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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

### KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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#### ADVERTISING RATES.

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Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
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Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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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

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Experiments in fall seeding of macaroni wheat for the purpose of testing its capability of becoming a winter wheat in this latitude are now in progress at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Prof. A. M. TenEyck sowed a number of plats of this variety last fall when sowing his numerous kinds of winter wheat and, while it suffered by winter-killing, some of it has lived through, and is now developing in good shape. He hopes to mature enough of this seed with which to sow other plats this fall and thus develop a winter variety of macaroni wheat. The plats of this wheat now on the farm look very promising, and

if the yield is as good as the promise it may not be long until a new and very valuable variety of winter wheat will be added to our list.

Secretary I. D. Graham, of the Kansas Good Roads Association, announces that the railroads of the State have made a special round-trip rate of one fare plus 50 cents from all points in Kansas and from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., for the annual meeting of the Kansas Good Roads Association, to be held at Topeka on August 2, next. This rate does not apply where the open rate of one fare and a a third amounts to less. Tickets will be on sale August 1, 2, and 3, and will be good returning until the evening of August 5. A very large attendance is expected and exhibits of road-building machinery will be made by a number of manufacturers.

In the belief that flax has never had the recognition to which its value really entitles it, Prof. A. M. TenEyck has begun a series of experiments at the Agricultural College that ought to prove of more than ordinary interest and value to the farmers of Kansas. At present flax is grown in but a limited area in the State and this is largely in the southeastern portion. Professor TenEyck believes that it is a money crop that can be grown over a much wider area and hence has planted some thirty varieties for the purpose of determining which is the best for the different sections of the State. He has also seeded these varieties at different times, beginning March 28 and continuing at intervals of ten days to June 1, in order to determine for each the best time for seeding. The bulletins giving the results of these and other experiments are free to the farmers of Kansas and may be had, when published, by addressing Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.

#### MUST KEEP THE PEACE.

The Kansas Farmer has received a rather caustic letter from a farmer subscriber criticising our editorial in the June 16 number, on the Colorado disturbance. This friend sends a copy of the "Appeal to Reason" and asks us to read it.

The situation in Colorado is most deplorable. In the editorial referred to no attempt was made to review all acts of wrongdoing and violence but to point out a few prominent features of the case and the course of public sympathy as illustrating the resentment felt by the American public against the oppressive use of power. In the Colorado case this sympathy was formerly with the laborers, for the public believed that the laborers were oppressed by their employers. Under the protection of this public sympathy representatives of the laborers' organization were permitted to assume and exercise powers which could not be justified by any fair interpretation of the law of the land. When the general public realized that this power, conferred by its sympathy, was being used to the injury of those laborers who were not members of the organi-

zation represented by these agitators, to the hurt of the public which extended the sympathy and to oppress employers-when these were realized public sympahty was transferred from organized labor to those who were suffering on account of the acts done in the name of organized labor.

This transfer of sympathy made it possible for the executive of Colorado to put into motion the authority of the State to suppress the disorders which had arisen. It was against the oppressive use of this authority of the State that the KANSAS FARMER editorial sounded a warning. Such oppressive use would be quickly apprehended by the ever watchful public and would be punished by the re-transfer of its all powerful sympathy to the oppressed.

The more prominent facts of the disorder in Colorado have been published with varied colorings in several papers. To settle the responsibility for the various outrages in a manner satisfactory to the diverse partisans is as hopeless a task as that undertaken by some historical writers on the rel-ative correctness of the positions of Jim Lane and Dr. Robinson in the early-day Kansas troubles. The Kansas FARMER does not feel called upon to locate the blames for these Colorado outrages. It will say, however, that the establishment of orderly government is a duty of the executive of the State, and that if arbitrary use of the powers reposed in the Governor are necessary to this end the usual verdict of history will be reversed if such arbitrary use shall not be justified to the extent that it shall be necessary.. Society can not afford to go back to despotic government, much less can it afford to suffer itself to be resolved into a state of uncontrolled disorder.

In the Colorado trouble the overstepping of the law has probably not been all on one side. Some outside observers have concluded that there has been anarchy on all sides. It is remembered by these observers that the people of Colorado adopted, by a decisive vote, a constitutional amendment providing for the establishment of an eight-hour work day. Upon the Legislature devolved the duty of giving this amendment effect by enacting for this purpose a law with suitable penalties. This, the Legislature failed to do. This failure is by many ascribed to the influence of employers. The wrongful use of money to defeat the legislation is, by some, charged against the mine owners. However, the eight-hour day prevails in many, perhaps in most, of the mines of Colorado, and there was said to be little dissatisfaction on the part of miners. But there was dissatisfaction in some of the smelters. A strike was ordered to enforce 'the smelter laborers' de-The strikers' places were mands. filled with other laborers who were willing to work on the terms and conditions against which the strike was ordered. A demand was made by the strike managers that the mines cease sending ore to the smelters in which the strike occurred. The mine owners declined to yield to this dictation and the miners' strike resulted. Many disorders and considerable loss of life

have resulted. Some of the mines have employed laborers not affiliated with the "Western Federation" and have operated their properties with more or less success.

The following summary of the situation has been published: "The strike in the mining districts of the State during the last year are said to have kept 35,000 workmen in idleness for five months. There were 4,000,000 working days wasted and \$10,000,000 in wages lost to the men, while the loss from non-production and from direct damage to property is placed at \$40,000,000. Added to this must be the cost of keeping the Colorado militia in the field. Militiamen have been in active service almost continuously longer than a year." A picture of the future is drawn in this way: "Labor and capital are determined to fight to the end. The armies engaged are large. The Western Federation, the mine workers, and other union members numbering 143,000, are resolved not to yield. They are opposed by the 39,000 business men, who constitute the Citizens' Alliance, and to these must be added nearly every mine owner in the State, and the thousands of unorganized independent workmen, who insist upon their rights to work regardless of the will of the unions."

In the bitterness of the contest the Governor of Colorado has placed portions of the State under military rule. The Citizens' Alliance became very active and compelled the resignation of several civil officers. After a station platform with a number of strikebreakers had been blown up with dynamite, killing most or all of the men on the platform, Federation men were arrested in great numbers. Train loads of them were sent away under military guards. Mine owners seem to have an agreement that they will employ no miners who are connected with the Federation. In pursuance of this plan, a large mine which was operated with union miners was compelled to close.

At this distance it is impossible to determine whether or not the Governor exercised unnecessary harshness in his efforts to establish and maintain order. The Supreme Court of Colorado seems to leave the determination of this question almost wholly with the chief ex-ecutive in the affected district. Certainly it is his duty to protect life and property even if in doing this he has to destroy life and property. The sooner all parties to labor contentions to keep within the law, to oblearn serve the peace, the sooner will there be found a rational method of settling questions of wages and of hours of

#### PURE-BRED CATTLE AT THE AG-RICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Statistics, supplemented by estimates where statistics are not available, show that the average cash income of the 180,000 farmers of Kansas is \$2,000 per year, and the report of her bank commissioner shows the cash now on deposit in her banks amounts to \$70 for each man, woman, and child within her borders. In other words, Kansas' prosperity is such that the average income of her farmers is much above that of the farmers of other States and greatly superior to that of any other class of business men, while the bank deposits are double the average of the United States. This condition of prosperity is due to two important facts, both of which are coupled with the progressive, up-todate methods of her farmers. These facts are the rich soil and genial climate which combine to produce the stupendous crops for which she is famous the world over and the highly bred live stock which manufactures these crops into the condensed products of beef, butter, and pork.

While the statistics show a much greater value in the farm crops of the year than in the live stock, it must be remembered that a very large proportion of these crops is fed at home and that it is the cattle, hogs, and horses that bring the cash into the State.

Kansas now has about \$165,000,000 worth of live stock at work converting her rich grains and grasses into dollars and her farmers have been quick to recognize the fact that well-bred stock constitutes better machinery for this purpose than does the old-time scrub. Hence it is that no State in the Union has made more rapid progress in breeding pure-bred stock than has Kansas, and hence it is, too, that the farmers' college, which has exerted such a powerful influence for agricultural advancement, is entitled to and should receive the enthusiastic support of all her citizens in its efforts to maintain typical pure-bred herds.

The Kansas Agricultural College maintains a small herd each of several breeds of pure-bred cattle for illustrative purposes, and these constitute one of the most valuable parts of its equipment. The boys of to-day are the men of to-morroy, and if the dainty Jersey or the lordly Shorthorn has brought gold to the fathers, surely a better knowledge of better animals will bring more gold to the sons. The boys of the State should be larger and better editions of the fathers and they must have larger and better opportunities. The training of fifty years ago would but poorly equip the young man of today for the battle of life. The herds maintained at the Agricultural College should be large enough to give the student a good idea of the type and characteristics of each breed, while the individuals in this herd should be the best obtainable.

Great progress has been made along these lines in the last few years, but the herd leaves much to be desired. Generally speaking, the animals are well bred but, as some of them were bought by inexperienced men instead of by the professors, and as some were donated, the herds lack in quality and evenness.

