite sore. When it was learned, however, that the driver was under imperative orders from the owner, and that he was there to show speed, the crowd found that they had nothing but the weather to blame and were restored to good humor, and thousands of them remained over until the next day to see this great horse. The conditions being right on Wednesday afternoon, Dan Patch appeared before an immense audience and made the mile on a half-mile track in 2:05 1/4, or three-quarters of a second better than his Iowa State Fair record. This great horse will appear at Topeka during the State Fair, and if the track is in condition, visitors at this fair will not only see one of the most beautiful horses they ever looked at, but will see such a turn of speed as was never deemed possible a few years ago.

The Nebraska Fair has always been characterized by a large exhibit of farm machinery, and this year the exhibit was rather stronger than usual. The street which was lined on both sides by these exhibits of gasoline engines, wind-mills, thrashing machines, manure-spreaders, road-graders, plows and every other kind of agricultural machinery, was especially attractive to visitors, and very valuable as an object-lesson.

Agricultural Hall was filled with an unusually fine display of farm products, very tastefully arranged. Under the provisions of the Nebraska law, a premium of \$2,000 is given for the best display of county agricultural exhibits, the sum of \$300 being awarded to the first prize-winner, and the remaining \$1,700 prorated among the other counties scoring 800 points in a possible 1,600. Under this plan all competitors who score above 800 points will receive a portion of the State money. The results are very satisfactory and serve to bring to

(Continued on page 890.)

## Agriculture

### COMING EVENTS.

Will secretaries and those having the management of coming events, oblige the Kansas Farmer by sending dates?

October 17-22, 1904—American Royal Live-Stock Show and Sales, Kansas City, Mo.  
November 25-December 3, 1904—International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

### Farmers' Institutes.

September 10, Farmers' Institute picnic and Old Settlers' Reunion, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society, Ingalls, Gray County; Roscoe Good, secretary. One or more speakers from the Kansas State Agricultural College will be present.

Farmers' Institute, Denison, has been postponed to a date not fixed, on account of State Fair.

November 13 and 19, Farmers' Institutes, Altamont, Labette County, C. E. Hildreth, secretary.

### Soft Winter Wheat—Winter Barley.

I want to get a good variety of soft winter wheat for seed, smooth-headed of hardy variety, and a good yielder. Also, winter or fall barley without beards. Where can I get from fifty to seventy-five bushels of the two combined? What is the price of each per bushel. THOS. B. MURPHY.

### Sumner County.

At this station, of the soft red wheats the Zimmerman has proven to be one of the best producers. The Fultz is also a well-known variety of this type. Both of these varieties have smooth or beardless heads. Other varieties of this type of wheat are the Fultz-Mediterranean, Fulcaster, Red Cross, Currell, Red May, etc. I presume you can secure wheat of some of these varieties from almost any of the Kansas seedsmen. I have a letter from L. A. Fitz, McPherson, Superintendent of the Government Experiment Station at that place, stating that he has a considerable quantity of Currell wheat that he is willing to sell for seed wheat. The Currell wheat proved to be a good yielder at McPherson last season. At this station the Zimmerman yielded 28.91 bushels per acre and the Fultz 25.49 bushels per acre. The Zimmerman has appeared to be the hardier and more productive of the two varieties. These were the only two varieties of soft wheat which were grown in our trial last season. The best producing wheats at this station are the hard red Turkey varieties. This type of wheat seems also as a rule to be hardier than the soft red wheat. It would seem to me that the hard red Turkey wheat would be better adapted for growing in Sumner County than the soft red wheat.

I know of no beardless winter barley. At this station we grew three varieties of winter barley last season, as follows: Semi-Winter, yielded per acre 34.18 bushels; Tennessee Winter, yielded per acre 25.99 bushels; Union Winter, yielded per acre 20.83 bushels.

Mr. Fitz reports the yield of Tennessee Winter at 62.5 bushels per acre, and he has a considerable quantity of this seed for sale. The above-named varieties are all six-rowed bearded barleys. You might write to the Tennessee Experiment Station at Knoxville; this station has made quite extensive experiments with winter barley. It would be my recommendation to plant any southern-grown seed sparingly at first, since southern-grown winter barley is not apt to prove hardy in this climate.

Doubtless you can secure seed of the common varieties of winter barley named above from Kansas seedsmen, whose advertisements appear in the agricultural papers.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### English Blue-Grass, Canadian Blue-Grass.

If you please, will you tell me if the English blue-grass and the Canadian blue-grass are one and the same grass? I would also like to know if it will do to sow Bromus inermis in the

fall, and how much of the two grasses together, per acre? GOOD FENN.

Sedgwick County.

The "Canadian blue-grass" and "English blue-grass" are entirely different grasses. The Canadian blue-grass belongs to the genus Poa, and is botanically known as Poa compressa, as distinguished from Poa pratensis, the Kentucky blue-grass. Canadian blue-grass is a native of Europe, but was early introduced into the United States and became generally distributed throughout the Eastern and Northern States and Canada, and is a valuable pasture-grass in dry soils but is not considered to be equal to the Kentucky blue-grass. It is not adapted for growing in Kansas, except perhaps in the eastern part of the State, where the Kentucky blue-grass is to be preferred. Canadian blue-grass is also sometimes called English blue-grass.

The proper common name of "English blue-grass," to which you prefer, is Meadow fescue, one of the fescue grasses, botanically known as Festuca pratensis. This grass is also a native of Europe. The name English blue-grass, by which it is known in Kansas, is a local name which has been applied to the grass by the farmers of the State, possibly because the grass is grown quite extensively in England, and because of the fact that a large part of the seed produced in this State is shipped to England and other European countries. Meadow fescue is a valuable grass for hay and pasture in Eastern Kansas, and it is being gradually introduced further west. The grass is not so well fitted for growing on upland, however, in the middle counties of the State as the Bromus inermis, which has proved to be a better producer and more hardy than the Meadow fescue at this station. It is usual to sow about eighteen to twenty pounds of Bromus inermis seed per acre. When Bromus inermis and Meadow fescue are seeded together, sow about twelve pounds of each per acre. I recommend also to include a little alfalfa or clover. On bottom land, clover with grasses may be preferably grown in this part of the State, but alfalfa with grasses is better adapted for upland. When alfalfa or clover is included, sow about ten pounds each of the grasses and two or three pounds of clover or four or five pounds of alfalfa per acre. The alfalfa combination is better adapted for the production of a pasture than a meadow, while the combination of clover and grasses makes an excellent meadow or pasture. When perennial legumes, such as alfalfa or clover, are sown with grasses the effect is to produce a larger production of forage and a more permanent pasture or meadow, since legumes take part of their plant-food, the nitrogen, from the air, and act as feeders or host-plants to the grasses.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### Crab-Grass and Foxtail With Alfalfa.

I have a field of alfalfa which was a good stand, but the crab-grass and foxtail are about to take it. What can I do for it? Do I dare disk it this time of year? JAS. V. HAWKINS.

Lyon County.

This is the time of year when crab-grass and foxtail become troublesome, and these weeds appear to be especially abundant this season in a large number of alfalfa-fields. They are especially troublesome in the old alfalfa-fields in which the stand has become rather thin. In such fields the weeds will probably do most harm and perhaps the best way to treat such fields is to plow them up and plant to other crops for a few seasons, seeding down new lands to alfalfa.

On newly seeded alfalfa-fields or in fields in which the alfalfa still maintains a good stand, the crab-grass and foxtail will not necessarily seriously injure the crop and stand of alfalfa, if the weeds are properly dealt with. Both of these weeds are annuals and grow from the seed each year. Thus

if they are prevented from maturing seed the weeds may be kept in check. Care should be taken to mow the crop close to the ground before the crab-grass and foxtail seed. Your plan of disking is a good one and it is practicable to disk alfalfa immediately after any cutting during the season, although if the ground is dry and hard, often little good results from disking. At this station we have found it best to cross-disk, setting the disks rather straight and weighting the harrow so as to cause it to cut two or three inches deep. The disk should be followed with the common peg-tooth harrow in order to level and pulverize the ground and leave a good soil mulch. The crab-grass and foxtail will also be pulled out to a considerable extent by the harrowing. The weeds named do not always grow so abundantly as they do this year, and if they can be kept from seeding, as noted above, it is not necessary that the alfalfa should be injured or destroyed by these weeds. The growth of the present cutting of alfalfa will be decreased by the presence of the weeds, but the next cutting may do better, especially if you disk as directed above immediately after removing the present crop. The early part of the growing season is not favorable to the growth of crab-grass and foxtail, so that their presence at this season of the year will not necessarily reduce the first crop of alfalfa next season. Also, certain years are not so favorable to the growth and development of these weeds as others, and by following the plan mentioned above the injury from them may be greatly decreased. However, whenever an alfalfa-field becomes thin in stand and foul with weeds it should be plowed and planted to other crops and new fields seeded to alfalfa. This will result in not only more profitable crops of alfalfa, but larger crops of corn and grain will be produced by following this method of rotation.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### Stacking the Seed-Crop of Alfalfa.

I have read Mr. Birch's article in the KANSAS FARMER on alfalfa, just concluded, but as he says nothing about the seed-crop I ask leave to present a few questions to you. So far as I know the books advise against stacking the seed-crop, but the seedsmen say that is the best way. They recommend stacking it and letting it "cure out" in the stack before thrashing; they say it improves the seed. Please give me the benefit of your observation and experience.

EDWIN TAYLOR.

### Wyandotte County.

I must acknowledge that I have had little experience with the handling of the seed-crop of alfalfa. Although perhaps the ordinary method has been to thrash and haul directly to the huller from the field, yet I am aware that the other method of stacking and thrashing later from the stack is successfully practiced. Care should be taken, however, to allow the alfalfa to become well cured in the field before it is put in the stack, since if it is put in damp or green it is liable to heat and thus injure the seed. When the crop is put in the stack this way it should be allowed to stand for some time to pass through the sweat before thrashing. It is perhaps best to protect the stacks well and not to thrash until cool weather. Regarding the point as to whether the stacking improves the quality of the seed, I am unable to give any information. As a farmer who has large experience in growing alfalfa and handling the seed, I refer you to Col. J. W. Robison, Towanda, Kans. Doubtless there are many readers of the KANSAS FARMER who could give information along this line.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### A Good Spring Wheat.

I would ask through the columns of your valuable paper, what kind of spring wheat is best adapted for growing in Western Kansas, Finney County? It may be that you would recommend winter wheat and a certain kind, perhaps; but as it happens out there, they do not have enough snow or rain during the fall and win-

**YOU Can Save a Lot of Work!  
Can Save a Lot of Money!  
Can Increase Your Comfort!  
Can Increase Your Profits!**

If you are interested in those things we'd like to send you our new book about



**ELECTRIC STEEL Wheels**  
and the  
**ELECTRIC Handy Wagon**

More than a million and a quarter of them are in use and several hundred thousand farmers say that they are the best investment they ever made. They'll save you more money, more work, give better service and greater satisfaction than any other metal wheel made—because They're Made Better. By every test they are the best. Spokes united to the hub. If they work loose, your money back. Don't buy wheels nor wagon until you read our book. It may save you many dollars and it's free.

**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.,**  
Box 46  
Quincy, Ills.



**ELECTRIC**

**THE EUREKA INDESTRUCTIBLE FENCE POSTS.**  
FIELD POST. Made where used. Superior for beauty, convenience and durability. Costs very little more than oak or locust, and will last for all time. Reliable county agents wanted. Address with stamp.

**ZEIGLER BROS.,** Hutchinson, Kans.

**PAGE POULTRY FENCES**  
are made in three styles, 48, 58 and 72 inches high. Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 47, Adrian, Mich.

**\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.**  
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

**CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,**  
Topeka, Kansas.



**CORN CRIB** Sizes 400 to 1,000 bu.  
Cheap and handy. Can be set up in ten minutes. We also manufacture Steel Grain Bins, Wire Field and Lawn Fence, etc.

**THE DENNING FENCE WORKS,**  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



**THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY** in America. We have been making it for 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it. It's FREE.

**F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO**


**WELL DRILLS**

With one of Loomis' late improved machines you are sure of large profits on the capital invested. They are the leaders in this line. Certainly the greatest money-earning Well Drilling Machinery made in America. Address

**LOOMIS MACHINE CO.,** Tiffin, Ohio.

**Go Below**  
for pure water. Use the National Well Drilling Machine, equipped with automatic well pumping device. For drilling for water, oil, gas or mineral. All sizes for all depths. Address

**National Drill & Mfg. Co.**



**A Sacrifice Sale**  
Act quick or you will be too late - - - -

1 Knife Stock Cutter; 1 One-way Disc Harrow; 1 Disc Harrow with seed and drill attachment.

All new, first-class, in perfect condition, and to be sold at one-half the price you would have to pay anywhere else. There's no string to this offer or job-lot quality. This is all that's left of three loads of new, highest grade implements that we obtained at a bankrupt sale. Remember the implements are guaranteed to be new, in first-class condition, and in every respect just as represented. First come, first served. Write at once to

**The Bayles Distributing Co.,**  
405 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.

CHILLS AND DOCTORS' BILLS  
**Painkiller**  
CURES THEM ALL



high speed, so as to beat out as much of the seed as possible. Of course it would also be necessary to use screens of the proper mesh, and arrange them in the best way for saving the seed. You doubtless will be able to do this as well from your own experience as from any suggestion I might give you. If you have had any experience in running a separator, I think you will have no difficulty in thrashing alfalfa, except in getting the seed beaten out of the pods, and I know of no way of improving the thrasher for this work except in the way mentioned above.

V. M. SKOESMITH.

**Commercial Fertilizers.**

Have you ever issued a bulletin on commercial fertilizers? If so I would be pleased to have you send me one, as I think of trying fertilizers on small grain on upland limestone soil. Wilson County. WM. RONEY.

For information regarding commercial fertilizers you should secure a copy of the Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the year ending June, 1904. Write to Sect. F. D. Coburn, Topeka. On the limestone soil which you describe it is hardly likely that commercial fertilizers are required. Doubtless about all the soil needs is humus and nitrogen. This can be supplied more cheaply by certain systems of cropping than by adding commercial fertilizers. Of all fertilizers barn-yard manure will doubtless have the best effect on land which you describe. A good coat of barn-yard manure adds humus to the soil and gives better texture and tilth, at the same time furnishes nitrogen and other essential elements of plant-food. If such land as you describe could be seeded down to alfalfa for a few years, the fertility and productivity of the soil for the growing of ordinary crops would be greatly increased. The seeding down of such "farmed out" lands to grass for a few years will tend in a large measure to restore the virgin condition of the soil and increase the productivity of the land for the growing of grain and other crops.

The humus of the soil may be more quickly restored in a measure by plowing under green crops. Rye and other grain crops may be used for this purpose, but the best green manuring crops are the annual legumes, such as cow-peas, soy-beans, vetch and field-peas. Cow-peas may be seeded in the grain-stubble immediately after harvest, in a favorably moist season, when they will make a good growth, and the crop may be plowed under as green manure in the fall or left as a cover-crop during the winter and the land plowed in the spring and planted to early grain or corn. Soy-beans may be used in the same manner, but cow-peas are preferable because they make a quicker and ranker growth. Annual legumes may be profitably used in rotation with other crops. This class of plants by means of the bacteria which develop on the plant roots are able to take their nitrogen supply largely from the air, thus even when the crop is taken off for forage or seed, the nitrogen of the soil may be increased by the accumulation of nitrogen in the roots and stubble. When an ordinary crop like rye is plowed under, practically all that is added to the soil is what is taken out of the soil, but when cow-peas or other legumes are plowed under, not only is the supply of humus increased, but there is an actual gain in nitrogen, the most valuable element of plant-food.