On the other hand there are some worthy exceptions. The Shorthorn bull, Ravenswood Admiration 186157 by Lavender Viscount 124755 and out of Scotch Missive by Barbarossa 68197, is a splendid specimen in every way except in size. For quality, breeding, and individuality he leaves nothing to be desired and reflects credit on Secretary T. J. Wornall of the American Royal, who bred him, and the Agricultural College, which owns him.

The Galloway herd-bull, First King of Avondale 19420 by King Hensol 9967, was bred by O. H. Swigart, of the Avondale Herd, and is one of the best bulls of the breed now in West. He now has a very promising heifer calf out of Dantling 15271, bred by E. W. Thrall, Hamilton, Kans.

The Hereford hera includes some of the best blood known to the breed. Perfection Maid 11691 was sired by the great herd- and show-bull, McKinley 68926, and was bred by Steele Bros., Belvoir, Kans., who donated her to the college. Miss Gibbs is by Preordination 71783, whose portrait appeared in these columns some time since. Both these cows are worth keeping.

The Angus bull is not good but one of the Angus cows, bred by Anderson & Findlay, of Iola, Kans., is one of the best beef animals we ever handled.

Of the dual-purpose breeds the Polled-Durham bull is poor but the Red Polled bull is a very large, fine

specimen. He was bred by Groenmiller & Son, Coburn, Kans.

Of the 51 head of all breeds owned by the college, 35 are Kansas bred, and 4 are imported. Of the Kansas-bred animals 19 are college bred.

The college should own the best, yet it does not in many cases. In order that the breeders of the State may know what it now has in the way of registered cattle and thus determine what it should have, we publish herewith the complete list, showing name of animal, sex, date of birth, sire, dam, and breeder.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Axtell of Osborne 38360, male, June 25, 1899, sire Axtell of Estill 23688, dam Queen Laura 22534, donated by W. O. Parks, Atchison, Kans.

Darling of Manhattan 46369, female, February 6, 1901, sire Pacific 34621, dam Darling 5th 22763, purchased from Anderson & Findlay, Iola, Kans.

Rosial of Manhattan 46370, female, July 10, 1901, sire Pacific 34821, dam Rosial 4th 32764, purchased from Anderson & Findlay, Iola, Kans.

Barcola, female, January 31, 1902, sire Conqueror of Abelour 34794, dam Darling 5th 22763, bred by Kansas State Agricultural College.

tural College.

GALLOWAYS.

GALLOWAYS.

First King of Avondale 19420, male, April 9, 1900, sire King Hensol 9967, dam Maid of Dellwood, purchased from O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill.

Dantling 15271, female, November 10, 1898, sire Lanrigg Mark 11225, dam Eula, 7515, purchased from E. W. Thrall, Eureka, Kans.

Black Velvet of Dyke Creek, female, June 11, 1900, sire Enoch Dean 11282, dam Velvet Belle 12874, donated by M. R. Platt, Kansas City, Mo.

Golden Sunset of Dyke Creek, female, June 6, 1900, sire Enoch Dean 11282, dam Golden Blossom 3d 12998, donated by M. R. Platt, Kansas City, Mo.

College Dantling, female, April 1, 1904, sire First King of Avondale 19420, dam Dantling 15271, bred by Kansas State Agricultural College.

HEREFORDS.

HEREFORDS. Soldier Creek Columbus 4th 153179, male, May 23, 1902, sire Columbus 17th 91364, dam Nasturtium 90584, donated by Frank Rockefeller, Belvidere, Kans.

Perfection Maid 116691, female, May 30, 1899, sire McKinley 68926, dam Perfection Lady 52355, donated by Steele Bros., Belvoir, Kans.

1899, sire McKinley 68926, dam Ferrection Lady 52355, donated by Steele Bros., Belvoir, Kans. Eloeve 153357, female, April 16, 1902, sire True Briton 76068, dam Eva 46501, purchased from J. M. Foster, Topeka, Kans. Miss Gibbs, female, January 10, 1902, sire Preordination 71783, dam McLovia 84010, donated by D. L. Taylor, Sawyer, Kans.

Kans.
Colistha, female, April 28, 1903, sire
Excella 114621, dam Agistha 116000, bred
by Kansas State Agricultural College.
Belva, female, October 14, 1902, sire
Excella 114621, dam Perfection Maid 116691,
bred by Kansas State Agricultural College. SHORT HORN.

SHORT HORN.

Ravenswood Admiration 186157, male, Sept. 2, 1901, sire, Lavender Viscount 124755, dam, Scotch Missive, purchased from T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo. Easter Lily, female, Apr. 2, 1899, sire, Laird of Linwood 127149, dam, Miss Phyllis 3d., Vol. 45 332, purchased from T. B. Babst, Dover, Kans.

Mary of Elderlawn, female, Sept. 1, 1899, sire, Gallant Knight 124468, dam, Betsy Daly Second, purchased from T. K. Tomson & Son, Dover, Kans.

Queen of Eureka Valley, female, Jan. 18, 1901, sire, Earl of Valley Grove 142569, dam, Harriet Dean Ninth, donated by John Warner, Manhattan, Kans.

College Lily, female, Jan. 5, 1904, sire, Golden Champion, dam, Easter Lily, bred by K. S. A. C.

College Queen, Vol. 59, female, Feb. 2, 1904, Ravenswood Admiration 186157, dam, Queen of Eureka Valley, bred by K. S. A. C.

AYRSHIRE.

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Marquis of Woodruffe 12945, male, Sept. 27, 1900, sire, Glencairn of Maple Grove 6973, dam, Topsey 2595, purchased from J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ont. College Marquis, male, Nov. 2, 1903, sire, Marquis of Woodroffe 12945, dam, Star of Hillview 1145, bred by K. S. A. C. Star of Hillview 1145, female, Oct. 3, 1898, sire, Royal George 591, dam, Maude, purchased from A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ont.

Maggle of Woodroffe 10897, female, Nov. 14, 1898, sire, Glencairn of Maple Grove 6973, dam, Woodroffe Dairymaid 3437, purchased from J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Glenora Belle 14089, female, Aug. 9, 1901, sire, Comrad's Heir of Glenora 11996, dam, Belle of Rosamund 2837, purchased from R. S. Brooks, Brantford, Ont.

Bangora, female, Jan. 30, 1902, sire, White Prince 8550, dam, Star of Hillview 11455, bred by K. S. A. C.

College Maude, female, Aug. 27, 1903, sire, Marquis of Woodroffe 12945, dam, Maggle of Woodroffe 10837, bred by K. S. A. C.

GUERNSEY.

GUERNSEY.

Shylock of Darlington 4579, male, May 9, 1896, sire, Tom Reed 3748, dam, Nubia's Vesta 5986, purchased of Chas. Solveson, Nashotah, Wis.
Countess Vesta, female, May 31, 1899, sire, Vesta's Son 5011, dam, Benjamin's Countess 9806, purchased from Geo. C. Hill & Son, Rosendale, Wis.
Balanta, female, Dec. 19, 1901, sire, Sir Fantine 4416, dam, Countess Vesta 11822, bred by K. S. A. C.
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN. Duke of Home Farm 30633, male, Oct. 22, 1901, sire, Colantha Fourth's Lad 26940, dam, Empress of Home Farm 45967, purchased from W. B. Barney, Hampton,

Iowa.
College Duke, male, Jan. 11, 1904, sire, Duke of Home Farm 30633, dam, College Gerben 56796, bred by K. S. A. C.
College Mechthilde 56797, female, Oct. 11, 1899, sire, Gerben Mechthilde Prince, 24766, dam, Gold Leaf Second 10170, urchased from C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans.
College Gerben 56796, female, Oct. 14, 1899, sire, Gerben Mechthilde 44071, dam,

Gold Leaf Second 10170, purchased from C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kans.

Beulah Gerben, female, Dec. 9, 1902, sire, College Emperor 28754, dam, College Gerben 56796, bred by K. S. A. C.

College Mechthilde Second, female, Nov. 17, 1903, sire, College Emperor 28754, dam, College Mechthilde 55797, bred by K. S. A. C.

JERSEY.

Brown Elsie's Grandson 60412, male, Oct. 22, 1900, sire, Diploma Second 36874, dam, Elsie's Brown Bessie 206813, purchased from H. C. Taylor, Oxfordville, Wis. College Brownie, male, Dec. 5, 1903, sire, Brown Elsie's Grandson 60412, dam, Miss Ita 152841, female, July 18, 1899, sire, Brown Bessie's Rioter 43560, dam, Itilda 107281, purchased from H. C. Taylor, Oxfordville, Wis.

Marigold Tapestry, female, Apr. 30, 1901, sire, Marigold St. Helier 52567, dam, Miss Minute 144808, purchased from H. C. Taylor, Oxfordville, Wis.

Bovina, female, Apr. 9, 1902, sire, Recorder 29239, dam, Miss Minute 144808, purchased from H. C. Taylor, Oxfordville, Wis.

Bovina, female, Apr. 9, 1902, sire, Recorder 29239, dam, Miss Minute 144808, purchased from H. C. Taylor, Oxfordville, Wis.

Miss Elsie Brown, female, Sept. 3, 1903, sire, Brown Elsie's Grandson 60412, dam, Miss Minute 144808, bred by K. S. A. C.