The texture of soil resulting from lack of humus is unfavorable to the growth of plants. Such soils become close and compact when wet, quickly drying out and baking after heavy rains. The plant for its best development requires the mellow porous texture of virgin land, which favors the warming of the soil, allows the entrance of air and conserves the soil moisture. The proper texture and tilth may be restored in the lands which you have mentioned by following a system of cropping such as I have outlined. When soil has been continuously cropped for so long a time that the plant-food has been largely exhausted, then the use of

commercial fertilizers may not only be found profitable but will become absolutely necessary in order to produce profitable crops. Some of the land in the eastern States have reached this condition, when to get a crop the farmer has to add about as much plant-food as the crop removes from the soil. The fertility of Kansas soils, even those which have been farmed the longest, has not been exhausted, and it is unnecessary that it should be exhausted. By a proper system of farming and a correct rotation of crops, the fertility of the soil may be maintained and a texture favorable to the best development of crops secured.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**To Destroy Quack-Grass.**

We have a farm that has ten to twelve acres of quack-grass started on it and we are unable to get our tenants to destroy or kill it out. We would like to know if you have had any experience with this grass and what is the best plan to kill it out and destroy it. C. S. ALLEN.

Pocahontas County, Iowa.

Where quack-grass thrives well it is a very difficult problem to fully eradicate it. We have not had much experience in killing out the grass at this station. The grass spreads rapidly from the roots, single plants soon forming small patches, gradually enlarging and spreading over the field. The cultivation of such fields is apt to spread the grass by distributing the roots, and thus new centers of growth will start in other portions of the field. For means of combating this grass I quote from Prof. Shaw's book on "Grasses and How to Grow Them," published by the Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota, as follows:

"1. Plow after the crops have been harvested. Work the roots to the surface by using some form of spring tooth or other harrow. Then rake with the horse and burn when dry. Follow with one or two crops of corn planted in hills, to which the most thorough cultivation should be given.

"2. Sow rye in the autumn. Let the rye mature the following season or graze it, which is preferable, and follow with a smothering crop as sorghum or corn sown thickly. If necessary, grow corn on the same land next year, manage as outlined above.

"3. Manure the land heavily with reasonably well composted manure. Give to it careful and thorough preparation. Grow on it corn or sorghum,

preferably the latter, sown thickly with the drill, as grain is sown and then follow with corn grown as described above.

"4. Plow the land carefully after the grass has made a good start in the spring. When plowing it turn narrow rather than wide furrows. Then use the disk until a good seed-bed is formed and then sow barley thickly, using two-and a half to three bushels of seed per acre. Plow again as soon as the barley crop is removed.

"5. Summer fallow the land, plowing the same or stirring the surface after it has been plowed with sufficient frequency to prevent the plant from breathing through the leaves for a single season.

"6. Divide the infested area into two or three fields. Grow on these for forage such crops as winter rye, barley and oats sown together, rape or kale and corn or sorghum; not fewer than two of these crops are to be grown in succession each season. These are to be grazed off by sheep, alternating the grazing in the different fields, and the process is to be continued as long as may be necessary.

"7. Small patches may be virtually destroyed by enclosing swine on them and leaving them until they have consumed the roots, of which they are fond.

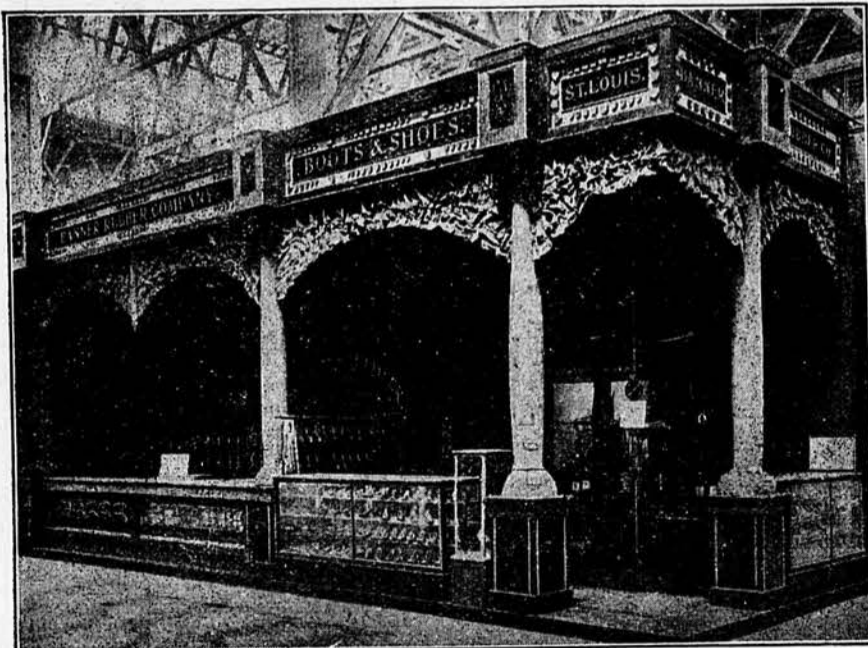
"Methods 1, 2 and 3 can best be pursued in areas where corn is a leading crop, but where it is not, field roots may be substituted for corn. Method 4 can best be adapted in prairie areas north of parallel 45 where barley can be successfully grown when sown thus late.

"Observations.—1. Quack grass has been destroyed in some soils by one plowing if done just at the setting in of a prolonged summer drought. The furrows should be narrow and left on edge as much as possible, and not disturbed subsequently with the harrow or other implement until the grass dies through want of moisture.

"2. In seasons of much rainfall it is virtually impossible to destroy quack-grass without excessive labor, as at such times stirring the soil usually encourages the growth of the grass.

"3. Whatever method of eradication may be adopted it is usually necessary to dig out stray plants with a pronged fork in order to complete the work. With this object in view, such a fork should be carried in some way when practicable by work-hands engaged in the various processes of cultivation."

A. M. TENEYCK.



**Making Rubber Boots at the Fair.**

One of the unique exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition wherein "process," actual detail work of making, is shown, is that of the Banner Rubber Company, of St. Louis. The illustration herewith is from a photograph of their booth, which is located in Block 22-A, in the southeastern section of the Palace of Manufactures. Here, with a force detailed from the St. Louis factory, the actual work of making rubber boots and shoes is carried on. Visitors may witness each successive mechanical step in the making of rubber wear from the receipt of the rubber to their completion, or when they are ready for vulcanizing. The Banner Rubber Company lays special stress upon the point of their goods being made entirely of pure, new rubber with absolutely no additions of other ingredients which serve to cheapen the cost of manufacture, but result in corresponding lessening of wear-

ing qualities. It is well known that additions to rubber are made for the purpose of cheapening. The loss in wear is 20 per cent for every 10 per cent substitution of any filling ingredient. Herein is the explanation of so many rubber boots and shoes so quickly "going to pieces." The Banner Company is showing, in a way that carries conviction, the integrity of their goods, and at the same time affording visitors an intelligent idea of the interesting process of manufacture. A familiar sign in this company's advertising, the 2-inch strip cut from the sole of a boot and sustaining a weight of 110 pounds, is in evidence at the booth. The strip has stretched to more than twice its original length. It is a most forcible illustration. Nothing but purest rubber could stand such a strain or show such elasticity. For those who have yet to attend the Fair, this is a most interesting booth to visit.

**\$7.00** Daily Av. selling IDEAL PUMP EQUALIZERS. Make all pumps work EASY. Windmills run in slightest wind. FIT ALL PUMPS. Merit sells them. FULLY WARRANTED. Exclusive territory. Write Pump Equalizer Co., 40 V Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

**\$3 a Day Sure** Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 888, Detroit, Mich.

**"ELI" HAY BALERS.** 33 styles and sizes. The world's standard. Work fastest, bales are tightest and shapeliest. Load easy to best advantage. Balers that endure, insure safety, and facilitate work. Steel and wood frames, horse and steam powers. Full catalog free. Collins Plow Co., 120 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

**BALES 15 TONS A DAY HAY** Our catalogue gives valuable pointers about Press construction and operation. Our 37 years' experience make the Gem and Victor Presses most durable, easily operated and least expensive. Send postal for book. GEO ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

**WELL DRILLING MACHINES** Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engine or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

**FREEMAN** Ensilage Cutters are made in eleven sizes, hand cutting or belt power, with capacity from 6 to 24 tons per hour. Traveling force feed. Cut clean and perfect. Shredder attachment if desired. Catalog 114 describes fully. Free. S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis. Also make Windmills, Corn Shellers, Wood Saws, etc.

**BELLE CITY SMALL THRESHERS** Be Independent Save All Your Grain Thresh from shock cheaper than stacking.

**Belle City Small Threshers** for individual or neighborhood work. Compact, durable, operated with small crew. Capacity 1000 bushels of wheat per day. Price Low. Pays for itself in one or two seasons. Saves risk of loss by threshing when grain is ready. Hundreds of farmers own them. Fully guaranteed. We also make Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Horse Powers, Saw Frames, Truck and Barrel Carts. Big catalog free. Belle City Mfg. Company, Box 78, Racine Junction, Wis.

**CHEAP FARM LANDS**

LOCATED ON THE YAZOO and MISSISSIPPI VALLEY R. R. IN THE FAMOUS

**YAZOO VALLEY**

OF MISSISSIPPI—SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE RAISING OF

**COTTON, CORN, CATTLE AND HOGS.**

**SOIL RICHEST IN THE WORLD**

Write for Pamphlets and Maps.

E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner Central Station, Park Row, Room 456, CHICAGO, ILL.











be washing on a Sabbath, neglecting the meeting and setting a bad example to—

"The Sabbath!" interrupted Marthy Ann. "The Sabbath? This ain't no Sabbath! Didn't I wash on a Monday last week? Landy me, Deacon, I didn't! I washed a Saturday, thinking Sarah Briggs would be over. She didn't come, so I went right on regular like; and so this is the Holy Sabbath and me profaning it like that!"

And "down she went all in a heap," as the deacon expressed it afterwards.

Just then Silas came up the road, his hat pushed down over his eyes. There was no barrel in his cart, and the bundle for Widow Jones still lay beside him on the seat. As he came up the path he halted in front of the washing which hung dazzling white before his eyes. Yes, any one could see that wash a mile off, a fact which he was wont to be proud of, but to-day he wished it to be black, no, green, any other color than white; he put out his hands to remove the offending sheets, but habit was strong, and glancing hastily at the house, he replaced the clothespins and walked on.

Marthy Ann never looked up as he came in, but sat still with her head between her hands. For the first time in many years Silas felt himself growing bigger, more self-assured, dignified. It was an awful temptation to tell Marthy Ann that it was all her fault and that she was the one who had made him turn a Saturday into a Sunday, and a Sunday into a Monday, but he didn't. He only walked over to where she sat, and, stooping down, kissed her, while the deacon slipped out the back door.

There now hangs in the Higgins parlor, right between the windows where the light falls well on it, a highly decorated but very useful calendar.—Ella Van Heekeren, in Good Housekeeping.

Another Discovery.

The discoveries recorded by Jean Thompson, in a recent issue of the KANSAS FARMER, lead another reader to note her experience for the benefit of the vast army of farmers' wives who weekly turn to the home page, for recreative thoughts and awakening of impulses other than those imposed by the daily routine of house and farm duties.

We have found a satisfaction for the inward craving for knowledge sustained through long years of incessant toil; a craving for intercourse with bright minds in touch with current events of the world; a craving for intelligence as to how "the other half" lives, moves and has its being; and a craving for sights and scenery of other countries. Yes, we have found an open door to the largest room in the world—room for improvement—through an alliance with the Chautauqua Assembly of readers.

For the annual sum of \$5 and a half hour given daily to the books and magazines, this pays; for rapid strides can be made in the direction of thorough education in all things "worth while."

"But I can find neither the \$5 nor the daily half hour," quoth one. No, they are not to be found, but just taken. Time and money exist, and you have a right to use them for the best purpose. Life is more than meat. We shall not hunt for a time in which to die, nor for funds for funeral expenses. The four-years' Chautauqua course can be taken without leaving one's fireside, and is a regular eye-opened, mind-broadener, and lifts one to a higher plane of daily life. It is inexpressibly sad to see a woman and a mother, after years of self-denial and incessant toil, close her eyes in death without a taste of all the good things intellectually within her reach. I sometimes think we shall be handicapped in the next world for not having made all the use possible of this one.

ALICE E. WELLS.

Princeton, Kans.

By the use of liquified gases extremely low temperatures, in the neighborhood of 392° F. below zero, can easily be obtained.

For the Little Ones

Father's Little Man.

When father takes me out to walk, On Sunday afternoon, We have the nicest kind of talk; And father says that soon

I'll be as big as cousin Dick; And then to school I'll go To study my arithmetic; My letters now I know!

I take fast hold of father's hand; I never stub my toes; My father calls me "Little man," And father always knows.

But cousin Dick, he teases me; He calls me "Sis" and "Girl!" He need not think it pleases me To wear my hair in curl.

My Mother says she'll have it cut As soon as I am four; I wish that was to-morrow; but It's only one year more.

—Anna Pitt Walls, in Holiday Magazine.

Vain Minette.

I am glad my mistress is out, that I may have the mirror all to myself.

Well, I am a beauty! though that spiteful cat next door says my face is streaked. She calls me "Miss Vanity," but my good looks got me this nice home, with plenty to eat and nothing to do.

This is the way it came about. My mother belonged to a little French boy named Henri, and being a French cat, she was very clever. One day when I was a tiny baby, a lady from New York came to stay at the house. My mother lay on the rug listening to the conversation, but pretending to be asleep. Henri said to the lady, "My cat has kittens, and one of them is beautiful."

"Ah," said she, "I wish I could see it."

Upon hearing this, my mother trotted down stairs and brought me up in her mouth. My, what a shout there was when we appeared! The lady said she must have the kitten of so wise cat, and that I was perfectly lovely.

She promised Henri to be very good to me, so I was put in a basket and brought to New York, where I am much admired, and happy as the day is long.

The last thing my mother said to me was, "Beauty is as beauty does." I wonder what she meant?—Selected.

Disappearing Chipmunks.

What has become of the chipmunks? It seems to me their numbers are decreasing rapidly. When I was a boy the home woods swarmed with them. In the same woods now I do not see one, where fifty years ago I saw twenty; and in the oak and chestnut woods which now surround me they have disappeared unaccountably in the past twenty-five years. Each spring there are fewer and fewer. What is sweeping them away? No new enemy has appeared that I am aware of. In my boyhood they made themselves quite a nuisance by pulling up the corn near the stone walls, and many a June morning my father has sent me with the old flint-lock musket to shoot them, sometimes loading the old gun with peas. The shooting matches that used to take place fifty or more years ago resulted in destroying thousands of them, but seems hardly adequate to account for their continued disappearance.