POLLED DURHAM. Young Victor Second 168548, male, Aug. 31, 1900, sire, Young Victor 136322, dam, Red Beauty Third, purchased from A. E. Burleigh, Knox City, Mo. Dimple, female, Dec. 9, 1902, sire, Bonnie Belle's Prince, dam, Queen Jessica Second, bred by K. S. A. C.

RED POLLED.

RED POLLED.

Cyclone Davis H. E. 3833, male, Sept. 14, 1900, sire, Champion 3833, dam, Brightness No. 6, purchased from C. Groenmiller & Son, Coburn, Kans.

College Cyclone, male, Sept. 12, 1903, sire, Cyclone Davis H. B. 3833, dam, Upshot Eighth, bred by K. S. A. C.

Juno First 15186, R. 2, female, May 9, 1899, sire, Harris 3948, June R. 2 12492, purchased B. F. Miller, Prescott, Kans.

Upshot Eighth, L. 3, 15999, female, June 6, 1899, sire, Harris 3948, dam, Rozilia L. 3, 11803, purchased from B. F. Miller, Prescott, Kans.

Belle, female, Sept. 9, 1902, sire, Cyclone Davis H. B. 3833, dam, Juno First R. 2, bred by K. S. A. C.

College Juno, female, Nov. 1, 1903, sire, Cyclone Davis H. B. 3833, dam, Juno First, R. 2, bred by K. S. A. C.

#### GOOD BULLS.

Every breeder of live stock has two great battles on hand. One of these is the battle for improvement and the other is the greater battle against the deterioration of his herd. Many cattlebreeders seem to feel that when they have become possessed of a pedigreed bull their success as breeders is assured. They fail to realize the fact that a pedigree does not make a bull.

A pedigree is only the written asssurance that the ancestors of the animal have done well under proper care and a promise that he will do well if rightly handled. With a pedigree, the chances of the animal proving himself a good one are excellent though not absolute. Without a pedigree it is mere guesswork. The taint of other blood or even of badly mated blood lines in any animal is sure to crop out somewhere and at some time. The beef bred animal with even the faintest infusion of Jersey blood will never become a market-topper for beef. The beef bred animal which is the offspring of two badly mated parents, even though they be both registered animals, has small chance of winning prizes.

Many breeders also fail to realize the fact that the dam exerts just as potent an influence on the quality of the progeny as does the sire, and the expression "the bull is half the herd" is very misleading to them. If the bull is a good one he may, in a sense, be considered as being half the herd, but if he is a poor one he is, in the same sense, pretty nearly all of it.

There are many unregistered bulls that are good individuals but a crop of their calves shows the weak points in their ancestry while their continued use is sure to result in the deteriora-A pure-bred bull that is a good individual means not only an assurance of victory in the fight against deterioration but is a powerful instrument in the hands of the breeder in his battle for improvement.

While it may sometimes be necessary to out-cross cattle for the sake of adding certain desirable points it should never be permissable to cross breed them and a scrub bull should never exist. Even a poor steer is much more valuable than a poor bull because he can not injure the herd.

A "good bull" does not necessarily mean a high-priced one but it does mean a pure-bred one.

Pure-bred bulls are so cheap, and land values are becoming so high, that the farmer must use them not only to succeed but to keep himself from failing in his business.



## Miscellany

An International Coliseum.

President Spoor of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, Chicago, has offered to erect a great coliseum for the International Live-Stock Show upon the condition that breeders and other interested parties shall raise a guaranty fund of \$50,000 to insure the continuance of the International for a period of ten years. As the coliseum will cost \$80,000 it will be seen that the offer is a most generous one. The need for such a building is an imperative one, as the show cannot grow any in its present quarters. The value of the land on which the new building will be erected is about \$200,000. this making a donation of nearly \$300,-000 to the live-stock interests of the country upon the one consideration that they guarantee the show to continue for ten years and with the provision that the International shall use the coliseum for the nominal rental of \$100 per year, and if it should be abandoned at any time during the ten years' lease, the Stock Yards Company shall receive \$5,000 a year rental for the unexpired period.

As the Stock Yards Company would derive no financial benefit for the use of this building except during the one week of the show, President Spoor is justified in demanding some tangible assurance of the interest and support of the live-stock interests. A considerable portion of the guaranty fund has already been raised and the foundations of the new building will be laid as soon as the fund is complete.

#### W. S. Marr Is Dead.

Shorthorn breeders the world over will learn with keen regret of the sudden death, on June 7, of Mr. W. S. Marr, of Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Mr. Marr was only 42 years of age, but in his comparatively short lifetime he had carried forward the breeding operations so ably begun by his father until his reputation as a breeder was not bounded by national lines. The Uppermill farm was the home of the Missies, Princess Royals, Roan Ladies, Marigolds, and Alexandrinas-each of which was about as well known in America as in Britain and each of which numbered among its members many animals of price. In 1902 one of the Missie cows, Missie 153d, sold at Chicago to W. C. Edwards & Co., Rock land, Ont., for \$6,000. A few days ago a bull bred by Mr. Marr sold at Buenos Ayres for \$11,000. For some years past the annual sales of bull calves held jointly by Mr. Marr and Mr. Duthie have been among the great Shorthorn events of the world. sale brought buyers from all parts of the world and frequently resulted in some very fancy prices being realized.

The death of Mr. Marr removes one of the very foremost Shorthorn breeders of the world and one whose name, stamped on a pedigree, was a guaranty of all that goes to make up excellence in breeding.

#### World's Fair Entertainment.

For recreation and entertainment the celebrated Pike is the best ever devised and is devoid of the objections made to the Midway at other expositions. The original and unique creations of this mile of World's Fair shows is the popular and pleasant feature of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that will long be remembered by the delighted visitors. Among the many attractions visited by the writer the following are especially commended and further notes of interest will be given in coming issues.

Make a note to visit the Tyrolean Alps, Under and Over the Sea, Mysterious Asia, Hereafter, Battle Abbey, Galveston Flood, The Naval Display, A Trip from New York to the North Pole, Hale's Fire Fighters, The Baby Incubators and the Ferris Wheel. Every visitor should not fail to see all of these attractions while at the World's Fair.

#### Stock-Judging at the Agricultural College.

Since the first college students' competitive judging contest, which was held at the Omaha Exposition in 1898, most of the agricultural colleges of the Central and Western States have been more or less interested and have at some time entered their students in them. The Kansas students never entered a contest of this kind until last year, when five students were sent to Chicago and did themselves and their institution credit. After a wait of some thirty days the officers who had the contest in charge decided they had found a single student whose score was a quarter of a point better than the best man representing the Kansas College. The Kansas boys had received only such training as was given them in the regular class and from the college herd. They had never visited herds, nor was any extra time spent with them, and with this limited amount of training they were able to make the closest contest that has yet been held at the International show. As a result of this contest the interest in the animal husbandry work has been greatly increased. During the winter term one hundred and fifty students took the live-stock work and, in addition to their regular class work, they visited the Wolff Packing Plant, at Topeka, where they had an opportunity to judge and score the live animals and also the carcasses. This was a new feature and work that could not be given at the college. They had an opportunity of seeing the animals on foot, then slaughtered and dressed, and also of making inspection of the dressed products. They were shown the types of animals that produced the most desirable cuts and given an idea of the relative value of each, also of the quality of beef produced by a good bullock as compared with that of a canner. Such a trip was a treat to many of the boys, and the Wolff Packing Company spared neither time nor money in making the day a profitable one for the students.

Early this spring an invitation was received from Messrs. T. K. Tomson & Sons to visit the Elder Lawn Herd, and on May 23 thirty enthusiastic students boarded the train for Willard, where they were met by Mr. Tomson and driven to Elder Lawn Farm. There they were given the freedom of the entire farm, and it will be a day long remembered by the boys. Their first work was scoring the grand old show- and herd-bull, Gallant Knight 124468. While he is only in good breeding condition he presents a grand type of a Shorthorn bull such as is not easily found. Various classes of young bulls were arranged for group judging. Mr. John Tomson explained to the boys the difference in the various types of young bulls and the uses they could best be put to. The entire cow herd was also inspected, and a grander collection of breeding cows would be hard to find. The boys left with a better idea of the correct type of the Shorthorn cattle in mind than would have been possible for them to obtain in many days of class-room work.

Two weeks later a trip was made to the farm of F. M. Gifford, Milford, Kans., and again a grand herd of Shorthorns was led before the boys for their inspection and criticism. The Aberdeen-Angus herd of G. E. Avery was also visited the same day, and various classes of bulls, cows, and heifers were judged and scored.

The benefits to the student from this class of instruction can not be estimated. There are many men who have made great successes in the

breeding of animals of fine quality without the assistance of special training. Some of these may decry the efforts being made to enable the younger men or rather the boys who are to become the men of to-morrow to reach a high degree of success by a shorter road than they have traveled. There is no royal road to learning in this line any more than in other walks of life, but there is not one of these men who has attained success by sheer force of will and long and persistent effort but will admit that many a mistake was made and many a step painfully retraced from lack of systematic training. This accumulated knowledge of the many, systematized and arranged and brought before the young students of live stock in such a manner as to fix itself indelibly upon their minds is the work of the animal husbandry department of our College of Agriculture.

This work should have the earnest support of every breeder of improved live stock in this broad State of ours. Kansas has made enormous strides in live-stock husbandry. The old brindle cow trailing behind the prairie schooner of the pioneer settler is a thing of the past. Large herds of pure-bred and improved cattle now feed upon our luxurious grasses. The aggregate value of the various kinds of live stock in the State of Kansas is nearly \$165,-000,000. Who shall say that an industry of such magnitude is not deserving of the efforts of our brightest minds?

there is no advantage in thrashing oats.

When finishing the cultivation leave the surface level and in a fine tilth. Where the early potatoes were

grown is often a good place to grow a crop of turnips.

The age at which a heifer should be bred should vary with the size and maturity of the individual.

At all times one important item in handling breeding cattle is to keep them as quiet as possible.

The profit in sheep-raising will be found not in the ewe alone but in the sheep and wool.

A celt should never stand on a wood or other hard floor, till past 2 years old, as it is liable to give him ring-

With all classes of growing stock, exercise and plenty of it, is one of the absolute essentials of perfect health.

Do not breed back to grades but always breed to thoroughbred males of any kind of stock.

If a farmer wants to make beef-raising a specialty, all right, but if the want is dairy produce, use a dairy animal.

As soon as the plants are done fruiting it will be found a good plan to cut out all of the old wood from among the raspberries.

To secure quick results from fertilizing, the food must be in a condition to be available at once, must be well decayed and thoroughly mixed with the sod.

Kansas Agricultural College Students Judging the Elder Lawn Shorthorns Belonglonging to T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans.

No one witnessing the enthusiasm displayed by these boys in our stock-judging classes could doubt the value of the work. The trained mind, eye, and judgment is bound to command recog-

The extent of the training given depends upon the support given it. We can not make bricks without straw. The boys need encouragement and the more young men we can send from our halls with correct ideas of the value of improved live stock and its care and management the better it will be for the stock interest of our State and for her consequent prosperity.

The names of the students who visited the Elder Lawn Farm in charge of Prof. R. J. Kinzer are as follows: F. E. Balmer, Woodston; Harry N. Bealey, Morrill; A. F. Cassell, Manhattan; F. L. Courter, Downs; Guy Davis, Kansas City, Mo.; Chas. W. Fryhofer, Randolph; C. A. Gabelman, Fairport; D. H. Gripton, Smith Center; G. O. Kramer, Manhattan; Wm. Ljungdahl, Manhattan; Ed Logan, Manhattan; Richard Meyer, Riley; Geo. C. Miller, Valencia; W. W. Stanfield, Chanute; Harry Umberger, Hymer; Carl Wheeler, Manhattan; Clarence White, Wayne White, Burlington; F. W. Wilson, Manhattan; G. H. Wilson, Winfield; Garfield Shirley, Newman.

#### Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Cornmeal mixes so poorly that it makes a poor slop. Try making hay out of the oats in-

stead of binding them. When wanted especially for feed

The first one hundred pounds put on a hog costs less than the second, the second less than the third, and every additional hundred pounds more than the preceding.

For a brood sow select one that is deep through the side, with large heart girth, finely and properly develhindquarters, that parturition may be accomplished without danger.

The farmer who makes his business pay must have something to sell each year that will bring him the cash. The more compact the form in which he sells it, the more profit he makes.

As soon as clover falls over it ought to be mown, no matter if it is not yet in bloom, as it will soon become water-soaked and will rot.

Showing the amount of .fat actually in the milk does not indicate how much of it the buttermaker can get out, as often more or less of the fat globules can not be separated.

It is not always a question of immediate returns that should govern us, but the question of permanent gain both to our purses and in added fertility to the farm.

So far as can be done in plowing under a crop of clover to improve the fertility the work should be done when the great number of plants are in full bloom.

The improvement in dairy utensils and conveniences for handling milk has vastly lessened the labor in the dairy while their use aids materially in the production of a uniform good article.

Newburyport has the oldest firebucket in Essex County, dated 1761.

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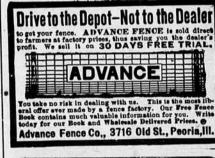
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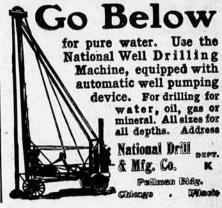


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### Hgriculture

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August 2, 1904—Kansas Good-Roads Association, Topeka, Kans.; Grant Billbe, president, Iola; I. D. Graham, secretary, Topeka. October 17-22, 1904—American Royal Live-Stock Show and Sales, Kansas City, Mo. November 28-December 3, 1904—International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ili.

#### Flooded Corn.

I have forty acres of corn which was entirely submerged by the recent flooding of the Walnut bottoms. It is checked corn and at the time of the flood was about a foot in height. The sediment has settled in the heart of the stalk, and has rotted the first section of heart of the stalk so that it can easily be pulled out. The stalk is now growing rapidly and is sloughing off this dead part. First, will this corn tassel? Second, will it set an ear? Third, if it does not tassel and does set ears, will these ears fertilize and mature from the pollen from the adjacent stalks? There is on the average about one-half stand of perfect corn. If you have experience upon which to base a reply, please answer by return mail as I am in doubt about the advisability of replanting this corn. Cowley County. C. T. Franks

The stalks of corn in which the growing point or "heart" has been destroyed, will not grow much taller and will not tassel or ear. However, these stalks will at once throw out suckers which will grow rapidly, perhaps nearly overtaking the perfect stalks. These suckers will tassel and ear and unless they are too thick they will likely produce good corn. The tassels from the perfect stalks may furnish some pollen to help fertilize the ears on the sucker stalks, but this will not be necessary, since the sucker stalks themselves will make full tassels and furnish plenty of pollen. Likely the sucker stalks will be a little later in maturing than the perfect stalks, but since as you have stated there is about one-half stand of perfect stalks, doubtless plenty of pollen will be furnished by each set of stalks to fertilize the ears on that set. It may be necessary to go through the corn later in the season and cut out a part of the suckers in order to insure a crop of ears, otherwise the crop may go largely to fodder.

It would not seem to me advisable at this late date, June 21, to replant this field. A. M. TENEYCK.

#### Alfalfa-Seed Crop.

For the past two years we have been unable to get a crop of alfalfa seed in this section, and as I believe, anywhere else. This has been a very favorable season for its growth and it may be a seed year. I have 160 acres and I would like to get a seed-crop. Do not wish to spoil a hay-crop by letting it get too old before I know the prospect for seed. As you are located farther south and crop matures earlier. I wish to ask if farmers in your district are finding this a good seed year. A prompt reply, giving your opinion in the matter would be appreciated, and if I can return the favor in any way, will gladly do so. SUMNER DAVIS.

Grand Island, Nebraska.

At this date, June 21, we have nearly finished cutting the first crop fa for hav at this station. The first crop formed comparatively few blossoms and gave no promise for a seed-crop. The weather has been altogether too wet for alfalfa to produce seed. It is my judgment that the weather conditions have a great deal to do wth the seed production of alfalfa. If the weather turns dryer from now on the second cutting may safely be left for seed. If the season remains wet it will not be advisable to leave the second cutting for seed. In parts of this State the third cutting is often left for seed. This crop matures during the season of the year which is apt to be favorable to the production of seed, but sometimes the late summer weather is too dry for the best growth of the alfalfa. Since alfalfa should be cut about the time it begins to bloom in order to make the best

hay, it is not possible to tell by the appearance of the crop at that time just what prospects for seed production there may be, but with a good growth of alfalfa, and favorable weather conditions you will usually be safe on calculating on a fair crop of seed from the second or third cutting.

A. M. TENEYCK.

#### Seed Wheat for Southeast Kansas.

I desire to get some pure Currell seed-wheat. Can you advise me if it can be had from the State Experiment Station; also what it will cost? If you have not the information at hand I will be very thankful if you will kindly hand me the address of the proper person to write to for information regarding best kinds of seed-wheat for Eastern Kansas, and how to obtion them. G. D. DUNBAR.

Cherokee County. Your letter to Secretary Coburn has been referred to me. I can not inform you where you can secure seed of the Currell wheat. This variety was grown at this station several years ago, but we are not growing it at present. During the years from 1888-97 this station tested a large number of varieties of wheat. Speaking of the results of the tests in 1888-89, Prof. Shelton, at that time agriculturist at this station, says: "The Kansas farmer can only depend upon the fine, early-ripening red sorts, more often of Southern origin, of which Early May and Zimmerman are types." At the close of these experiments in 1897, the six best-producing varieties were named as follows: Andrew's No. 4. Turkey, Valley, Tasmanian Red, Ram-

sey and Currell. Experiments in wheat are at present being conducted at this station but no results are yet ready to report. It appears that the Turkey or Red Russian, hard, red, winter wheats, are best edapted for growing throughout the central portion of the State. For Eastern or Northeastern Kansas, the Red May or Zimmerman varieties are doubtless better adapted for growing than the hard red wheats. The abovenamed varieties may be denoted as semi-hard winter wheats. The southern portion of the State is better adapted for growing the soft wheats. One of the varieties commonly grown is the Fultz, a smooth-headed variety. Another is the Fulcaster, a bearded variety and a somewhat harder wheat than the Fultz. These are types of the soft red wheats. The soft white wheats do not grow well in Kansas. Other varieties of soft red wheats which have been named as promising are the Red Cross and Fultzo-Mediterranean. The Red May and Zimmerman wheats are also grown in this part of the State. At the present time we are propagating only one variety of wheat for distribution, namely the Red Winter wheat which is a variety of the Turkey or Red Russian type. It would seem to me that you would be able to get good seed of a variety adapted for growing in Cherokee County, from some of the wheat-growing farmers of the county. Also, you ought to be able to obtain seed of the standard varieties from Kansas seeds.