On the other hand, the red squirrel, according to my observations, is on the increase, and I suspect that the red squirrel is the enemy of the chipmunk. One day along the highway I saw a red squirrel in hot pursuit of one. The chipmunk was so closely pressed that, seeing no other means of escape, it plunged into a pile of half-burned leaves and ashes, and was hidden in a twinkling. The squirrel stopped short at the edge of the ashes, looked about for a moment (I fancied him saying to himself, "The little cuss, where did he go so quickly?"), and then went on his way. After a few minutes the chipmunk came out cautiously, all covered with ashes, looked nervously about him, and then darted into the stone wall.—JOHN BURROUGHS, in Outing.

KANSAS CITY Business College N.E. CORNER TENTH AND WALNUT STS. For Catalogue, Address, C.T. SMITH, Pres. 412 Arlington Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas State Agricultural College offers a thorough training in Agriculture, Domestic Science, General Science, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and Architecture. There are short courses in Agriculture, Dairying, and Domestic Science for persons of mature years who cannot, for lack of time or means, take a long course.

FREE GOLD CLOCK This handsome gold clock absolutely free with an order from our catalogue. Write at once, get a catalogue clock and the agency for our extensive line of goods. KING NOVELTY MFG CO., 4251 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Going to Business College? If so, you will be interested in our beautiful illustrated catalogue. It tells all about our courses of study, equipments, methods of instruction, and the success of our graduates. It is free. Address LINCOLN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Dept. 33, Lincoln, Neb.

WASHBURN COLLEGE. TOPEKA, KANSAS Is Constantly Growing in Attendance—In three years the attendance has increased from 294 to 617. In Equipment—Keeping pace with the growth in attendance the value of the buildings and equipment has increased in three years from \$239,000 to \$398,000.

World's Fair Service and Rates Through Pullmans to St. Louis Every Day On No. 10 Which Leaves Here at 8:10 a. m. On No. 2 Which Leaves Here at 2:50 p. m. On No. 6 Which Leaves Here at 4:30 p. m. On No. 116 Which Leaves Here at 8:00 p. m. Low Rates to World's Fair. Fifteen-Day Tickets cost \$11.40; Sixty-Day Tickets cost \$12.70; Tickets limited to December 15 cost \$15.20. Very Cheap Excursion Rates. Tickets good seven days, but honored only in coaches, \$7.60. For descriptive literature, sleeper-car space, railroad tickets, etc., APPLY TO T. L. KING, Agent, A. T. & S. F. Railroad, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

We Risk It Druggists Who Sell Dr. Miles' Nervine Agree, If It Fails, To Refund Cost. Of course we reimburse the druggist. You know him, and trust him. Dr. Miles' Nervine is medicine for your nerves. It cures diseases of the internal organs, by giving tone to the nerves which make these organs work. It is a novel theory—not of anatomy, but of treatment; first discovered by Dr. Miles, and since made use of by many wide-awake physicians, who appreciate its value in treating the sick.

# The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

## The Dough-Face's Creed. (1848.)

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

[A "dough-face," in the times before the war, was a northern politician who truckled to the slave-power.—Ed.]

I du believe in Freedom's cause,  
Ez fur away ez Paris is;  
I love to see her stick her claws  
In them infernal Pharisees;  
It's wol enough agin a king  
To dror resolves an' triggers.—  
But libboty's a kind of thing  
That don't agree with niggers.

I du believe the people want  
A tax on teas an' coffees,  
That nothin' aln't extravgant,—  
Providin' I'm in office;  
For I hev loved my country since  
My eye-teeth filled their sockets,  
An' Uncle Sam I reverence,  
Partic'larly his pockets.

I du believe in bein' this  
Or that, ez it may happen  
One way or t'other handless is  
To ketch the people nappin';  
It ain't by principles nor men  
My precedent course is steadied,—  
I scent wich pays the best, an' then  
Go into it bullheaded.

I du believe that holdin' slaves  
Comes nat'ral to a President,  
Let 'lone the rowdedow it saves  
To hev a wal-broke precedent;  
For any office, small or gret,  
I couldn't ax with no face,  
Without I'd ben, thru dry an' wet,  
Th' unrlzzest kind o' dough-face.

I du believe watever trash  
'll keep the peopl' in blindness,—  
That we the Mexicans can thrash  
Right into brotherly kindness,  
That bombshells, grape, an' powder 'n'  
ball  
Alr good-will's strongest magnets,  
That peace, to make it stick at all,  
Must be druv in with bagnets.

In short, I firmly do believe  
In Humbug generally,  
For it's a thing that I perceive  
To hev a sold vally;  
This heth my faithful shepherd been,  
In pastures sweet hath led me,  
An' this'll keep the people green  
To feed ez they hev fed me.

## Japanese Daring on Land and Cautious on the Sea.

The center of the world's interest just now is little Japan, in her plucky fight with the giant, Russia.

At a distance from the scene of action, it is difficult to tell the whys and wherefores of results which are marvelous. The Scientific American discusses the situation ably:

"During the past few months of the struggle in the Far East there has been a marked difference in the spirit with which the land and sea operations have been carried on by the Japanese. On land they have consisted of a succession of fiery onslaughts and almost reckless sacrifices of men, which is in marked contrast to the extreme caution with which Admiral Togo has handled of late the vessels of his fleet—a caution which is very different from the recklessness with which he sent his ships in under the very guns of Port Arthur in the earlier stages of the war. From the first, the operations of the Japanese army have been distinguished by the daring with which officers and men have made operative the masterful strategy of General Kuroki—a combination of skill and courage that has resulted in an unbroken chain of successes for the Japanese arms. The difference just now between army and naval methods is to be attributed to a change in the conduct of naval operations that dates from the day on which the Japanese lost one of their finest battleships, the "Hatsuse." As we pointed out at the time, the sinking of this vessel by contact with a mine reduced the battleship strength of the Japanese fleet by fully twenty per cent; and this irreparable loss seemed to have brought home most forcibly to Admiral Togo the truth already well known to him, no doubt, that while losses to the army could be made good, and the gaps filled up by willing and brave recruits, losses in the battle-line of the Japanese navy were absolutely irreparable, so long as the war lasted.

"For the wide field of operations, and the extremely difficult character of the work to be accomplished, the navy of Japan was pitifully small. Not only was it necessary to contain the

crippled but still powerful fleet of Russia within Port Arthur, but the swift and powerful cruisers at Vladivostok had to be watched and adequate convoy provided for the troops and supply ships by which the great armies of Japan in Manchuria were to be supplied with recruits, ammunition, and foodstuffs. These duties would task the resources of a fleet much larger than that of Japan; and when back of this there loomed the possibility of a second Russian fleet, embodying five of the newest and most approved pattern of battleships, arriving in eastern waters, for co-operation with the Port Arthur squadron, the task might well have daunted a greater maritime Nation than Japan. Not only must Admiral Togo sink or destroy the eastern fleet of Russia; but he must do so, if possible, without the loss of a single battleship or armored cruiser; for should the Japanese admiral have to face the freshly-arrived Baltic fleet with two or three of his fleet heavily crippled, the command of the sea, as far as human foresight could forecast events, would pass to Russia, and the capitulation of the Japanese armies in Manchuria, cut off from their base of supplies, would be but a matter of time. It is considerations such as these, no doubt that have caused the Japanese admiral to conduct his operations at longer ranges than he did in the earlier stages of the war. He has been content to hold the Port Arthur fleet of Russia securely within the harbor. Even when sorties have been made, it has seemed as though he preferred to fight long-range engagements rather than place himself within reach of the submerged torpedo tube or the ram of Russian battleships. Admiral Togo has a double task to perform. He must not only sink the enemy's ships, but he must do so and come out of the fight with his own vessels afloat and, as far as may be, intact. Should he steam into close quarters and succeed in sinking the six battleships of Russia at the cost of the loss of three of his own, the ultimate failure of Japanese arms on land and sea would be rendered all but certain by that victory; for with but two battleships afloat, the command of the sea would pass immediately to the powerful Baltic fleet upon its arrival in the Far East. Admiral Togo does not forget that this reserve fleet will include, as we have said, five of the most effective battleships ever built for a naval power.

"The question is frequently being asked as to why the Japanese, with their evident superiority in seamanship and gunnery, do not close in and finish the Russian fleet at the first opportunity. The answer is to be found in the considerations which we have discussed above. The destruction of the Russian fleet, if Japanese strategy and tactics can have their way, will be accomplished either by long-range gun-fire, or by torpedo-boat destroyer attack. Exact details of the results of the recent sortie of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur are not available at the time we go to press, but it is likely that in spite of the general engagement which is reported to have occurred, few, if any, of the Russian ships have been sunk, and what damage they sustained has been entirely from Japanese gun-fire. It is the same necessity of fighting with a view to as little disablement to his fleet as possible, that has caused Admiral Togo to leave the Vladivostok squadron to the unmolested raiding of the high seas. It would be futile and disastrous to send his protected cruisers against the armored ships from Vladivostok, and Togo can ill spare any of his own armored cruisers from the important work of containing the Russian fleet within Port Arthur and destroying it, should it come out."

## Window Gardening.

Flowers have played an important part in the world's great history ever since the creation, when the fruits of the apple-blossom caused the primeval transgression and the exclusion of our first parents from Paradise.

The rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, the shamrock of Ireland, and the lilies of France have each a romantic and tragic history, for each has been baptised in the blood of martyrs to a cause of sentiment.

It is nearly 300 years since Francis Bacon said "God Almighty first planted a garden, and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirit of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks; and a man shall see, that when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection." No one living to-day will deny that he spoke the truth.

The present general interest in the establishment of window-gardening is developing a decided movement toward that "civility and elegance" that the great philosopher had in mind when he wrote one of his longest essays on the subject of "Gardens." For his royal garden Bacon wanted thirty acres, but we know something of what can be done in a window containing but a few square feet.

There are windows and windows, but there is always a particular one that is the center of attraction. This one faces the south and commands a view of the street. It is large and of clear glass. In addition to the dark-green shades there are plain white curtains of net. It contains but three plants, a begonia, a sword-fern and an amaryllis, possessing all its own rare beauty and having from twenty to thirty blooms in early spring. The rex begonia, with its large leaves, showing beautiful, variegated lines in green, brown, white and many metallic colors produces a fine effect beside the wide-spreading fern, but it must be handled with the greatest care, for they are easily injured and dislike being crowded nearly as much as the sword-fern. The greatest mistake made in window-gardening is crowding plants together, all kinds and sizes. Flowers of the same variety are always more effective and satisfying than a small number of different kinds grown together. There is hardly a more popular plant for window-gardening than the begonia—and deservedly so. It responds readily to good treatment and yields lavish foliage and flowers under favorable conditions.

Begonias are divided into three general classes, the fibrous-rooted, both summer and winter blooming; the rex begonia grown for its foliage, and the tuberos-rooted. Plant begonias in a very loose soil. There is nothing better than pure leaf-mould or rotted turf with the addition of coarse sand. If this is not easily obtained, add a portion of florists' moss to any rich garden soil with a little coarse sand. If fertilizer be used, let it be old and black, like rich black earth and easily crumbled.

Begonias are comparatively free from insect pests, but often become very much overrun with scale. Thoroughly wash with tepid water containing a suds of whale-oil soap. This should be washed off immediately after with clear tepid water. Another remedy for the green-fly and other insects is to take the leaves and stems of the tomato, boil them in water for ten minutes; when cold, the liquor is syringed over plants attacked. It at once destroys all insects, scale, etc., and leaves behind a peculiar odor which prevents insects from coming again in a long time.

There is no native plant that will grace any room and please the eye more than the common wood-fern. They should be set in good-sized pots; a good morning nod, a loving look in passing, water toward evening, plenty of light—though not necessarily full sunshine, and a certain amount of fresh air is natural treatment. An erroneous idea prevails that ferns are essentially hothouse plants and therefore should be kept in a very warm room, forgetting the fact that a vast multitude of nearly three thousand distinct species of ferns—nature's lace-work they are called—grow naturally in sheltered valleys up among the mountains, and that some ferns

**YEAST FOAM**  
TRADE MARK  
OF PURITY AND EXCELLENCE

You never tire of bread made with Yeast Foam. It tastes fresh and good at every meal. It's wholesome and nourishing—the true

## Staff of Life

health and good digestion. Yeast Foam is made of the finest malt, hops, corn and other healthful ingredients. It never grows stale, and may be kept on hand all the time.

**The secret is in the yeast.**

Yeast Foam is sold by all grocers at 5c a package—enough for 40 loaves. "How to Make Bread"—free.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO., CHICAGO.

have their lovely fronds weighted down with a covering of snow, and as a matter of fact, the various species of ferns that florists suggest for window-gardening are usually those that thrive in a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees, or in what would seem to many to be a chilly temperature for a living room.

It is really surprising what one fern in the window will suggest—the heart of the wood-dim forest where the sun can hardly penetrate the shade of the trees, a little lost spring trickling o'er wet, moss-covered rocks, silence and a faint, woody odor.

The Japanese have so many different ways of arranging their native fern, known as Davolia, for their window-garden. They take moss and tie it into any desired shape—balls, rings, ships, bird-cages, etc. These ferns are kept moist and in a short time are covered with beautiful green fronds. Even the poorest families in Japan have their fern-work in the window.

Every July the Horticultural Society of East London holds its fern-show in the Besant's People's Palace. This society has the Duke of Fife for president, 200 grown people and 500 children for members; gives out seeds and plants at a cost of a penny each to all its members, who cultivate them at home. In order that all window-garden exhibitors shall be treated fairly, the exhibits are divided into those that come from congested districts where window-gardening is attended with many difficulties, and those that come from where there is plenty of sunshine and air.

In Brooklyn a long row of dwelling-houses have been known since 1902 as the "Block Beautiful." They have adopted the plan suggested by memories and pictures of the streets of some continental cities, where even the dingiest houses are given charm by window-gardens. What suits one country does not suit another. Abroad there are window-boxes in plenty, but abroad the windows have deep ledges and seem to have been made for window-gardens.

A window-box not conforming to the general style of the house makes a poor appearance. Its effect in the place for which it is intended should be carefully studied. Too many window-boxes on a house make it look overloaded. The color of the box should be governed by the color of the house. An imitation of brown stone harmonizes best with house-plants and vines. One learns from experience that a box does not look the same from the street as it does when bending over it; and no window-garden appears the same the first few days after it is set out as it will later. Sometimes they make a great show

from the window when all the while they are ineffective and unsatisfactory from the street, and when this is realized the box must be rearranged.

To gain the best results in window-gardening, boxes of galvanized tin are used. They are usually seven inches in length and the same in width. Small holes are provided in the bottom of the box to secure good drainage. If care is taken with the soil, the result obtained will be the first bloom and perfume for your labor.

More care is bestowed upon a window-garden than upon a flower-bed in the yard. The box has a layer of small bits of broken crockery covered with sand and gravel and pieces of charcoal. The remaining space is filled with rich soil and can be kept beautiful the whole year round with three distinct plantings, the first of these in early spring—tulips, crocuses, pansies and hyacinths. Late in May the summer planting of geraniums, daisies, nasturtiums and other plants that flower in June, July and August. In the fall, after frost comes, hardy shrubs—box and fir-trees will keep green all winter. In the summer long festoons of trailing vines add much to the picturesque appearance of window-gardens. A box, too, of morning-glories is lovely and shuts out views of back yards, and gives a restful glimpse of green to many a weary one.