#### Grass for Overflow Land.

A. M. TENEYCK.

We have here along the Neosho bottom thousands of acres of fertile land rendered useless for crops by the almost annual overflows equally useless for grazing or grassland purposes, by the fact of the native grass having been killed when the land was broken, and we can find no other that will live through the over-Water sometimes stays on ground for periods of eight days or more. Now I should be glad to learn if there is any grass or forage-plant suitable for pasture or hay that will live through such a period of overflow or inundation. Such grass would be worth thousands of dollars to the farmers of the Neosho Valley. Any information bearing on the subject will be gratefully received.

JOHN E. BALFRY. Neosho County.

For seeding the low wet bottomlands which you have described, I would recommend the following com-

bination: Redtop 10 pounds, English blue grass 12 pounds, and Alsike clover 3 pounds per acre. If the land is not too wet and is fairly well drained, some Bromus inermis may be included with the seeds named above, sowing less of the redtop. There is no domestic grass better adapted for low. wet land than redtop, and Alsike clover is especially a lowland clover. If the purpose is to keep these lands permanently in grasses for pasture, it might be well to include a few pounds of Kentucky blue-grass and a pound or so of white clover along with the other grasses. The Kentucky bluegrass and white clover once started will slowly take possession of the land, but the grasses first named will be the most productive during the first few years. The combination first named will make either a good hay-meadow or good pasture. It is always better to sow a combination of grasses, especially for pasture, than to seed one grass alone, and clover (or alfalfa) should always be included.

A. M. TENEYCK.

#### Hard to Kill Sweet Clover in Waste Places.

Can you or some of your readers give an easy remedy to kill sweet clover, where it grows along fences, or such places where the ground can not be plowed.

Marion County. J. S. Good. I do not know of any "easy" way of killing out sweet clover when it grows along the fences or waste places. If it is worth the trouble you could go after it with the hoe or grub-hoe and dig it out, but it is a question with me whether or not it is desirable to kill out the sweet clover in such places. Something is bound to grow on such ground and if you do not have it seeded to grass it is sure to grow up to weeds, which may be of a worse character than sweet clover. Sweet clover is not a hard weed to destroy in cultivated fields, and nothing is to be feared from it if it is allowed to grow in waste places. Sweet clover is in a way useful since it furnishes honey, and on roadsides and along fence-rows it can easily be held in check by mowing, although it will hardly be killed out in this way. If such ground as you name can be loosened sufficiently to cover grass-seeds, a little Bromus inermis, or in wet places redtop may be sown. If the sweet clover be kept cut for the first season a catch of grass may be secured. In a good catch of grass the sweet clover will not make much

#### Coal-Tar Roof-Paint.

A. M. TENEYCK.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-We noticed in the May issue of the KAN-SAS FARMER a reader wishes to hear from some one who has had experience in painting roofs with coal-tar. Below we give a recipe for making a paint of coal-tar which we have used for about fifteen years. We get better satisfaction from it than from any other paint we have ever used.

1 pound rosin.

growth.

quart linseed oil.

1 gallon thick coal-tar or pitch.

Melt the rosin and linseed oil together over a slow fire then add the tar. (It is better to heat the tar before adding to the rosin as the cold tar might harden the rosin.)

Apply hot, almost boiling, with a op made of old rags or candlewicking.

It lasts about five years. Labetter County. GORDON BROS.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J.
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What Proportion of a Farmer's Success is Due to his Wife?

MRS. BESSIE SEIBERT PITZER, BEFORE THE BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

It seems to us the farmer himself should have been assigned this subject. At least his wife finds herself in rather a perplexing position.

For just how to estimate the real value of a wife's labor seems a difficult matter from a woman's point of view. We do not wish to appear egotistic, and yet it would not be human nature to willingly undervalue the merits of our own sex.

We thought once of interviewing several farmers who have every appearance of prosperity, and thus obtain possession of a few indisputable facts, wherewith to give a show of authority to an argument.

So we began with one who had kept bachelor's hall for several years, and after making the question plain, he replied, "Why it isn't worth while for a fellow to try to get along without a Why, I couldn't do without mine! Why, I haven't had to wash a dish since I have been married."

He was given up as a hopeless subject and the interview idea was abandoned. For upon reflection it was clearly seen that the men folks were likely to be too tender hearted to refuse giving their wives the proper amount of credit, and yet were they to place a certain value upon their weaker halves' services they might be called upon to shell out a few dollars on the strength of such an opinion.

Then, too, if the subject under consideration required such a practical solution, it should properly be handed over to a competent finance committee for there could be no charm in its further discussion.

But there is no danger of its lacking interest as long as there is a couple left to toil or a mind left to form an opinion, and the better plan seems to be to mention a few of the many ways in which a woman may aid materially toward her husband's success, and let the audience itself decide the question at issue.

The only trouble is that so much of a woman's work is taken by her husband as a matter of course that he forgets to consider it in any other light than her simple duty unless he is brought right down to the point.

Because he handles the part of the work that makes larger sums of money and generally disposes of everything that brings in any money at all he is apt to think that all the credit reflects on himself, and a little praise given his wife great condescension on his part and a little spare change handed over for her free disposal an act of great extravagance.

Now this is not said in a spirit of malice.

We believe in leading the men folks gently around to the proper frame of mind, so, far be it from us to indulge in unkind criticism, especially in a case where all they need is a simple presentation of the facts, to bring for h their honest opinion.

The most commonly recognized way

in which a woman can help on a farm is in doing work that brings in the

There are other ways as practical, in that they tend to save it, after it is earned. All women have not the aptitude for the same kind of work, and a farmer should not judge his own wife by what his neighbor's wife does any more than he would expect all farmers to make a specialty of the same crop.

Some women make dairying a profitable source of income, while others are more successful with poultry.

And there are some who raise small crops such as little onions, beans, celery, etc., and make many a snug sum thereby.

Then there is the energetic farmer's wife who with the help of her daughters, or with a couple of servants, manages several undertakings at the same time, and watches every chance to coax the dollars her way, not even disdaining to doctor an ailing calf or nurse a weakly pig in hopes of making a profit by so doing, and she often boasts that she handles as much cash as her husband.

This does very well if the outlay does not exceed the income, and if the health is not endangered or the housekeeping neglected.

On the other hand there is the woman who regulates her work in such a manner as to save hiring, taking short cuts, and leaving unnecessary work for those less sensible. She contrives inexpensive comforts, renovates old garments to save buying, and is not forever struggling to be better dressed than her neighbors, often denying herself actual necessities rather than ask for them. She does not wish to make her husband feel that as she goes through life one hand in his, that the other hand is making havoc with the contents of his pocketbook.

She raises her children to be helpful and obedient so that they add to the value and the pleasure of their home. And who shall say that such a woman is not as great an aid to her husband as the assistant wage earner?

But there is one thing which we must not forget, whether we help to make the money or simply do all we can to save it, and that is loving encouragement, as we journey along to-

For what man can look back upon his past life and consider it wholly a success, no matter how great his wealth, when the accumulation of it was marred by petty disagreements, and dark forebodings as to his business ventures?

And what man is there who would not lose all he had rather than lose sight of the face that made his home attractive and inspired him by her cheerful counsels as he went forth early and late to dig out a living from old Mother Earth?

And such a man has a measurement of his appreciation. Would you know it? Go into his home, note the laborsaving contrivances, the conveniences, the comforts therein, learn the history of them, how they link with the successes that followed him through life and hear him say "It is not half what I wish I could afford."

And in the fullness of our hearts we say that no woman can desire a greater tribute.

### \$300000000000000000000000000000000 The Veterinarian

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

#### Starvation.

In the spring of the year frequent reports are received of a mysterious disease that is killing cattle, with request that the State veterinarian investigate immediately. Most of these

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The only system of rodding indorsed 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 Controle It." Address, DODD, DOOLEY & CO., Topeka, Kans.



reports come from the western part of the State where attempts are made to carry cattle through the winter by depending on the range entirely, but reports also come from localities where wheat straw is used for feeding cattle. While cattle are affected as a rule, horses also suffer from the same condition, which, upon investigation, proves to be starvation. Cows heavy with calf suffer most because of the additional drain upon the system. Upon investigation many of the cattle are found to be "on the lift" and frequently a derrick is found which is used to hoist the animals on their feet in the morning as they are too weak to get up alone. Animals suffering from starvation are always thin and usually greatly emaciated, but I have seen cows, and and particularly heifers that are heavy with calf, dying, while steers in the same flesh or even thinner might live through. Aside from the thin condition other symptoms exhibited are weakness as shown by a staggering or weaving gait, difficulty or inability to get up after lying down, knuckling or doubling over of the fetlock joints, dropsical swellings under the jaws often extending down along the brisket. In cows that are down there is often a "kink in their necks" that causes the head to be drawn around to one side because of a paralysis of the muscles on the opposite side. When the head is straightened and released it will fly back to the side as if drawn by a spring. Cows and heifers that are thin in flesh often have considerable difficulty in calving, but if they are strong enough they will usually improve somewhat after calving. As a rule starving animals are constipated, but if they have been overfed after being so weak, they are unable to digest the food and this causes purging, which further weakens the animal. An animal that is starving is in such a weakened state that it is very apt to contract diseases that prove fatal, which ordinarily it

The treatment for starving animals is not so simple as the case would indicate. The best plan is to prevent the condition. It is surprising how frequently no winter range is saved. Where range is depended upon entirely, plenty of grass must be saved for winter. This should be close to water and shelter if possible and preferably lying to the north, as most of the severe storms come from the north and the cattle will drift toward water and shelter.

would resist.

Screened cottonseed or oil cake is an excellent and economical feed for range animals, as both are very nutritious and can be fed on the ground without waste. When cattle are very thin the greatest danger is from overfeeding. After an animal is down the greatest care is required to get it back into condition. Native cows, as a rule, offer better chances of success as range cows will stand on their feet as long as possible, and when they go down they give up, refuse to eat, and, as a rule, die. Native cows that are down should be fed gruels, made from flour, oil-meal or a very little cornmeal, with a very little roughness, such as a little alfalfa hay. Avoid coarse, indigestible foods such as straw or coarse prairie hay, as these are likely to irritate the bowels and cause purging.

## **Dunaway Stack Anchor**



Screws in like a corkscrew. Cheap; econom-ical; money and time saver. Saves its cost many times over many times over every year.
Does away with the old way of holding the tops of hay and grain stacks on by using rocks or other heavy weights.

Price per Dz. \$1.50 If your dealer basn't it, order direct from us

C. B. POKE MFG. CO

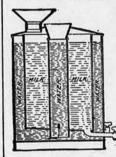
Manufacturers of Cowboy and Acme Animal Pokes and the Dunaway Stack Anchor. KANSAS CITY, MO 1013 E. 18th St.,

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The only successful self-feed two-horse power press made. Two men will bale more with this press than three will with any other. No danger in feeding. In baling 1,000 tons of windrow hay you can save the price of the machine in the expense of help.

The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co. Tenth and Jefferson Str., Topeka, Kansas.



Separator direct from manufacturer, and save dealer's profit? Former-ly sold through agents and hardware men at \$10.00. We will deliver to your station, freight prepaid, a "New King" 10-gal. Separator for \$8.—guarantee satisfaction guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Write

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#### The Stock Interest

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

August 2, 1904-Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo., Du-

and horses.
August 2, 1904—Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo., Duroc-Jerseys.
August 10, 1904—Prize-winning Poland-Chinas, F.
M. Lall, Marshall, Mo.
September 7, 1904—Combination sale Aberdeen-Angus, Peorla, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
October 13, 1904—C. O. Hoag, Mound City, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
October 17, 1904—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
October 18, 1904—American Royal Show and Sale by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
October 28, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.
October 28, 1904—Sabetha Combination Sale, Jas. P. Laur, Manager, Sabetha, Kans.
October 28, 1904—Sabetha Combination Sale, Jas. P. Laur, Manager, Sabetha, Kans.
October 28, 1904—Combination sale Poland-Chinas at Clay Center, J. R. Johnson, Manager.
November 1, 1904—W. B. Vanlhorn & Son, Poland-Chinas, at Overbrook, Kans.
December 1, 1904—International Show and Sale by American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, Chicago, Ill., W. C. McGavock, Manager.
December 3 and 7, 1904—Chas. W. Armour, Kansas City, and Jas. A. Funkhauser, Plattsburg, Mo., Herefords at Kansas City.
January 25, 1905—G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Iowa, Duroc-Jerseys.
February 12, 2, 3, 4, 1905—Percherons, Shorthorns, Poland-Chinas, Wichita, Kans., J. C. Robison, Towands, Kans., Manager.
February 12, 20, 24, 1905—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, W. F. Shaw, Manager, Plainville, Kans.

February 22 and 23, 1905—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, N. F. Shaw, Manager, Plainville, Kans.

#### Baby Beef at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The first experiment in stock-feeding on the branch Kansas Station, in Ellis County, has just been completed. It consisted of a trial of native feeds in the production of baby beef. Last fall fifty-six heifer calves of about the same grade were bought so that seven lots of eight calves each could be put on feed. Owing to delays in completing sheds and yards, they were not put to feed until December 21. The stock was of good quality, being mostly grade Herefords and Shorthorns, and were cut out into lots of as nearly even weight and quality as possible.

At first, very little grain was fed, the amount being gradually increased for two months until they were receiving full feed, but from the beginning, they were given all the roughness they would readily clean up. Upon arriving at the full-feeding period, they were fed twice a day what grain and hay they would eat up clean. The seven lots were fed as follows:

First, corn and alfalfa hay; second, barley and alfalfa; third, wheat and alfalfa; fourth, corn and sorghum; fifth, corn and prairie hay; sixth, corn and oat straw; seventh, mixed feed of all grains and hay fed other lots. The grain was all ground medium fine and the lots getting corn were fed cornand-cob-meal up to the last three weeks, when straight cornmeal was given them. The feed was of good, ordinary quality and was all grown on the station farm. The accompanying table gives the results of the 182 days

				7-		
Begin'g weight			Daily gain per head	Feed req. to make 100 lb. gain.		Number in market condition.
Corn and alfalfa 399 Barley and alfalfa 401 Wheat and alfalfa 413 Corn and sorghum 397 Corn and prairie hay 406 Corn and oats straw 405 Mixed feed* 403 *One-third each of all grains and	338 297 284 224 262 251 328 one-fou	1.85 1.62 1.56 1.23 1.43 1.37 1.80 erth each	Grain 545 519 404 715 641 717 473 of different	Hay 388 821 432 592 381 354 414 hays.	8 head 6 head 6 head 4 head 5 head 4 head 7 head	

It will be readily seen from the foregoing that the alfalfa hay makes a gain for alfalfa of from \$2.50 to \$4 per head over sorghum, prairie hay, or straw. The barley and wheat made very good showing also. The lot receiving the mixed feed, fed the best and made a very cheap gain.

It was expected that all the lots would be sold on their merits; how ever, a few in some of the lots were not in first-class condition so but thirty-six head were sold. These were shipped to the Kansas City Stock Yards and sold on a steady market June 23. The price brought was 5 cents, the calves weighing 694 pounds at the time of sale. The average weight of the fifty-six head at the close of the experiment was 687 pounds. The thirty-six head sold, averaged 725 pounds at the station when loaded,

which is 38 pounds above the average of all. The cost of the calves at the beginning of the experiment was \$13.50 per head, and the thirty-six marketed netted the station \$33.06 each. It was the opinion of commissionmen that the twenty head kept at the station would have sold, on the same market as the others were sold on, for 4 to 41/2 cents.

A bulletin will be published later, giving the experiment in detail and its accompanying results.

J. G. HANEY, Superintendent.

#### Sales of Horses at World's Fair.

Arrangements have been made by National horse-breeders' associations for public sales of horses during the period of the horse show of the Universal Exposition on the World's Fair grounds as follows:

American Percheron Horse-Breeders and Importers' Association, secretary, G. W. Stubblefield, Bloomington, Ill.; National French Draft Association, secretary, C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Iowa; American Morgan Horse-Breeders' Association, manager, L. L. Dorsey, Anchorage, Ky.

The dates of the sales have been appointed by Colonel Mills, the chief of the department of live stock, as follows: Tuesday, August 30, 1904, Morgan horses; Wednesday, August 31, 1904, Percheron horses; Thursday, September 1, 1904, French Draft horses.

The highest class of horses has been assured for the above sales and there will be no lack of spirited competition from buyers from all the horse-breeding districts of the world.

The rules of the exposition provide that no sale exceed in number one hundred animals of one breed, such animals to be selected by their breed associations from those entered for prizes, thus insuring the highest class of horses with World's Fair honors.

#### Program for Exhibition of Horses.

The program for the exhibition of horses, mules, and asses at the World's Fair has been arranged by Colonel Mills, the chief of the department of live stock, so as to give the judges ample time for deliberate and thorough examination of the incomparable exhibit that will be assembled at the Universal Exposition of 1904.

The judging of horses, etc., will commence with the single animals of each breed and be followed by the exhibition of the breeding studs and later the champion and grand champion stallions and mares and the final climax will be awarded of the premier champioiship honors to the breeder and exhibitor making the best records for their studs in the forum of the Universal Exposition of 1904.

The great extent and excellence of the exhibits of horses, etc., assured, the Universal Exposition will most creditably represent the best specimens of the leading studs of the world

and there will be few horsemen of note who will not avail themselves of great difference in the amount of grain the unusual opportunity for the carerequired. This experiment shows a ful and critical examination of the splendid exhibition of all the breeds of horses now on the way to the forum of the World's Fair.