"Your voiceless lips, O flowers, are living preachers, Each cup a pulpit, and each leaf a book, Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers From lowliest nook."

The poor who live in boxes of brick and every one can have a window-garden, for Uncle Sam distributes free of charge, thousands and thousands of packages of seeds of every variety that will grow anywhere from the far north to Florida. The effect of this free distribution is seen in the tenement districts of our large cities. Flowers are no respecters of persons; they bloom just as brightly and shed their sweetness just as freely for the plain and common people as for the children of fortune. They are silent, beautiful messengers of God.

LUCRETIA E. LEVETT.

### Club Department

#### OFFICERS OF STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, Kinsley  
Vice-Pres.....Mrs. Kate E. Applington, Conrod Grove  
Recording Secy.....Mrs. F. B. Hine, Kinsley  
Treasurer.....Mrs. J. T. Willard, Manhattan  
Auditor.....Mrs. D. W. Wilder, Hiawatha  
State Secretary for General Federation.....Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth.

#### Our Club Roll.

- Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1885).
- Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902)
- Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
- Ladies' Reading Club, Darlington Township, Harvey County (1902).
- Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902)
- Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
- Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1892).
- 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).
- Chillico Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
- Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902)
- Literary Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
- Star Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, R. R. No. 2 (1899).
- Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
- West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, R. R. No. 8, (1903).
- Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
- Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
- Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County.
- The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
- The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.
- Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).

[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]  
  
Kansas History—September 15.  
National events which led up to the Kansas troubles.  
Roll Call—Patriotic Sentiments.  
I. Anti-Slavery Movements Bred Agitators.  
II. The Missouri Compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.  
III. Opening of Kansas Territory and Squatter Sovereignty.

#### IV. Song by Club—America.

The above is the program for the first meeting in the Kansas History outline. It seemed best to give for the first meeting a National setting in order that a just and more accurate idea of Kansas's own part might be obtained. These programs are intended merely as a guide to the study of the subject which so many clubs have found intensely interesting. The endeavor should be to make the meetings attractive to every member. The papers should be prepared thoughtfully, yet briefly. The care should be to tell the thing crisply, and to make it interesting. Avoid long and prosy dissertations and abstractions. This caution is especially pertinent when the subject is an historical one.

The responses to roll-call are to be patriotic sentiments, and every member present should make it her duty to respond in this way, though it be only in a sentence or a couple of words. The sentiment may be your own or quoted from some one else.

The topic for the first paper is a large one and should be treated with discrimination; for, though there were so many distinct movements, there were many and diverse "movers." William Lloyd Garrison, of course, occurs to me first of all. Then there were the great triumvirate, William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase and Charles Sumner. (The story of Sumner and the assault upon him is dramatic and will be especially interesting to recall.) John Brown will not be omitted, and various stories and reminiscences of him will come to the mind. The great writers, also, had great influence and they were not backward in using it in this cause of humanity. Longfellow wrote strongly enough to draw many of the cultured class into the movement; Whitier wrote in another vein, with the vigor and sometimes inaccuracy of strong feeling; Lowell with the telling humor of the "Biglow papers," bitter satire disguised in the quaint Yankee dialect, influenced greatly the mass of the people; Harriet Beecher Stowe's story of Uncle Tom's Cabin was perhaps the most powerful single effort in the direction of anti-slavery. The underground railway should not be omitted, and the Dred Scott case had an important bearing on the question. Out of all this mass of subject matter, which goes into the subject for our papers, a choice must be made and those agitators about whom the best information can be obtained, should be taken for treatment in the paper. It will be well to make this paper rather short, and at the end have a discussion by the club, giving an opportunity for stories and reminiscences by the different members.

For the second topic, the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, are to be sketched as briefly and clearly as possible. This is meant to include the whole controversy before the opening of Kansas to settlement, and without a clear understanding of it, no true conclusions about the early events in Kansas can be arrived at.

Topic Number III can be treated as extensively or as briefly as the writer of it chooses. "Squatter Sovereignty" sounded very plausible in theory, but practically it was a ridiculous feature, which led to turmoil and bloodshed. The practical working of it may be told as elaborately as you choose. Every one knows "America," so that it will make a very fitting close to this program on a National crisis.

The program for the next meeting will be on "Early Settlements in Kansas."

#### Taka Embroidery Club.

The club was organized two years ago this coming November, with seven members. We now have twenty-five members. We meet every two weeks at the home of some member, who serves light refreshments. It is a country club, and but very few knew how to do embroidery when they be-

## Now's the Time to Buy a Farm

In the great Fruit Belt of Michigan. The opportunity as presented in

# The Cadillac Tract

25,000 acres of splendid land lying in the counties of Wexford and Missaukee, State of Michigan, all within from one-half to six miles of the prosperous city of Cadillac (population 8,000), with the price.

### Only \$5 to \$15 per Acre

A glorious climate, equable and salubrious, and every surrounding condition conducive to health as well as an abundant prosperity. No crop failures, no drouths. Fine gravel roads, splendid schools, churches—all the social comforts of our modern civilization. The great railways of the Pennsylvania and Wabash Systems pass through the tract. There's an active, eager market every day in the year.

The ideal soil for farming, fruit-growing or stock-raising—a sandy loam with clay or gravel subsoil. But send for the book and map which is fully descriptive and carries testimonials of settlers. Mailed free by filling out the following coupon:

Send me information about The Cadillac Tract as advertised in Kansas Farmer.	Name.....
	Address.....
	County..... State.....

### S. S. Thorpe, 16 Webber Bldg., Cadillac, Mich.

District Agent Michigan Land Association.

A few Improved Farms for Sale, \$2,000 to \$20,000.

## We are Manufacturers, Jobbers and Distributors

OF

Medium and Fine Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Lace Curtains, Shades, Lamps, Sewing Machines.

We furnish your home complete at strictly wholesale. Write us for prices and catalogue.

519 Kansas Avenue, - Topeka, Kansas.

The Largest House Furnishings in the State of Kansas.

# EMAHIZER & SPIELMAN

gan. Now most all of them do quite good work, and all of us are improving. We have a president, secretary and instructor. We are a branch club from the Taka Embroidery Club of Chicago, and work under their instructions. We are obliged to use Richardson's silks and linen pieces.

MRS. IDA E. FILER.

Madison, Kan.

We are glad to introduce to our Club Department a new member. This is the first of its kind to report to us, and is especially interesting for that reason. We shall be glad to hear more of this club from time to time.

The Sabian Club of Mission Township reports that it is soon to begin its year's work. There was a called meeting at the home of its president, Mrs. John Sims, at which they discussed plans of work, and decided to take up the Bay View course of study, which was discussed on this page last winter. We prophesy a profitable and enjoyable year for this, one of the oldest and most progressive country clubs in the State.

As the clubs take up their work again with new plans and new enthusiasm, or with old plans and renewed purposes, we want to hear from them. Just drop us a line, will you not, so that we may know that you are still alive and prospering.

Our old offer is still open. We want to send the KANSAS FARMER free to every club. If your club has not yet availed itself of this offer, send

## NICKEL RATE.

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

NO EXCESS FARE ON ANY TRAIN

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

CHICAGO TO BOSTON WITHOUT CHANGE.

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

NEW YORK CITY, BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST. Rates Always The Lowest.

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

JOHN Y. CALAHAN, Gen. Agt., 118 Adams St., Chicago, Ill

WANTED AN HONEST MAN To manage a branch factory for the manufacture and sale of Poultry Mixture. A big money maker and honest. \$100.00 a month sure and a fortune to a hustler. Investigate this. Reference exchanged. E. C. SINGERS, East St. Louis.

us the name of the member to whom you wish it sent, and we will gladly put you upon our subscription list.

## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN,"

all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. McGehee & 15th Sts., Chicago, THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

WHEAT.

(Continued from page 885.)

A portion of the reported damage to the spring wheat crop be true, it is doubtful whether the crop will even reach 550 million bushels; 500 millions is, in fact, now cabled by some authorities as a more likely total."

Further on the same authority says: "If it be supposed that sixty-five million quarters [one quarter-eight bushels] represent the total requirements of the importing countries and, it be further argued that all exporting countries outside the United States will be able to supply as much as last season, viz., 48 1/2 million quarters, there would still remain 16 1/2 million quarters to be obtained from the United States, against 14 1/2 millions in the past season.

"The market, we think, has seldom been in a more interesting condition than it now is; a failure of the American wheat crop means, in our judgment, higher prices, whilst if anything happened to the Argentina crop, we might easily again see 40s [\$9.73 for 8 bushels] wheat."

Beerbohm finds that this year's American crop of 500,000,000 to 550,000,000 bushels will be expected to supply 16,000,000 bushels more for export than was furnished by last year's 637,822,000-bushel crop. The competition that will necessarily ensue when the demand is so much greater than the supply, is likely to bring forward a crop of speculators who will seek to profit by the scarcity. It is unsafe to predict what prices will be reached or what fluctuations will take place before the next harvest. The date of the Kansas harvest is likely to find the bins closely swept of reserves. The state of the reserves together with the prospects for the 1905 harvest throughout this country and the world will determine prices at which the early Kansas crop may be sold. There will doubtless be many fluctuations during the next ten months. It seems inevitable, however, that prices, compared with those of recent years, will rule high. To advise how long to hold or when to sell is a greater responsibility than the writer cares to assume. But advice to sow liberally this fall is to all appearances safe.

Miscellany

Kansas Wheat and Corn Officially.

The State Board of Agriculture issued last Friday a bulletin, based upon assessors' returns and statements from the growers, giving the acreage and yield of winter wheat and the acreage and present condition of the growing corn. The statement as to this year's probable or actual wheat yield are, the first the Board of Agriculture has given out, and while accurate for all practical purposes, they will be subject to some revision in detail later in the year when thrashing is completed. The yield is given as 63,421,156 bushels, or an average of slightly less than eleven bushels per acre on the entire area sown, which was 5,816,395 acres. While 32 per cent smaller than Kansas' world-record-breaking crop of 1903, this yield is 17 per cent greater than the State's annual average in the ten years ending with 1903.

According to the growers' estimates something near 70 per cent, or 45,000,000 bushels, is "of good, merchantable quality," and the remainder more or less damaged by excessive rains at and after harvest time.

The bulk of this year's output is, as usual, produced in the central third of the State, twenty-five counties in this section each, save one, yielding one million bushels or more, are credited with about 73 per cent of the total crop. Sumner is found to have the largest aggregate yield of any county, 3,728,642 bushels, and the largest area likewise; Reno ranks next with 3,725,190 bushels, and is first in average yield per acre, or 18 bushels.

Spring wheat is a constantly diminish-

ishing factor in Kansas' agriculture, and in the past decade its area has decreased 72 per cent, being in 1904 only 45,217 acres.

Corn.—The State's corn area, 6,492,521 acres, is virtually the same as in 1903, and conditions enviroing its prosperity have been somewhat similarly discouraging. The present average condition for the whole is 65 per cent, and the more promising prospects seem to be in the counties of the central third of the State, but in the main these are not counties ordinarily having the larger acreages nor producing the heavier yields. Owing to floods and incessant rainfall in the fore part of the season in the strictly corn-producing territory little corn found a favoring seed-bed; its beginning was so unpropitious that long-time growers in those parts of the State reported with much unanimity that under no circumstances could a normal yield be matured, and present returns verify their earlier opinions.

On a basis of 100 representing a good average condition, Barber, Barton, Kingman and Rooks each report 100, and among those with a condition of 90 or above are Edwards, Ford, Harper, Kiowa, Mitchell, Osborne, Phillips, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Russell, Sheridan, Smith and Trego.

The quantity of old corn found by assessors in farmers' hands March 1 was 34,990,117 bushels, against 45,723,733 bushels in 1903.

Wheat on hand, 3,763,799 bushels. On hand last year, 4,692,579 bushels.

The following table gives, by counties, the total yield of winter wheat as estimated by the Board's correspondents, and the acreage and present condition of corn in each:

Table with 4 columns: Counties, Wheat, bus., Acres, and Corn, Condi. tion. Lists counties from Allen to Smith with corresponding wheat and corn statistics.

Table listing counties and their wheat production statistics for 1904, including Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Wabauasee, Wallace, Washington, Wichita, Wilson, Woodson, and Wyandotte.

Table titled 'WHEAT, 1860 TO 1902. Table showing acres, annual product and value of wheat crops.' with columns for Years, Acres, Bushels, and Value.

The figures herewith are official according to the records of the State Board of Agriculture. At present prices the 1904 crop is worth as much money as any crop ever produced in Kansas.

The Trust Question.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice the trust question is discussed in nearly every issue of your paper and, so far, should judge you are opposed to the trusts making exorbitant profits, but are in favor of them when the profits are reasonable. The trust question is a broad and comprehensive one, affecting, as it does, each of us more or less. To present to the people a correct understanding of the situation means that we must lay aside prejudice and political views and make a clear and concise statement, no matter whom it may affect. What the people want is to know the real facts in any case independent of party, creed, click, or clan; and that paper which fearlessly publishes the truth will surely prosper. It may suffer a temporary loss, but when the great mass of the people discover the noble traits of truthfulness and consistency in a paper they will wonderfully support it.

Everything is comprehended in growth and change. Growth is the change exhibited by living things. Change is the growth (so to speak) of inorganic things. The trust is a change derived from the mental growth of men and operates in the manufacture, transportation and distribution of useful things. If we had no needs there would be no trusts. We always produce for use first. Profit is of secondary importance. Primarily it has been the people's needs which have constructed our great railroad systems and builded our factories and opened our mines. Farmers till the soil because they need its products. So in every industry its workers are busy to supply the commodities which enter into the economy of men.

What is a trust? A trust is a federation of the owners of like industries.

For what purpose? To eliminate unnecessary labor; to increase the efficiency of tools and labor; to control the raw material, and its source, and the finished article; to eradicate competition and advance the retail price of its products.

Why do they do this? To make



Mrs. Weisslitz, Buffalo, N. Y., cured of kidney trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives. Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave careful study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for women's ills— Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—made sure that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was certain to control that dreaded disease, woman's kidney troubles.

Read What Mrs. Weisslitz Says.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years my life was simply a burden, I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicine, but grew steadily worse. My husband then advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three months I was a changed woman. My pain had disappeared, my complexion became clear, my eyes bright, and my entire system in good shape."—MRS. PAULA WEISSLITZ, 176 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

more profit than each could before federating.

What is profit? Profit is a certain sum received after all labor cost is paid. For example: If wheat is worth a certain amount, relative with other things, and I buy up the greater part of it, my possession of it will fix an arbitrary value, while your needs will pay it. I have added no value in any way and perhaps have done a great harm, yet I have compelled people to pay fictitious value for actual value. That is profit.