Stallions and mares in the breeding classes, except as noted, will be judged in the forum commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. each day as follows: Standard Trotters, Thoroughbreds, French Coach, German Coach, English Coach, Hackney, Morgan, Saddle, Shetland Pony, Percheron, Franch Draft, Clydesdale, Shire, Belgian Draft; also jacks and jennets.

Wednesday, August 24, 1904.

Section

1. Stallion, 4 years old or over.
2. Stallion, 3 years and under 4.
Thursday, August 25, 1904.
3. Stallion, 2 years old and under 3.
5. Stallion, 1 year and under 2.
5. Stallion, under 1 year.
Friday, August 26, 1904.
6. Mare, 4 years old or over.
7. Mare, 3 years and under 4.

Saturday, August 27, 1904.

8. Mare, 2 years old and under 3.

9. Mare, 1 year and under 2.

10. Mare, under 1 year.

Monday, August 29, 1904.

25. Aged Stud.

27. Stud bred by exhibitor.

Tuesday, August 30, 1904.

28. Get of one sire.

24. Produce of one mare.

Wednesday, August 31, 1904.

11-13. Champion stallions.

15-17. Champion mares.

Thursday, September 1, 1904.

19. Grand champion stallion.

21. Grand champion mare.

GRADES BY RECORDED SIRES.

GRADES BY RECORDED SIRES.

Tuesday, August 30, 1904.
Gelding, 4 years old or over.
Gelding, 3 years and under 4.
Gelding, 2 years and under 3.
Wednesday, August 31, 1904.
Mare, 4 years old or over.
Mare, 3 years and under 4.
Mare, two years and under 3. OTHER BREEDS.

35. Mare, two years and under 3.

OTHER BREEDS.

Stallions and mares in the classes for Arabian and Suffolk Punch breeds will be judged in the Forum commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. each day as follows:

Wednesday, August 24, 1904.

Stallion, 4 years old or over.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

Thursday, August 25, 1904.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

Stallion, under 1 year.

Friday, August 26, 1904.

Mare, 4 years old or over.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

Saturday, August 27, 1904.

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

Mare, under 1 year.

Monday, August 29, 1904.

Tuesday, August 29, 1904.

Studs.

Tuesday, August 30, 1904.

Gelding, 4 years old or over.

Gelding, 3 years and under 4.

Gelding, 3 years and under 4.

Gelding, 2 years and under 3.

Wednesday, August 31, 1904.

Champion stallion.

Champion mare.

Mare, 4 years old or over.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

Mulles.

Mulles will be judged in the Forum commencing at 10 o'lock a. m. each day

Mules will be judged in the Forum commencing at 10 o'lock a. m. each day

Mules will be Judge.

commencing at 10 o'lock a. m. each day
as follows:

Wednesday, August 24, 1904.

1. Mule, 4 years old or over.
2. Mule, 3 years and under 4.

Thursday, August 25, 1904.

3. Mule, 2 years old and under 3.

4. Mule, 1 year and 2.

5. Mule, under 1 year.

Friday, August 26, 1904.

6. Single mule, fourteen and not over.

fifteen hands.

7. Single mule, fifteen and not over. fifteen hands.
7. Single mule, fifteen and not over sixteen hands.

8. Single mule, sixteen hands or over.
Monday, August 29, 1904.
9. Single mule, sixteen hands or over

9. Single mule, sixteen hands of to cart.

10. Pair mules, fourteen and not over fitteen hands to wagon.

Tuesday, August 30, 1904.

11. Pair mules, fifteen and not over sixteen hands to wagon.

12. Pair mules, sixteen hands or over to wagon.

Wednesday, August 31, 1904.

13. Three mules abreast to wagon.

14. Four mule team to wagon.

15. Six mule team to wagon.

#### A Unique Good Roads Movement.

The business men of Argentine, Kans., have come to the conclusion that there is only one way to have good roads. That is by building them. They have decided, therefore, to give up a day to the business of repairing the road between their town and Kansas City. All the stores, banks, hotels, newspaper offices and other business houses of Argentine are to be closed for an entire day in order that every man in the place may get out with a pick or shovel and work on the road. By doing this the citizens of Argentine think they can be reasonably sure that there will be something to show when they get through for the sacrifice of their time and the exercising of their muscles. There will be no chance for unscrupulous contractors or public officials to defeat the will of the inhabitants or to steal or misappropriate their money.

The business men of Argentine are wise in recognizing the importance of good roads, and they are to be commended for the earnestness with which they are endeavoring to increase the mileage of improved highways in this country. It is to be hoped that Argentine has no teamsters' union which may decide at the last moment that the business men are exceeding their rights in wanting better roads, and so, put a stop to a project that seems to be so praiseworthy.—Chicago Live Stock World.

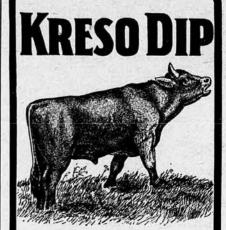
#### Visit the World's Fair.

Every reader of the Kansas Farmer should take an outing this summer and fall and visit the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, the greatest of all World's Fairs. The useful object lessons of every line of human industry and the numerous lines of entertainment afforded are well worth the moderate



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes e place of all linaments for mild or severe action the place of all linaments for mild or severe action Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Herses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING, Impossible to produce ecar or blemish Every bottle sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sen by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

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ALL LIVE STOCK SHEEP, SWINE,

CATTLE, HORSES, ETC. PREVENTS AND CURES PARASITIC

Kreso Dip is a powerful germicide and disinfectant, an unfailing tick-destroyer and lice-killer. It cures scab, mange and other perastite diseases; kills dog-fleas and poultry-lice; prevents disease and keeps away files. It is scientifically prepared in our own laboratories, never varies in strength, and is always reliable.

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Easily prepared—just mix it with water: 1 gallon Kreso Dip makes 100 gallons ready for use.

TRIAL LOT. \$1,25 PER GALLON CAN. at your druggist's, or direct from us (charges prepaid). Special quotations on

quantities. Write for descriptive pamphlet—it's free.

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Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure To trouble—rub iton. No risk—your money sack if it ever falls. Used for seven years y nearly all the big stockmen. Free ilustrated book on Lump Jaw and other leesase and blemishes of cattle and horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, III.



ry part perfect. Automatic shut-off, othe ideal fountain for poultry. Simple, able and cheap. Call on your local dealer investigate. Do not fail to write us for e Booklet. It will pay you to do so.

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## ZENOLEUM

Famous COAL-TAR Carbolio Dip. or general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggic roubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary advisor and learn its uses and what prominent stockmessy about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.5 ZENTER DISINFECTANT CO., 61 Sates St., Detroit, Mich.

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cost to the visitor. Ten days or two weeks at least can be spent with profit and pleasure. Accommodations are ample and reasonable. Kansas people are generally making headquarters at the Hotel Epworth, a permanent brick structure beautifully located between Delmar Garden and the World's Fair Grounds, less than two blocks from each. It is homelike, a favorite place for families and reasonable prices for lodging or meals. There is no cooler or more convenient hotel available. Mr. Charles L. Wood, of the National Hotel, Topeka, is the popular manager of Hotel Epworth and well deserves the liberal patronage he is receiving. It is quite accessible by all car lines from down town and all railway stations. For further information address, Chas. L. Wood, manager, Hotel Epworth, 6600 Washington St., St. Louis, Mo.

#### More Trophies for College Boys.

More Trophies for College Boys.

The Cook trophy, offered by A. E. Cook, proprietor of the Brookmont Farms, at Ddebolt. Iowa, for excellence in cornjudging, arrived from the manufacturers, Gorham & Co., last week. It is an attractive and very artistic piece of work in bronze, and in addition to the figures of an American Indian and the late Charles W. Cook who established the Brookmont Farms, it has three hermetically sealed cylinders in which the three best ears of corn from each contest will be kept from year to year.

The Union Stock Yards & Transit company of Chicago has decided to offer two new trophies to take the place of the Spoor trophy. One of these new trophies will be offered for excellence in judging cattle, hogs and sheep, and the other will be awarded for judging horses. All of these trophies will be offered as prizes to students representing the various agricultural colleges of the United States and Canada at the coming International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago the first week in December, and in addition, it is expected that liberal cash prizes will be offered.

#### Gossip About Stock.

Dr. S. C. Orr, the view photographer of Manhattan, accompanied the party of Agricultural College students who recently visited the Elder Lawn Shorthorns of T. K. Tomson & Sons at Dover, Kansas, and made a number of excellent photographs, one of which we reproduce in this issue. His photograph of the herd bull, Gallant Knight, is the finest bull photograph we ever saw.

A beautiful stallion by the grandsire of Lou Dillon, 1:58½, and out of a Strathmore 408 dam, weighing 1200 pounds, in breeding condition and standing 16 hands high, is the one offered by A. M. Graham, 1901 West Sixth avenue, Topeka. He has gone the mile in 2:18 on a half mile track and is the sire of a lot of youngsters, every one of which is speedy. He can be delivered by July 1. Look this up in the special want column and write.