Some people think the margin between the dealers buying and selling price is all profit. This is a mistake. Out of this margin must come clerk hire, rent, insurance, and all expense including wages for himself. After that, the remainder is profit. The trusts are organized for profit and this organization is based on the people's needs and somebody must pay the profit. Why is the public hostile to the trust? Why are so many papers taking a stand against its existence? You say they have a right to employ whomsoever may apply and contract with them. Granted. You say their property must be protected. Agreed. You say one set of labor strikers shall not interfere with another set who are working or endeavoring to do so. Very true. You say they shall make a profit; that it is right and just. Very well.

To make more profit the meat trust must lower the price of live stock; they must obtain cheap freight rates and advance the retail price of meat and by-products. This is the only way they can make more profit, except, of course, they lower wages of employees, and curtail running expenses. And yet these same acts you and the public condemn. You say you do not think they ought to make so much profit because it takes millions of dollars from the farmer and laborer and puts it into hands of a few. Logically, then, who shall fix what is a

fair and just profit, the buyer or seller? If you leave settlement with the buyer, profits, I am afraid, would be small. On the other hand, the seller would leave himself ample profit as the trusts are doing. If less profit is better for the people why not eliminate it entirely and exchange on a basis of cost of labor?

If more profit is justifiable, why all this contention? Profit is obtained by private ownership of the means of production. There will never come a time when people shall not own and control enough of the means of production to supply their needs; but when a person owns more than this it is of no value to him unless he can use other labor than his own and pay that labor the equivalent of a part of their product.

It is a travesty on the progressive spirit of the American people to maintain that they can not own and operate all industries. To do this would abolish the profit system and institute in its place one of labor at cost value. Of course this plan is opposed by those who, by possessing the means of production, are in a position to retain a part of labor's product for the privilege of using the means of production. Labor is useless unless it can be exercised. Likewise the means of production is valueless unless labor is applied to it. If the principle of profit-getting, through private ownership of the means of production, is logical and just, then it were better for every farmer to rent instead of owning his land. If the principle is true that it is better for the people to own the means by which usable things are obtained, then profit must go because it takes from one man and gives to another without remuneration. Many fail to note that the people are changing; that religiously, politically and industrially they are progressing; that economically people are beginning to think for themselves.

The following are some of the things the people have found out: Each person is born without his consent into conditions he had no voice in forming. He is a consumer long before he is a producer. Then he is a producer and a consumer. In time he will cease to be a producer, and will continue to consume until death.

Each one of us needs food, clothing, shelter and happiness. Outside of what nature produces gratuitously, labor must be used with natural resources in order to obtain a product. Inasmuch as man must have access to natural resources, it follows that whenever such natural resources are owned to any considerable extent by an individual, he denies others the privilege of exercising their labor power unless they relinquish to him a certain part of the product of their labor as a premium for use of their labor.

Discussion of public questions must be given space. Such as desire must have opportunity to state facts and truths as they occur to them for only by this method can we progress. Progress is laying aside the old and proving the new. All questions originate with the people and must be adjusted by them. Suppression does not settle a question, but discussion and experiment will.

L. A. WELD.

Oklahoma.

**Grasshopper Poison.**

Numerous complaints now reaching the Kansas Experiment Station, through correspondence from various counties in the alfalfa-growing sections of the State, show the destructive presence of locusts or grasshoppers in the fields of that important crop, and make timely the publication of suggestions for the repression of these insects. It should be stated at the outset that the locusts that are responsible for the reported damage are in no case the much discussed migratory sorts, especially the so-called Rocky Mountain Locust, but they are well-known native species, common throughout the Mississippi valley as well as throughout the States of the Plains. They are found throughout

their range wherever the herbage is rank and vigorous, and mass in the weeds and grass of the fence-rows and on the borders of cornfields everywhere. Their particular destructiveness in the alfalfa regions is due to the lack of suitable pasturage for them in the surrounding unirrigated lands, from which they collect on the more acceptable growth of the hay fields.

As in these regions there are practically no natural checks to their increase that may be regularly depended upon, it is desirable at the present time to destroy them as far as possible, not only to limit their present depredations, but also to insure greater immunity from future attacks by the destruction of the breeding insects. They will soon be busy in depositing eggs abundantly in the fields where they are now eating the crop, and it is by all means desirable to kill them off before this next step in their economy is accomplished.

Two methods commend themselves to farmers in the regions infested. One of these, the use of the "hopper-dozer," or catching-pan, is not so well adapted to the capture of the insects at this, their winged stage, as it is earlier, before they have acquired wings. It may be stated that the use of this contrivance, the catching pan, is recommended after abundant practical experience with it by some of our Western farmers, and is by no means to be undervalued, especially if employed on the young locusts soon after hatching, and before they have spread widely from their hatching grounds.

At the present stage of growth of the insects, however, the most practical mode of destroying them is by the use of poisoned baits, scattered through the fields where the locusts are most abundant. One formula employed successfully in some Western localities is a modification of the well-known bran bait for plant-feeding insects in other orders, and is as follows: 100 pounds of bran, 8 pounds of sugar, 1 pound of saltpeter, and 4 pounds of Paris green. Dissolve the sugar and saltpeter, then add the Paris green and enough water to moisten the bran well, but not so wet as to destroy its slight adhesiveness, and scatter the bait broadcast, or deposit in small masses in places where the locusts are thickest.

As a much cheaper mixture or bait, it is recommended that a thorough trial be also made of a formula that has come to us from Manitoba, where it is said to have displaced the earlier mixtures. It is there called the Cridle mixture, from the name of the inventor, and is as follows: 1 part Paris green, 2 parts salt, and 40 parts horse dung, by measure, the whole to be well mixed with water till soft, but not sloppy, and scattered over the infested places. It is said to have the merit of attracting the insects for a considerable distance, and while most effective when fresh, it will retain its poisonous qualities even when several weeks old.

E. A. POPENOE.  
Kansas Experiment Station.

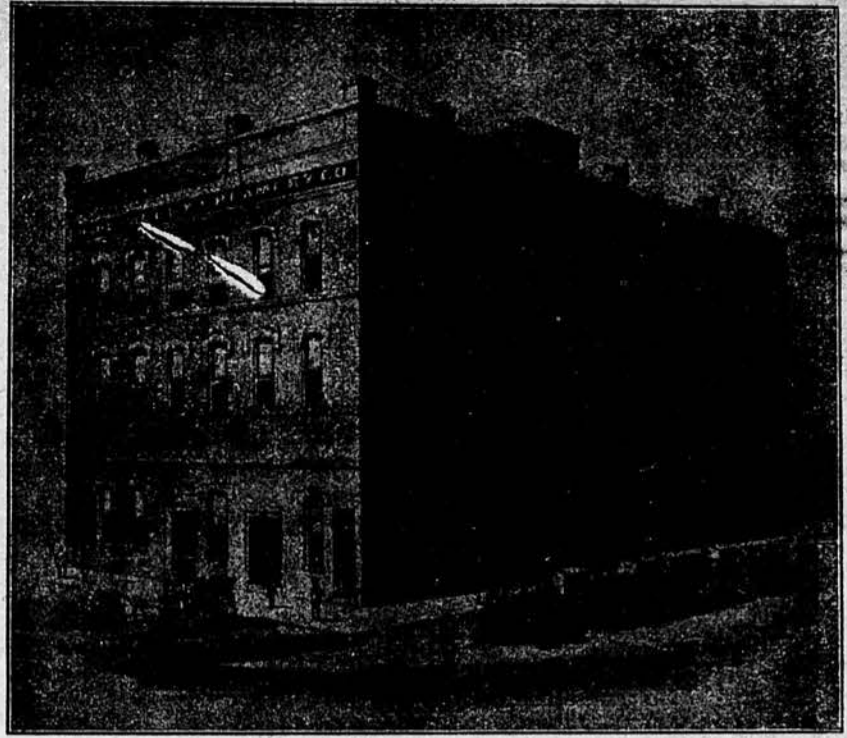
**Wheat Questions.**

I have samples of four different kinds of wheat which our Bronson grain-dealer has for sale, for seed. He does not know what kinds of wheat any of them are, nor do I. Can you tell me the varieties and which would probably be the best to grow in Southeastern Kansas? I notice you say in last week's KANSAS FARMER that the soft red wheats are best adapted for growing in my locality. I am not familiar with wheat, having never grown it. The farmers have never grown wheat here until the last year or so, but they are finding out that it can be grown here.

A. WOODCOCK.

**Bourbon County.**

I could not identify the wheat which you mention so as to name the varieties. However, I could classify the wheat according to type as to whether it was hard red or soft red wheat, in fact you can readily do this yourself. The hard wheat when the kernel is cut, shows a hard, flinty texture and amber color, while the cut kernel of



**OUR PRICE FOR BUTTER FAT IS  
18 Cents a Pound,  
And We Pay Spot Cash.**

Do you live within 500 miles? It will pay you to ship direct. Make us a shipment. We won't make you a promise—we'll send you the CASH. You will know results right away.

**Blue Valley Creamery Company,  
St. Joseph, Missouri.**

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED EMPIRE SEPARATOR, THE BEST MADE.

the soft wheat will appear white and starchy.

I believe you will find the soft red wheat better adapted for growing in your locality, although the character of the soil will determine to some extent which type of wheat will succeed best. While the soft red wheat will doubtless succeed best on the bottom lands, it is possible that on the uplands and less fertile soils in Bourbon County, the hard red wheat will prove more hardy and productive than the soft red type. It would be well for you to grow a variety of each type of wheat as an experiment.

A. M. TENEyCK.

**Sauer Kraut.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please tell me how soon sauer kraut can be made and how much salt to use?

SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

McPherson County.  
Buy the cabbage the last of September. Remove the outer leaves and cores of cabbage and cut fine in a slaw-cutter. Put down in a keg or large jar. Put a very little sprinkle of salt between each layer, and pound each layer with a wooden masher or mallet. When the vessel is full, place some large cabbage leaves on top, and a double cloth wrung out in cold water, then a cover with a very large weight on it—a heavy stone is best. Let it stand for six weeks before using, being careful to remove the scum that rises every day, by washing out the cloth, the cover, and the weight, in cold water. After six weeks, pour off the liquid and fill over it clear, cold water with a little salt. This makes it very nice and white.

Mrs. H. W. McAfee.  
Shawnee County.

**Albino Birds.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—An acquaintance of mine, living in Kansas, told me he saw with a flock of black birds one with plumage of white.

Probably it would be interesting to some of your readers to know about white crows. Last summer I found in a nest five young crows three pure black, one mostly white and one white

altogether, with white bill and white legs and feet. These were found about four miles south of Atchison, Kansas.

S. RILEY.

**Jackson County, Mo.**

Examples of albinism are often found among birds as with other animals. With birds of black plumage an albino is more noticeable than with kinds having light or dull plumage; thus a white blackbird in a flock, or a white crow, exhibits a striking contrast to the normal color of their kind.

E. S. TUCKER.

University of Kansas.

One of the most curious bridges ever built, perhaps unique in the history of the world, was that made by the British troops in 1860. They were marching on Peking, but found their progress barred by a flooded river of considerable width and depth. A timber party formed, but found nothing to cut down or borrow suitable for a bridge. At last a huge store of coffins were discovered in the village, and with these the soldiers built their bridge and crossed alive over the receptacles for the dead.

**In Morning Meadows.**

Lean your head down, in the meadow,  
On a sunny day, just so,  
An' listen, listen, listen,  
An' you'll hear the daisies grow,  
An' the rosy secrets o' the soil  
The soul o' you will know:  
Listen in the meadows o' the Mornin'!

You'll hear the daisy sayin'  
Just the sweetest sort o' things  
Where it almost feels the shadow  
Of the lark's delighted wings.  
An' you'll understand the blossoms  
When a bird within 'em sings:  
Listen in the meadows o' the Mornin'!

An' the river'll tell its story,  
Singin' on, singin' on,  
Of the dreams that are before it  
An' the sweet dreams that are gone.  
While Spring is like a jewel  
On the bosom o' the dawn  
Yonder in the meadows o' the Mornin'!

—Frank L. Stanton, in N. Y. Farmer.

**Home-Seekers Take Notice.**

Very low one way and round trip rates via The Kansas City Southern Railway on September 13, 20 and 27, October 4 and 18, 1904, to Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Indian Territory. If interested, write for further information to,  
S. G. WARNER,  
G. P. & T. A., K. C. S. Ry.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

**PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED.**  
We send FREE and postpaid a 200 page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 100 page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application.  
DRO. THORNTON & MINOR, Old 52, Kansas City, Mo.

## In the Dairy

### Farmers' Cyclopedia of Agriculture.

A book, the want of which has long been felt, has just appeared from the press of the Orange-Judd Company, New York. It is a Cyclopedia of Agriculture, the purpose of which is to furnish a ready reference on any subject connected with any kind of farming. It is a big book containing 619 pages and weighing 3 pounds and 10 ounces.

In illustration of the way in which the subjects are treated the following quotations are given from the article on Dairy Farming:

**Grains.**—The best results cannot be obtained from milch cows without feeding grain. Even when cows are on the best pasture or are fed soiling crops in large rations, the addition of grain increases the milk yield. With cows on good pasture the effect of grain may not be apparent at first. But as the pasture becomes short the grain rations may be increased and will have more uniformly beneficial effects in grains which are already accustomed to grain feeds. In order to secure the largest total milk yield, the cows should be stimulated to the best possible flow of milk during the early stages of lactation, and this flow should be maintained by judicious grain rations.

As a rule, nitrogenous grains are more effective in milk production than corn. The ability of different cows to make profitable use of grain varies greatly. The grain rations may vary in size from 2 to 12 pounds per day, but only the best dairy cows can utilize large grain rations.

At the Vermont Station some cows on rations of 6 to 14 pounds of mixed meal per day gained in quantity and quality of the milk. Especially the milk-sugar was increased. Other cows, however, got off feed or showed no change. Cows gave one-third more milk and butter-fat on full grain rations than without grain. Better results were obtained from heavy than from light grain feeds. Only good cows, however, were able to utilize 8 to 12 pounds of grain per day. Experiments at Cornell, Kansas, Mississippi and North Dakota stations indicate that the immediate results from feeding grain to cows on good pasture are not striking, but that the weight of the cows is better maintained on grain, and beneficial results are seen in the flow of milk late in the season. Similar results were obtained in Utah. The Wisconsin Station found that it did not pay to feed more than 8 pounds of grain per day. A ration of 12 pounds was fed at a loss, and the after effects were bad. At the New Jersey Station 10 pounds per day was found the largest profitable grain ration, while in Utah 8 pounds is considered as the outside limit of a grain ration, and feeds of more than 6 pounds increased the cost of milk.

In Massachusetts, with cottonseed-meal, linseed-meal and gluten-meal at the same price, there was little difference in their economy in milk-production. In New Hampshire cornmeal, shorts, middlings and cottonseed-meal were found of about equal value. In the following paragraphs brief notes are given on the individual grains commonly used for feeding dairy cows.

**Barley and Brewers Grains.**—In German experiments barley-meal proved an effective and desirable dairy feed in every respect. In Minnesota ground barley was found equal to ground wheat or cornmeal. At the Maine Station barley and peas made a soft butter. The Geneva Station has shown that malt-sprouts or brewers' grains may be substituted for oats or peas for milch cows. In Wisconsin malt-sprout proved inferior to cottonseed-meal or corn-meal. In Connecticut brewers' grains were fed in rations of 13½ pounds with good results, while in Massachusetts they proved to be a good substitute for wheat-bran. In New Jersey 4 pounds wet brewers' grains

were found equal to 1 pound dry. Neither wet nor dry brewers' grains made good butter in experiments in Scotland.

**Beans.**—The common sorts of garden and field beans are seldom fed to milch cows in this country. In Scotland horse-beans were found to make a good quality of butter. In Massachusetts soy-bean-meal made more and richer milk and butter of a better color than cottonseed-meal. The cottonseed butter was firmer but inferior in texture.

**Buckwheat.**—In a test at the Vermont Station buckwheat middlings made 4 per cent more milk than corn and bran and 3 per cent less than cottonseed or linseed-meals. The quality of milk was about the same with all feeds. A subsequent test confirmed these results in general, but showed that milk from buckwheat middlings contained more fat than that from any of the other feeds. The middlings made firmer butter than any other grain ration. Buckwheat-middlings are not especially relished alone and should be mixed with other feeds. In New Hampshire ground buckwheat proved valuable for milk-production. In New Jersey buckwheat-bran free from hulls was found equal to buckwheat-middlings, and the Pennsylvania Station found the middlings equal to dried brewers' grains.

**Corn and Corn By-Products.**—This grain may perhaps best be fed unhusked. The shock corn, however, is commonly run through a feed-cutter before feeding to milch cows. After corn has been husked or shelled for sometime it becomes very hard, and should be ground before feeding. Corn-meal is greatly relished by cows, and this fact often leads to excessive feeding. It should be mixed with bran, shorts, linseed-meal, cottonseed-meal or other nitrogenous grains for dairy feeding.

In New Jersey cornmeal gave 9 per cent more milk than whole corn, and 57 per cent of corn fed in the ear was undigested. In Mississippi cornmeal was not economically fed with dry hay. At Pennsylvania Station cereals were found equal to dried brewers' grains or buckwheat-middlings, and the value of cornmeal for milk production proved to be one-fifth greater than bran. Danish experiments showed that corn alone was nearly equal to a mixture of barley, oats and corn. According to some experiments in Germany corn was most effective for milk production, followed by wheat-bran and cottonseed-meal. Gluten-meal proved to be an excellent dairy feed in Germany and Vermont. Atlas gluten-meal was more economical, made more milk and sustained the weight of the cows better than cornmeal and bran. The butter from gluten-meal was slightly inferior in grain to that from cornmeal and bran, or that from cottonseed-meal or linseed-meal. In a second test the butter from gluten-meal was best. Buffalo gluten-meal was found superior to a ration of cottonseed-meal and linseed-meal. The Maine Station found that gluten-meal could be substituted for cottonseed-meal, but that it must be fed in larger quantities. The butter was softer than that from cottonseed-meal. In Vermont germ feed had about the same feeding-value as a mixture of cornmeal and bran. Sugar-meal and cream gluten-meal were more nutritious and influenced the richness of the milk more decidedly. Both cream and king gluten-meals were found to have a greater feeding value than a mixture of cornmeal and bran. Chicago maze feed was also superior and corn germ feed equal to the mixture. Atlantic gluten-flour fed to excess had little effect on the quantity, and none on the quality of the milk. In Iowa sugar-meal produced 8 per cent more milk and 27 per cent more butter than corn-and-cob-meal. It has been found at the Maine, Michigan and New Hampshire Stations that all gluten products containing a large percentage of oil soften the butter. At the Geneva Station wet, acid corn slump, dry slump and dry slump acidified with acetic acid were fed to cows without harm. The milk yield was increased but the quality was adversely affected. In Kansas

# DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS ARE SO MUCH BETTER THAN OTHER CREAM SEPARATORS

**BECAUSE.**—They are constructed under many all-important patents, which cannot be used by any other manufacturer and which enable De Laval machines to skim cleaner and produce a more even and more thoroughly churnable cream than is otherwise possible, at much less speed and wear, and with much greater ease of operation.

**BECAUSE.**—The De Laval makers have ever been first and foremost in the manufacture of Cream Separators throughout the world—have ever led where others follow—their factories being among the finest machine shops in the world and their knowledge of Cream Separators far greater and more thorough than that of any comparatively inexperienced would-be competitor.

**BECAUSE.**—The one purpose of the De Laval makers have ever been the production of the very best Cream Separator possible regardless of cost, instead of that mistaken "cheapness" which is the only basis upon which any would-be competitor can even make pretense of seeking a market.

**BECAUSE.**—The vastly greater sale of De Laval machines—ten times all others combined—enables the De Laval makers to do these things and much more in the production of the perfect Cream Separator that no one else could attempt.

A De Laval catalogue explaining in detail the facts here set forth may be had for the asking.

## The De Laval Separator Co.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS.,  
CHICAGO.

1212 FILBERT STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

9 & 11 BRUMM STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

General Offices:

74 CORTLAND STREET

NEW YORK.

121 YOUVILLE SQUARE,  
MONTREAL.

75 & 77 YORK STREET,  
TORONTO.

248 McDONALD AVENUE,  
WINNIPEG.

### "LIGHTNING RODS REDEEMED" DODD, DOOLEY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF...

Pure Soft Copper Cable Lightning Rods

The only system of rodding endorsed by the Mutual Insurance Companies in state and national conventions. Be sure you get the genuine. Look for our trade mark, D. & S., on the end of every spool of our copper cable rod. We give a written guarantee to every customer, and our agents have our written certificate. Write for free book on "The Laws and Nature of Lightning and How to Control It." Address, DODD, DOOLEY & CO., Topeka, Kans.



### 30 DAYS Free Trial

Don't let an agent persuade you into buying an old style, high priced machine. Get a new

### Cleveland Cream Separator

direct from our factory and save \$25 to \$50. It's the only ball-bearing separator; aluminum separating device in one piece. Absolutely simple. 30 days free trial. Catalogue free. The Cleveland Cream Separator Company, 324 Hickox Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

FROM OUR  
FACTORY  
TO YOUR  
FARM



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

### VARICOCELE

A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office.

DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

cornmeal was found to increase the milk yield more than bran and oats.

Cottonseed-Meal.—This is a very effective dairy feed. It should not be fed as the only grain ration, however, and should not be used extensively until some experience has been had on a small scale.

Cottonseed-meal added to cornmeal gave greater returns than cornmeal alone at the Maine station. In Pennsylvania it produced more milk than bran, but the butter from bran was rated higher.

Linseed Meal is an important feed for milk-cows on account of its high protein content and its laxative and regulative action.

Oats are fed to dairy cows quite extensively. In Scotland they are considered as producing a good quality of butter.

Sorghum-meal, when free from hulls, in experiments in New Jersey, had no effect on the health of the cows and did not influence the taste, color or composition of the milk.

Wheat—In Canada ground wheat was found to be a wholesome and effective dairy feed, but was not equal to mixed meal.

Other branches of the subject of Dairying are treated with equal thoroughness. Indeed, every branch of farming has received most careful and efficient attention.

The book, substantially bound in cloth, sells at \$3.50. For special rates in combination with the KANSAS FARMER see advertisement on another page.

World's Fair Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A new acquisition has lately been made to the Kansas World's Fair butter display in the shape of a model of the new dairy building at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The butter display, as a whole, is more talked about than anything else in the agricultural building, and bids fair to maintain its attractiveness throughout the fair.

With the temperature in the buttercase at near the freezing point, all the butter images are keeping in fine shape. To the average visitor all this seems shrouded in mystery until an explanation is volunteered by the superintendent.

World's Fair, St. Louis.

Grange Department

Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Manhattan, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed.

Talks With Lecturers.

At a certain Grange meeting the talk was on raising and marketing strawberries. The drift of the remarks seemed to indicate that anybody could raise good strawberries on the right kind of soil in the right situation.

good measure. Then she adorned each crate with fresh, green leaves. The little touch of ornamentation was part of the secret of her ability to sell her berries quickly and to good advantage.

The little story from real life has its application in the Grange. The Lecturer rightly believes that his is the educational part of the Grange; that those who expect to secure the advantages which education gives should be willing to work for what they want, and that, therefore, it should not be his primary purpose to make his programs interesting.

But, Worthy Lecturer, not all who listen to your programs are students. You can not expect all of them to force themselves to give attention in order to get the solid facts which certain of your best and wisest workers like to give them.

First and always the quality of what you offer must be kept up to the highest possible standard. Then add the ornaments—the green leaves to your crates of strawberries; the appropriate decoration to every article that is not in active demand on its own intrinsic merits.

The Grange Enthusiastic in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In company with Bro. W. F. Hill, I attended five enthusiastic field-meetings in Pennsylvania. I was pleased to note the earnest devotion of the members, and the apparent interest of farmers, outside the Order, to learn more of the work and purposes of the Grange.

Mr. Martin, Assistant State Superintendent of Agriculture, and Superintendent of farmers' institutes, attended several of the meetings, and spoke along Grange lines, emphasizing the necessity of farmers organizing to ad-

Advertisement for Sharples Tubular Separators. Includes the text 'Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS Just as They Are' and an illustration of a woman operating a separator. Below the illustration, it says 'The cut shows them—catalog I-165 tells all about them. Notice the low supply can, bottom feed, wholly enclosed gears, absence of oil cups or holes. No other separator has these advantages.'

Advertisement for 'OUR SEPARATOR BOOK FREE.' It includes the text 'Write for it at once. Mailed free to anyone who keeps cows. Illustrated with half-tone engravings and full of valuable information to every dairyman. It also tells why the ..DAVIS... Cream Separator is actually the most profitable and economical machine a dairy farmer can own.'

Advertisement for 'Empire Cream Separator' enclosed in a decorative border. It says 'There are more than a hundred reasons why folks who try it like the Empire Cream Separator better than any other, but the reasons may all be summed up in this: The Empire does better work, gives less trouble and makes more money for the farmer.'

Advertisement for 'ECZEMA CURE FREE' featuring two portraits of men. The text reads 'To prove to every person afflicted with Eczema, Salt Rheum, Tetter and all obstinate Skin Diseases that Lapidine will cure the most obstinate, long-standing cases, we will send one box free to every sufferer.'

Large advertisement for 'THE U.S. SEPARATORS' with a decorative border. It includes the text 'HAVE LOW SUPPLY CAN AND MAKE MORE MONEY by getting more cream—Hold World's Record for clean skimming. SAVE MORE MONEY by wearing longer and costing less for repairs than others, therefore are the MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY. Handsome illustrated catalogue free for the asking.'

vance their own interests and to make the most rapid progress in the best methods of farming, and the sale of the products of the farm. He said better methods of agriculture must be adopted, more business methods used in the sale of farm products, and this will result in increased profits, and will lead to better home surroundings and higher prices for homes and farms.

Great interest was shown when the social, educational and fraternal features of the Order were referred to, also the uplifting of citizenship that will naturally follow more thought, more study, more brain and less muscle, used in farm operations.

The beautiful lessons of the degrees, when referred to by the various speakers, always elicited attention and applause. The enthusiasm reached the highest point when the feature of the Grange which recognizes the admitting of women to an equal participation in all the work of the Order was referred to. In this regard, the Grange stands pre-eminently at the head of all fraternal societies, and it is due largely to the counsel and earnest work of the sisters that it has attained the high position which it occupies.

All that I have said about the Order in Pennsylvania is equally true of the Patrons and farmers of her sister State of New Jersey. While in that State, Brother and Sister Gaunt, and Brother and Sister Southland, of Athol, Mass., went with us to all the field-meetings in New Jersey; and, by the way, they were by all odds the most largely attended and enthusiastic meetings I ever attended in New Jersey. At one of the meetings the attendance was estimated at all the way from 15,000 to 20,000, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Sister Southland pleased the people in her forceful, beautiful and impressive address, and showed conclusively the very great benefits of the Order to farmers' wives and daughters.

The growth of the Order in New Jersey since January 1, 1904, is 1,500, and all agree that 3,000 members will be added to the Order in New Jersey in 1904. Brothers Hill and Gaunt are honored, respected and loved by the members in their respective States, and they are devoting their best effort to building up the Order and extending its influence in their respective States.

Farmers in both these States have good crops and are prosperous. I note in all sections of the country that it is the best men and women, and the most influential farmers, who are seeking membership in the Order. They recognize the necessity of systematic organization, and they recognize the Grange as being free from partisan, sectional or sectarian bias, and hence are giving it their endorsement and encouragement.

Yours fraternally,  
AARON JONES,  
Master National Grange.

**Grange Items.**

It is worth while to try to make the studies as well as the labors of life cheerful.

The Grange may not take part in any party strife, but it may always stand for honesty as opposed to dishonesty in the party service.

The Grange is making farm life more attractive, more wholesome, more helpful; but the Grange has only begun to do its best.

The Grange set the example—since followed by many other organizations—of giving women all the privileges of membership which have been supposed to belong exclusively to men. This alone ought to cause women everywhere to acknowledge the services of the Grange to the advancement of women.

Leadership in the Grange is an opportunity to serve, not merely a chance to be the most important person in the community. Those best fitted for service are not puffed up with pride.

Every Grange that improves its present opportunities is bound to grow.

Unless you put something into the

Grange, do not expect it to do much for you. No legitimate business corporation can afford to pay dividends to those who make no investments.

On the farm and in the household the brain must study to save the fingers and the feet—must study also to save the cattle and the crops. Mind can beat muscle every day if it will—can keep it every day if it will, which is better.

**The Poultry Yard**

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

**Worms in Chicks.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—When dressing young chickens for table use I have found worms in the lower side of the gizzard. They are long and slender and pointed at both ends. They work only in the flesh and make a porous mesh of it. The chickens are apparently in perfect health and very fat. I have never found any dead ones. Can you tell me what they are and a cure for them?

I am afraid it may prove serious if let run long. ANXIOUS INQUIRER, Chase County.

Ans.—For worms a good dose of castor oil is good, followed by some sulphur in the soft feed. As a preventive, a few drops of turpentine in the drinking water will be found efficacious.

**To Preserve Eggs.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As a subscriber to your most valuable paper, I would like to ask you the best method of keeping eggs for a period of eight or nine months; and, if refrigerated, do they spoil quickly after taken out if not used at once? Mexico. W. S. SIGLER.

Ans.—The best method of preserving eggs has been found to be to keep them in cold storage at a temperature of about forty-five degrees. They will keep good a reasonable length of time after being taken out of storage, but high temperature is harmful to all eggs, even fresh ones, and would be more so to those taken from a cold-storage warehouse.

Since the cold-storage method is not available to many communities, it might be well to mention another method of preserving eggs that has been quite successful; viz., the water-glass method. Water-glass is silicate of soda or silicate of potash, the former being the cheaper. It is not expensive. If wooden kegs or barrels are used in which to pack the eggs, they should first be thoroughly scalded with boiling water to sweeten and purify them. To each ten quarts of water-glass, pack the eggs in the water, which should first be boiled and then cooled, add one quart of vessel and pour the solution over them, covering them thoroughly. A cover should be placed on the vessel, making it air-tight if possible. If left uncovered, the solution turns into a jelly-like substance, and is apt to evaporate and leave some of the eggs exposed to the air. Keep the eggs in a cool, dark place. A dry, cool cellar is a good place. If the eggs are kept in a place that is too warm, the silicate is deposited and the eggs are not properly protected. Do not wash the eggs before packing, for by so doing you injure their keeping qualities.

Only perfectly fresh eggs should be used, for nothing will prevent a bad egg from getting worse, and such an egg will prove harmful to the good ones that may come in contact with it.

Eggs packed by the above method have been known to keep for fifteen months. The only trouble has been that when they are boiled the shells crack. All packed eggs contain a little gas and, when boiling, not finding a ready escape, bursts the shell. This may be prevented by making a pin-hole in the blunt end of the egg. To do this, hold the egg in the hand, place the point of a pin against the shell of the egg and give the pin a quick, sharp blow, just enough to drive the pin through the shell, but without

further injury to it. For frying and other methods of cooking, where you first break the shell yourself, the eggs are all right.

**Poultry Notes.**

Do not forget the State Fair at Topeka, September 12 to 17, and send some chickens there if you possibly can.

This is the time of year to see that your chicken-houses are in good shape for the cold weather that is sure to come before long.

Giddiness in fowls usually indicates too much fat and blood. The chief symptoms are twisting the head, carrying it on one side, going around in circles, running against objects, etc. The remedy is to hold the fowl's head under a stream of cold water for a short time. Give them a dose of Epsom salts and feed lightly for a few days.

Snuffles, or running at the nose, is found in most flocks and is only the effects of a cold. The nostrils will be encrusted with matter producing the snuffling sound. If caused by exposure, remove the cause by keeping the fowls warm and wash the nostrils with castile soap and water. Feed soft food, and usually they will come out all right.

Do not feed table scraps in chunks, but cut them up into small bits of a size suitable for a hen to swallow. Then each hen will have a chance to obtain its share at the feeding-trough. If given as they are gathered from the table, the more masterful hens will secure the largest pieces and make good their right to their possession. The others must be content with their leavings, and the consequence is that some of the hens will have a very light breakfast. Feeding, which permits some hens to be gorged, and others left with half a meal, is bad feeding. The plan is particularly bad in feeding table-scrap, as harmful results are sure to follow the habitual eating of this kind of food to the point of stuffing. Feed table-scrap only once a day, preferably in the morning, and then reduce them to a form that will insure even distribution to all the flock. Do not feed scraps in quantity which will cause the hens to turn away from the troughs with bulging crops, for you can feed them too much of this rich kind of food.

Observe the legs of your young chickens and see if they show any signs of scaly-legs. This is a troublesome disease to get rid of when it has become thoroughly established in a chicken-yard, but is easily overcome at the beginning. Anoint the legs with lard or kerosene oil, mixed with a few drops of carbolic acid. Repeat the treatment once a week until all signs of the disease disappears. It is a tedious operation but it must be gone through with if the fowls are to be saved from this ugly disfigurement. If the disease was present in the house last year, and this is now occupied by your young stock, the latter are sure to become affected, unless in the meantime the house has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated.

Scaly-leg does not injure the fowl otherwise than spoiling its appearance. If the fowls are to go on exhibition, however, it militates against them considerably and will lower their value even if sold for market. But there is no excuse for its continuance in a flock, for it is one of the diseases which is preventable.

**Kansas Fairs in 1904.**

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1904, their dates, locations, and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn:  
Barton County Fair Association, W. P. Feder, secretary, Great Bend; September 13-16.  
Butler County Fair Association, H. M. Balch, secretary, Eldorado; September 19-24.  
Chautauque County—Hewins Park and Fair Association, W. M. Jones, secretary, Cedar Vale; September 20-22.  
Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association, S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington; September 13-16.  
Elk County Agricultural Fair Association, J. F. Deal, secretary, Grenola; September 14-16.  
Greenwood County Fair Association, C. H. Weiser, secretary, Eureka; September 13-16.  
Harvey County Agricultural Society, John C. Nishelson, secretary, Newton; October 3-7.

**POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.**

FOR SALE—Single Comb Brown Leghorn Cockrels, fine dark fellows, very best breeding. Jewell Bros., Humboldt, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Choice young stock for sale cheap if taken early. Write your wants to J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kans.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS—Rose Comb R. I. Reds and Buff Orpingtons; this year's breeders for sale at half price, if taken soon. Also some fine young stock. Prices reasonable. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me, W. H. Maxwell, 921 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, 50 for \$2.25; 100 for \$3.75. Adam A. Weir, Clay Center, Neb.

SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES on my Superior Strain Barred Plymouth Rocks: 15 eggs, 60c; 30 eggs, \$1; 100 eggs, \$3. E. J. Evans, Box 21, Fort Scott, Kans.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Superb in color. Extra fine layers, mated for best results. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. L. F. Clarke, Mound City, Kans.

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

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

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

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**  
White ones, pure-bred, and good layers. Eggs, \$1 and \$1.50 per sitting.  
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kans.

**GEM POULTRY FARM**  
Stock and eggs for sale at all times. Buff Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. Quality the very best.  
**C. W. PECKHAM,**  
Haven, Kansas.

**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 289 eggs each in one year. I have some breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs in season, \$2 per 15, express prepaid anywhere in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address  
**THOMAS OWEN, Topeka, Kansas.**

**POULTRY SUPPLIES**

Thanolice (lice powder)	5c
Creo-carbo (lice killer)	5c
Egg Maker	5c
Poultry Cure	5c
Roup Pills	5c
Medicated Nest Eggs	5c
Conkey's Roup Cure	5c
Buckeye Cholera Cure	5c

**OWEN & COMPANY**  
520 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

**DUFF'S POULTRY**  
All our Fine Breeders of this season, also Spring Chicks for sale after the first of June. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, and Belgian Hares. Buy the best now at the lowest prices. Write your wants. Circulars free. Choice Breeders and Show Birds.  
**A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.**

Marshall County Fair Association, E. L. Miller, secretary, Marysville; September 13-16.  
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, H. A. Floyd, secretary, Paola; September 27-30.  
Neosho County Fair Association, H. Lodge, secretary, Erie; September 27-30.  
Ness County Agricultural Association, I. B. Pember, secretary, Ness City; September 23-30.  
Reno County—Central Kansas Fair Association, A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson, September 19-24.  
Riley County Agricultural Association, R. T. Worboys, secretary, Riley; October 4-6.  
Rooks County Fair Association, Oliver Adams, secretary, Stockton; September 22-23.  
Sedgewick County—Southern Kansas Fair and Carnival Association, H. L. Reeling, secretary, Wichita; September 26-October 1.  
Shawnee County—Kansas State Exposition Company, C. H. Samson, secretary, Topeka; September 12-17.









**Horticulture**

**The Grasshopper's Song.**

I flutter in the breeze, and I go where I please,  
I eat apples, ripe plums, and peaches green.  
Some of my comrades die in the summer,  
But I will not die until I freeze.

Oh, Mr. Farmer-man, with the paint-brush on your chin,  
You may feed us Paris green, and we'll eat it up clean;  
Or you may bring on your fine hopper machine  
And the oil that you reckoned would spoil my skin,

But I'll flutter in the breeze, and I'll go where I please.  
You could do such things, before I got my wings.  
But listen just now how the grasshopper sings.  
You have slain a few 'tis true, but I'll live until I freeze.

Oh, I eat the cantaloupe, and destroy the farmer's hope,  
My lady friend will fret and stew  
If of her beans I eat a few;  
And should I get too near her she might beat me with a rope.

She could do such things, before I got wings,  
But just listen now how the grasshopper sings.  
I flutter in the breeze and I go where I please,  
I may not live forever, but I'll live till I freeze.

—The Short-Grass Poet.

**About Grape Cuttings.**

Will you be so kind as to tell me when is the proper time to cut grape cuttings, the mode of taking care of them and the right time to set them out?  
F. M. DUPREE.

Osborne County.

Grape cuttings are commonly made late in fall or early in the winter before the wood has been frozen, but not before the leaves have fallen and the wood ripened well. This is a good time to prune the vines and the wood from the trimmings may be worked up into cuttings. It is sometimes stored in a cool cellar for some little time, and the wood worked up after the rush is over. Nurserymen differ in the length of cutting made, some making a short two-bud cutting, cutting just below the lower bud and well above the second one. Others prefer a three-bud cutting, which is longer, a little more difficult to handle and requiring somewhat more work in planting.

They are usually stored in a cool cellar in sand which is moist enough to prevent drying out, but not wet enough to cause mold. The sand should be clean river-sand, if possible. Others bury the cuttings in the earth below frost-line, mulching to insure an even temperature. It is a common practice to bury the cuttings with the proximal or "butt-end" up, as the object in storing is to promote the formation of a "callous" before the buds swell, and the soil is supposed to be somewhat warmer at the upper than at the lower end of the cutting, thereby securing the "bottom heat" which is maintained in propagating houses by the use of heating pipes beneath the benches. From a test made here there seems to be little or no difference in the success of the cuttings stored in various positions.

Cuttings should be planted in spring as soon as the soil is in good condition and the danger of freezing is over. Care must be taken to firm the soil well about the cuttings, and it is a common practice to set in a furrow, slanting the cuttings somewhat, which insures better contact with the soil. The upper bud should be above ground sufficiently to prevent the soil washing over the young shoot. They must be frequently and thoroughly cultivated, during spring and early summer, and weeds kept out throughout the season. If a strong growth is made, they may be set in the vineyard at 1 year old, but the more common practice is to grow two seasons in the nursery-row.

ALBERT DICKENS.

**Free-Stone or Cling-Stone Peaches.**

Champion peaches are on the market here and strange to say, this fruit, this year, is of the cling-stone variety. While in all cases the fruit

is not a pronounced cling-stone, it appears, to a certain extent, in all the fruit that has been brought in.

This is a brand-new one on the horticulturists of this vicinity, they having heard of nothing of the like before. What we would like to know is, have you ever heard of a similar circumstance and can you account for it?

If you have no record of a like circumstance, will you please take the matter up among your readers and see if some solution can be made of it. Our local fruitmen are much interested, as the Champion peach has always been a very pronounced free-stone.  
M. C. PETERS.

Marshall County.

We have had a number of inquiries this season regarding the free-stone peaches becoming cling-stones. The early peaches were noticeably different this season, in that they did not separate freely as usual. On the station grounds it has been noted that the peaches did not ripen evenly, and that the free-stone varieties were much harder to separate from the stone than in other seasons. It has been noted that when from any cause, as disease or injury, the fruit did not ripen well that the flesh did not separate readily from the stone. In many cases the stone of free-stone varieties split open when ordinarily the flesh separates readily from the sides of the stone. It has been suggested that the unusual amount of wet weather may be the cause of the imperfect ripening, but in this case it is impossible to be certain. Our later varieties are not bearing so well as the early sorts, but specimens from other orchards seem to be in most cases ripening nicely and the flesh leaves the stone in the usual manner.  
ALBERT DICKENS.

**Farm Notes.**

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

A large, half-cared-for orchard is a nuisance.

No more profitable use of ashes can be made than in apple or other orchards.

Good sheep require good care to maintain their excellence or they will surely deteriorate.

As a rule, a horse broad in the forehead will be intelligent and kind.

Well-bred animals look better, pay better, and do better than scrubs.

To have horses of endurance, give the colts a chance to develop their muscles.

Rotation with a variety of crops is necessary to the highest and most successful cultivation.

Farm well, keep good stock and feed well is a good rule to observe to insure success on the farm.

Sheep distribute their droppings more evenly than cattle and on the highest ground.

In giving horses rest, give them the full benefit of it by providing comfortable quarters.

Any soil too damp naturally to produce healthy trees should always be avoided by the orchardist.

Feed all stock just what can be assimilated and turned into growth, neither underfed nor overfed.

Whatever class of sheep are kept, let them be the best of their class and give them good treatment.

In dairying, the breed of cows kept should be adapted to the particular branch intended to be followed.

A horse will be able to do more hard work and keep in a better condition when fed oats than when fed corn.

No farmer should place his whole dependence upon one venture or investment, or depend wholly upon one kind of stock.

It is the successful farmer who keeps sufficient stock to manufacture his grains and feed into meat, dairy products, and manure.

The largest profits and the quickest returns come from keeping stock in market condition at all times, selling whenever it is advantageous to do so.

It is a good plan to know the market value of every animal on the farm so that in case a buyer comes along, a fair price may be asked and received.

Desirable points to cultivate in a

**THE HERO FURNACE**

Will save you labor and make your home comfortable.



**READ THIS.**

My 44 Hero Furnace has given perfect satisfaction. I am fully convinced that it is a matter of economy both in fuel and labor to have a Hero.

It requires no more labor to care for my furnace than it does to care for one small stove. What I like about the operation of the furnace is that all the dampers can be regulated without a trip to the basement. I do not see how any heating plant could be operated at less cost than this.

Respectfully,

FRANK McCARTNEY, Postmaster.  
Nebraska City, Neb.

**CHAS. SMITH COMPANY,**  
104 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

**THE MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES**  
of LAWRENCE, KAS.

Solicit correspondence and list of wants from all prospective purchasers of nursery stock. Complete line of Fruits and Ornamentals. APPLE and PEACH ORCHARDS A SPECIALTY. Good local and traveling salesmen wanted. Liberal pay. Address: A. C. GRIESA, proprietor.

**ALFALFA SEED for FALL SEEDING**

For many years we have made alfalfa seed a specialty, wholesale and retail. Seed is fresh and reliable.  
Mebeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kans.

**J. G. PEPPARD** ALFALFA MILLET, CANE SEEDS  
1101-17 W 5th St. CLOVER  
KANSAS CITY, MO. TIMOTHY GRASS SEED

**SEED WHEAT.**

I have an Improved Turkey Wheat selected by cerealist specialist and imported from near Crimea in regions of Black Sea Europe, which is the greatest wheat country in the world. This wheat has been brought to a high standard of excellence by a careful system of breeding and selecting of the choicest; it is a bearded hard red winter wheat, with a stiff firm straw that will stand up on rich bottom soil; it is very hardy and in all tests made yielded double the common wheat. Will yield 40 to 55 bushels per acre. Price, in two-bushel sacks \$1.30 per bu.; ten or more bushels, \$1.25 per bu. Catalogue and samples free.  
R. M. HAMMOND, Downs, Kans.

hog may be greatly improved by breeding only prime hogs in which these desirable points are well developed.

A good dairy cow will turn the extra feed into milk while the poor one will turn it into fat. In a dairy, the latter should be marketed as soon as possible.

Apart from certain disturbing influences, the male, if of pure race and descended from a stock of uniform color, stamps the color of the offspring.

An occasional watering with weak manure-water will be found very beneficial to house-plants, especially if they show a tendency to be weakly in growth.

If grass- or clover-seed is to be sown this fall, it is quite an item to prepare the ground in a good condition and sow the seed in good season, in order that the plants may secure a good start to grow before freezing weather.

**STARK FRUIT BOOK**  
shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bros., Louisiana, La.

**ALFALFA SEED** New crop bright, clean, vital seed. Write for price.  
GEO. H. MACK & CO., Garden City, Kans.

**NGN GRADE Telephones**  
Instruments for Long Distance and Exchange Service  
Farmers' lines a specialty. Catalogues and instruction book FREE.  
Central Telephone & Electric Co., 2135 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

The St. Louis Line is Open.  
The new Rock Island line to St. Louis, the best new railroad ever built in the West, is operating service daily Kansas City to St. Louis, commencing Sunday, June 5, at 7:50 p. m. This is the only line offering passengers a view of the entire World's Fair grounds before stopping at the main entrance.

**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, status, symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans., or Dr. N. S. Mayo, Manhattan, Kans.

**Rupture.**—I have a light bay male colt about 5 months old that has a rupture one or two inches in front of the sheath. I think it was caused by his running into a wire fence when he was about two 2 months of age, causing him to turn a complete somersault. The intestine protrudes to about the size of a small hen's egg. Jamestown, Kans. W. T.

**Answer.**—It is often possible to bring about a complete cure of one of these ruptures in a colt by simply putting a truss around the body in the form of a surcingle, padding the part that will come directly in contact with the rupture. I would advise you to undertake this means of treatment at first. Failing in this, you had better employ a skilled veterinary surgeon who will operate for you, which is a sure cure for one of these affections. If you have a good colt I would advise you go to the trouble of treating it.

**Stiffened Joints.**—A few days ago I found my mare in the pasture lying down and unable to get up without help; she staggers, breaks down in the joints, seems stiff in all her legs, sometimes falls backward, sometimes the ankle of one or more legs gives way, sometimes the knee, or the hock and stifle-joint. She has a good appetite and does not seem to have fever. The trouble seems to be in the joints. I have also a horse with fistulous withers. Is there any cure for it, and will you give us a prescription for fistula? There seems to be an epidemic here this summer. What is the cause of it? Tyro, Kans. J. G.

**Answer.**—The condition your mare is in might result from various conditions, and as you did not mention anything leading up to the time when you found her, as to whether she had been at work, or what she has been fed, or other symptoms or history that would give us data on which to base diagnosis, I am unable to state definitely just the cause of her trouble. I would advise you to have her examined by a local veterinarian who can look into the case thoroughly and advise you accordingly. In regard to your case of fistulous withers, will you say that the cause of them comes about from some injury to the tissues just beneath the skin in the region of the withers. The cure for them is to dry and get the contents of the swelling absorbed before it breaks down into pus. This is best accomplished by the use of a stimulating liniment and plenty of it, and rubbing, also hot applications several times daily. If the swelling breaks, it will then be necessary to have it thoroughly opened and burn out the inside of the cavity with butter of antimony. Then inject into the cavity daily, tincture of iodine, until the part becomes thoroughly healed.

**Retained Two-Year-Old Teeth.**—I have a 3-year-old colt that did not shed his 2-year-old teeth, and has got the 3-year ones now. Ought I to pull out the nippers? Will it do to wait until I take him up for winter? Brookville, Kans. S. E. P.

**Answer.**—Your colt's mouth should be examined, and if the 2-year-old teeth are loose they should be pulled immediately; and under all conditions, if they are interfering with the 3-year-old teeth and causing any inconveni-

ence to the colt. As a rule, the 2-year-old teeth are shed without any difficulty. After examining his mouth you will be able to tell whether you can defer the matter until winter.

**Warts.**—Two of my yearling colts have a patch of pink-colored warts on the end of their noses, on one of them they cover nearly all the space between the nostrils, and they keep spreading and getting larger. E. C. Canton, Kans.

**Answer.**—You had better have the warts removed by a competent veterinarian, and then burn the roots of the warts out so that they will not grow again. C. L. BARNES.

**Lame Mare.**—I have a 5-year-old mare weighing 1,400 pounds. She is lame in her right hind leg. Last fall she was foundered on wheat and her legs were stiff and she was tender this spring when I began to work her on corn ground. The ground was soft and she slipped and went dead lame, so I had to unhitch her. I thought her stifle was dislocated, but I got it back, or tried to. I have turned her out on pasture, but she is so lame we are unable to work her. Lately I think the trouble is a muscular cramp, but she does not seem to get any better. Conway, Kans. J. S. JR.

**Answer.**—I do not know what is the matter with your mare. Lamenesses are often difficult to locate, even on examination, and a great deal more difficult to locate from description. If your mare's stifle is out, she would be unable to bring her foot forward. It would stick out behind or drag on the ground. Muscular cramps are so rare that I do not think that is the difficulty, as they usually pass away in a short time. If you can locate the seat of the trouble I may be able to advise you, but you had better have her examined by a good veterinarian.

**Fistulous Withers.**—I have a 4-year-old mare that has a swelling over her withers. It is not open. I have been using tincture of iodine, and it is getting smaller. Concordia, Kans. J. W. C.

**Answer.**—I think this is the starting of a fistula of the withers. It may be that you can "scatter" it by bathing in hot water, rubbing it hard and thoroughly at the same time, wipe dry and rub in a good liniment or apply the tincture of iodine as you have been doing.

**Abscesses in Front Feet.**—I have a small mare, 9 years old, that discharges black matter from the bottom of both front feet, close to the wall and near the toe. She is quite lame. It was probably caused by hauling grain on a stony road. Augusta, Kans. A. T. F.

**Answer.**—The abscesses may have been caused from bruises of the sole or by a puncture. Cut away the sole of the foot until you get a good free opening. Wash it out thoroughly and clean out all foreign matter and inject a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Keep her in a clean, dry stall, where she will not get any dirt in it. After it has begun to heal up and there is no discharge, cover the place with pine tar to protect it. If she is as tender in her front feet as this would indicate, she should be shod with a broad webbed bar shoe. N. S. MAYO.

Goose-quill pens and drying powders are still used in English law courts and the House of Lords and in the French Chamber of Deputies.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**Rock Island Way To Colorado**

"The Rock Island Way" is to give you information intelligently concerning the trip, where to go, what to do and how to do it, after you get there. "The Rock Island Way" carries you direct to or from Colorado Springs or Denver. No other line has this advantage,



**Round Trip \$15.00**

August 20, 23, 27, 30; September 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, from Missouri river points and any point on Rock Island lines in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. Low excursion rates on other dates until Sept 30.

Let us send you our new book on Colorado containing over fifty illustrations and lists of hotels and boarding houses with rates by day or week.

Try "The Rock Island Way" to Colorado.

J. A. STEWART,  
General Agent,  
Kansas City, Mo.

A. M. FULLER,  
Agent,  
Topeka, Kans.

**OUR BIG STATION RIGHT AT THE GATES!**



**WABASH**

—TO—

**ST. LOUIS**

"FOLLOW THE FLAG"

**ONLY LINE TO WORLDS FAIR Main Entrance.**

All trains from the West connect with the WABASH at Kansas City.

Ask your agents for tickets over the WABASH.

L. S. McCLELLAN,  
Western Passenger Agent,  
903 Main Street,

H. C. SHIELDS,  
Trav. Passenger Agent,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**COLORADO**

AND RETURN

VIA

**UNION PACIFIC**

**\$17.50**

EVERY DAY from June 1st to September 30th, inclusive, with final return limit October 31st, 1904.

**FROM TOPEKA.**

Be sure your ticket reads over this line

INQUIRE OF

J. C. FULTON,  
Depot Agent.

F. A. LEWIS, City Agt.,  
525 Kansas Avenue.

**ZENOLEUM**

Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or send 25c. express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$4.50. F. J. CHENEY & CO., 61 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.



ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES FOR SALE. All stock recorded. GARRET HURST, PECK, KANSAS.

SUTTON'S

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES If you want a first class individual, as well bred as money will buy, at a reasonable price, write or visit CHAS. E. SUTTON, Russell, Kans.

ALLENDALE HERD OF

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

The Oldest and Largest in the United States Splendid recently imported bulls at head of herd. Register d animals on hand for sale at reasonable prices at all times. Inspect herd at Allendale, near Iola and Ia Harpe; address Thos. J. Anderson, Manager, Iola, Allen Co., Kans., R. R. 2, or—Anderson & Findlay, Prop. Lake Forest, Ill.

THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED

Angus Cattle

Herd headed by HALE LAD 30645. Herd numbers 250 head, the largest herd bred by owner in America. Stock for sale Address PARRISH & MILLER, Hudson, Route 1, Stafford Co., Kas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE. Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale. GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, POMONA, KANSAS Route 1,

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

RED POLLED CATTLE Of the Choicest Strains and Good Individuals. Young Animals, either sex, for sale. Also breeders of

PERCHERON HORSES AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. Address S. C. BARTLETT, Route 5, WELLINGTON, KANS.

SHEEP.

ELMONT HERD

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd headed by Huntsman 155655 and Marsha. 176211. Choice young bucks ready for service, for sale, also extra good spring ram lambs. All registered JOHN D. MARSHALL, Walton, Kansas.

ANGORA GOATS.

ANGORA GOATS and SHORTHORN CATTLE Does, bucks and kids for sale by J. W. TROUTMAN, COMISKEV, KANS

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE DR. F. MAY, Box 31, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. DR. F. E. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

R. L. HARRIMAN

Live Stock Auctioneer, Bunceton, Mo.



Twenty years a successful breeder, exhibitor and judge of live-stock, together with eight years' experience on the auction block, selling for the best breeders in the United States enables me to give best service and secure best results for my patrons. Terms reasonable. Write early for dates.

JAS. W. SPARKS

Live Stock Auctioneer Marshall, Mo.



Twelve Years Successfully Selling all breeds of pure-bred live-stock at auction for the best breeders in America.

Posted on pedigrees and values. Reasonable terms for the best and most experienced service. Write me before fixing date.

LAFE BURGER, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Wellington, Kans.



Five years of successful selling for some of the best breeders in the United States. Posted on pedigrees and values. Entire time given to the business. Write or wire for dates.

W. D. ROSS, Otterville, Mo., Live Stock Auctioneer.

Am selling successfully for the best breeders and stockmen. Terms reasonable. Write for dates.

J. W. SHEETS, Live Stock Auctioneer FREDONIA, KANS.

Twenty-five years' experience. Sales made anywhere on earth, and satisfaction guaranteed. Work begins when dates are booked. A Kansas man for Kansas sales. Write for dates and terms.

GEO. P. BELLOWES, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, MARYVILLE, MO. Satisfaction guaranteed—Terms reasonable.

BERT FISHER, Live Stock Auctioneer

119 W. Norris St., North Topeka, Kans. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees. Ten year's experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire for prices and dates. Free sale tent at cost of handling only when I am employed. Ind. Phone 25. Bell Phone 22.

JOHN DAUM LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER NORTONVILLE, KANSAS. Fine Stock a specialty. Large acquaintance among stock breeders. Sales made anywhere. Write or wire for dates.

CAREY M. JONES LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER DAVENPORT, IOWA Have an extended acquaintance among stock breeders. Terms reasonable. Write before claiming date. Office, Hotel Downer

HORSES.

Percheron Horses

HENRY AVERY & SON, Wakefield, Kans.

20—REGISTERED STALLIONS AND JACKS—20

They must be sold as I have more than I can winter. 25 Per Cent Discount for cash, on all sales, until surplus is sold. Come and look at the stock if interested. No trades wanted. Also 20 Jennets for sale S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kans.

Registered Stallions For Sale

15 HEAD AT SPECIAL PRICES CONSISTING OF Five Percherons, 2 to 5 years old—all black but one, and that a black-gray; two black yearling Percherons; four Shires, 3 to 7 years old; three trotting-bred horse, 3 and 4-year-olds; one registered saddle stallion. All but two at prices from \$200 to \$1,000 each. Come at once for bargains. SNYDER BROS., WINFIELD, KANSAS.



ROBISON'S

PERCHERONS will be exhibited as follows:

Missouri State Fair..... August 15 to 19  
Worlds Fair (St. Louis)..... August 22 to Sept. 3  
Ottawa, Kans..... September 6 to 10  
Kansas State Fair (Topeka)..... September 12 to 17  
El Dorado, Kans..... September 19 to 24  
Wichita, Kans..... September 26 to Oct. 1  
Royal (Kansas City)..... October 17 to 22.

For further information address

J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans.

SHIRES! SHIRES!

HEFNER HAS

10 Shire and Hackney Horses



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

One-half cash or bankable paper due in one year, with interest. Other half due when horse has earned it. You settle for one-half the horse only; the other half must run until the horse earns it. Just the terms you want. I mean to dispose of these horses at once to make room for October importation and I know the wide-awake buyer will be promptly on hand, as these horses are sure to suit. They are heavy-boned, massive, shapely horses, with too good ends and a good middle. Best of feet and action. These are 1,800- to 1,950-pound horses, each and every one fully guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Remember, you take no possible chances when you deal with Hefner. My terms should convince you that my horses are certainly right in every particular. I know they will suit you. These are 80 per cent better than "Top-Notchers," and just the sort "peddlers" are selling at \$3,000 to stock companies. Form your own stock company and come buy one of these grand Shires for your own use. I know my horses are the genuine, honest, reliable sort and cannot fail to please you and give the most satisfactory results; hence these unheard of terms. Write for information. Do so immediately, as these horses will soon go on these terms and prices.

O. O. HEFNER, Nebraska City, Neb.

AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS



The year 1904 opens with unprecedented victory. At the great Percheron show under the auspices of the Societe Hippique Percheronne de France held at La Ferte Bernard, June 16th to 19th., we won first, second, third and fourth in every stallion class with only two exceptions and first in collection.

At the great Annual show of France held under the auspices of the French Government at Le Mans June 21th to 26th, our stallions won first, second, third and fourth in every stallion class and first in collection.

Look for these grand horses in our exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair Aug. 24th to September 3rd.

MCLAUGHLIN BROTHERS,

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

R. E. EDMONSON, Live Stock Auctioneer.

Experience, earnestness, and a general, practical knowledge of the business, are my principal reasons for soliciting your patronage. Write before fixing dates. 452 Shiedley Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



CANCER CURED WITHOUT KNIFE

SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT THAT ABOLISHES SURGERY AND PAIN AND DESTROYS THE DISEASE GERMS. FREE, on request, 100-page book. "The True Method of Permanently Curing Cancer With No Pain."

DR. E. O. SMITH, 2836 Cherry Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.



OPENING

—OF A—

NEW AND THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED LINE

—BETWEEN—

ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1904.

Thoroughly Equipped trains leave St. Louis and Chicago nightly (after arrival of incoming trains), arriving either city the following morning. Equipment entirely new; lavish in design, elaborate in furnishings. Ask your Ticket Agent, or address,

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

# Save Money on Your Feeders

---

YOU CAN BUY

## Feeding Cattle or Sheep

Without going to market, thus saving railroad fare, hotel bills and your time and get better stock for less money by placing your order with

# CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

Chicago  
Denver

Kansas City  
Sioux City

South Omaha  
South St. Joseph

---

Hundreds of the most successful cattle and sheep feeders in the country secure their stock through us because they have found that it pays them to do so. Simply send us an order, stating class and grade of feeders you want, how many head, age, quality, etc., and we will do the rest. That we do it well and satisfactorily is proven by letters received almost daily from well-pleased clients. Our feeder buyers are on the market every day, are thoroughly posted on supplies, prices, grades, etc., and can therefore buy cheaper and better than any outsider.

If you are interested in the Feeder Question, write us, at CHICAGO, for our Free Booklet "E."