Mr. N. F. Shaw, owner of the Plainville Herd of Shorthorns, Plainville, Kans., has just sold a fine young bull to Mr. A. A. Elder of Woodston, Kans., to head his herd of registered Shorthorns. With two such herd bulls as Strawberry Baron 144498 and Prince Lucifer 188685 it is no wonder that Mr. Shaw finds a ready market for his calves. Mr. Shaw is a member of the executive board of the Plainville Breeders' Association and is a power in advancing the interests of good stock in Central Kansas.

Mr. John R. Tomson, of T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., who knows whereof he speaks, is very complimentary in his remarks about the Agricultural College boys who recently visited Elder Lawn and scored the Shorthorns. He says: "Prof. Kinzer kept the boys very busy scoring the cattle and they do the work nicely. In fact it would be difficult to pick up as many regular breeders who could do the work better. While at Elder Lawn the deportment of the boys was perfect and it is a pleasure to know that the college is turning out so good a class of young gentlemen. Their work at the college is evidently well done and both the boys and Prof. Kinzer deserve great credit for it."

H. W. Avery, Wakefield, Kans., the oldest breeder of Percheron horses in the West, is as busy as a cranberry merchant. The heavy and continuous rainfall this spring has delayed farm work and this means a good deal when a man is cultivating more than 400 acres of rich Republican river bottom land, as is Mr. Avery. This is the kind of land on which are raised these Percherons, and one sometimes wonders what old Brilliant III woud think if he were to return to his old home at the Avery farm and see the great crowd of youngsters he has left behind him. If long experience, good blood, good feed and good judgment can produce good Percherons we think Brilliant III need not be ashamed of the Avery herd.

McLaughlin Bros., the big Percheron and French Coach horse-importers of Columbus, Ohio, and Kansas City, Mo., write us under date of June 20th as follows: "La France Chevaline of Wédnesday, June 1 has the following news item: The great annual show of the Societe Hippique Percheronne will be held at La Fert, Bernard, from the 16 to the 19 of June.' Last Saturday evening we received a cable message from Mr. McLaughlin from La Ferte in which he says that our stallions won first, second, third and fourth prize in every stallion class with only two exceptions. Our group of Percherons also won grand championship, being the best collection of horses on exhibition. These horses will arrive in America in time to be

shown at the great St. Louis World's Fair this summer."

Fair this summer."

F. P. Maguire, of Hutchinson, Kans., has named his herd of Poland-Chinas the "Kansas Herd," because the animals composing it are good enough to go into any herd in Kansas, and what is good enough for Kansas is mighty near the best there is. The Kansas Herd has a yearling Sunshine boar for sale that some good breeder ought to go after. There are also some January and March boars for sale that are fine. If you like chickens, Mr. Maguire can furnish the best of good Rose Comb White Leghorns. The farmer who does not have pure-bred hogs on his farm and who fails to get some of them at the prices offered by such breeders as Mr. Maguire is making the mistake of his lifetime. At least this is our best judgment. Few farmers are content with anything but the best of farm machinery for the raising of crops, but many of them seem to be perfectly satisfied with inferior stock with which to manufacture these crops into beef and pork and milk. Mention the Kansas Farmer and write Mr. Maguire he will tell you all about these pork making machines.

guire ne will tell you all about these pork making machines.

The Percheron Registry Co., Columbus, Ohio, announce a handsome line of special prizes for the American Royal at Kansas City and the International at Chicago in addition to those offered at St. Louis. The prizes for the American Royal are as follows: Stallions 4 years old or over, first prize, \$100; second, \$50. Stallions 3 years old and under 4, first prize, \$100; second, \$50. Stallions 3 years old and under 4, first prize, \$100; second, \$50. Stallion 1 year old and under 2, first prize, \$50; second, \$55. Group of stallions property of one exhibitor, first prize, \$100. Group of four animals, get of one sire, property of one exhibitor, first prize, \$100. Group of four animals, get of one sire, property of one exhibitor, \$100. Those offered for the International are here given: Stallions 4 years old or over, first prize, \$100; second, \$60; third, \$30. Stallions 3 years old and under 4, first prize, \$100; second, \$60; third, \$30. Stallions 2 years old and under 3, first prize, \$100; second, \$60; third, \$30. Mares 4 years old or over, first prize, \$100; second, \$60; third, \$30. Mares 4 years old and under 4, first prize, \$100; second, \$60; third, \$30. Mares 4 years old and under 4, first prize, \$100; second, \$60; third, \$30. Champion stallion any age, first prize, \$100 gold medal; reserve ribbon. Group of five stallions property of one exhibitor, \$100 gold medal; reserve ribbon.

lions property of one exhibitor, \$100 gold medal; reserve ribbon.

On page 690 is the advertising card of the Inglefield Shorthorns, owned by Dr. H. G. Slavens, Neosho Falls, Kans. This herd is headed by Red Gauntlet 187904, one of the best sons of Godoy, and Godoy is one of the most famous breeding bulls in Missouri, where this kind is plentiful. The writer was present at the home of Mr. W. P. Harned. Vermont, Mo., when Dr. Slavens bought Red Gauntlet, and, in common with a number of old time breeders from other States, he is of the opinion that Red Gauntlet is Godoy's best son. The Inglefield herd is compound of twenty cows from 4 to 10 years old, two 2-year-old heifers, four yearling heifers and two heifer calves. Beside these there are three yearling bulls of serviceable age and four bull calves. As illustrating the pedigrees of the animals composing the herd we may mention the Countess of Inglefield 2d, who is a Wildeyes, sired by Baron Ury of Inglefield 131581, out of North Oaks Countess of Worcester 5th, a descendant of the Duke of Gloster. Eudora of Inglefield was sired by Orange Aberdeen 131583 out of Eudora 11th by Kirklevington Duke 2d 32890. Rosalle 5th is a granddaughter of Baron Victor 42824. Iridescent is a 5-year-old cow who has many of the characteristics of Ruberta. She is roan in color and ought to be in the show-ring herself. Hypatia is a 4-year-old red cow that is almost an ideal Shorthorn. While the herd is not large, Dr. Slavens has made a hobby of selecting the best that money could buy and has taken great pride in bringing together this herd of very choice individuals. It is with sincere regret that we learn of the Doctor's determination to dispose of the entire herd. When a good herd is dispersed we always feel like we had suffered a personal bereavement. Necessity knows no law and Dr. Slavens finds himself in such a position that he can not

give the attention to the Shorthorns that they deserve and so must part with them. They will be sold singly or in lots to suit the purchaser. Here is a snap for somebody.

#### Horses at the World's Fair.

of live stock as follows.
Standard Trotter
Thoroughbred 6205 French Coach 4390
French Coach 4390
English Coach 4390
Hackney 4590
Hackney. 4390 Morgan. 4390
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Percheron 6205
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Belgian Draft. 4390 Suffolk Punch. 1115
Suffolk Punch 1115
Arabian
Jacks and jennets
Mules
Roadsters—for dealers 850
Roadsters—other than dealers 850
Harness Horses—other than dealers
Business Horses in Harness 2315
Horses of Commerce
Three-gaited Saddle Horses 660
Gtate commissions have provided Sholli
\$50,000 for the encouragement of World's Fair exhibits of horses. Some of the spe-
Fair exhibits of horses. Some of the spe-
cial prizes offered are as follows: French Coach Horse Society of America
French Coach Horse Society of
America\$1800
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EducationStatuettes The Verband of the Holstein Medals
The Verband of the Holstein
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Britain
sociation Silver Trophy Cup, value \$300
sociationSilver Trophy Cup, value \$300 American Shetland Pony Club\$200
American Percheron Horse-Breeders'

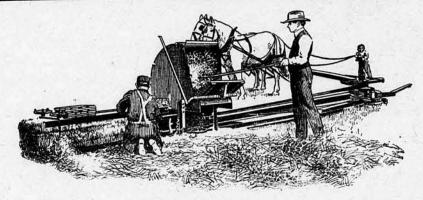
"A Peculiar Celebration," by Sheldon C. Stoddard, and "The 'Cruelty Man's' Adventure," by C. A. Stephens, in the Fourth of July Number of The Youth's Companion, are Fourth of July Stories with the racket left out. The hero of Mr. Stoddard's story lost his holiday, but it was made good to him in generous measure.

measure.

Before you give the boy a toy pistol for the Fouth glance over the article on "Lockjaw," contributed by an eminent physician to the Fouth of July number of the Youth's Companion you can give him other things that will make just as much noise with much less danger.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Dear Sirs:—Will you kindly send me a
copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and
His Diseases," also advise me if your
Kendall's Spavin Cure will cure Hoof
Bound on a horse's foot. I know your
Spavin cure is worth its weight in gold.
Very truly yours,
J. P. LONG.

Crete pays a bounty of \$200 a ton for locusts' eggs. Five years ago sixty tons were destroyed in one year, equal to 680,000,000 locusts. It is calculated that locusts annually devastate eight million acres and destroy half the crop on an area of double that size, that is to say, this one insect alone lessens the world's food supply by \$200,000,000 a year.



The Auto-Fedan Hay Press.

One of the latest business enterprises to find a home in Topeka is the Auto-Fedan Hay Press. Their handsome new factory has been erected at the corner of Tenth has been erected at the corner of Tenth and Jefferson streets where they have ample railroad accomodations for handling both the raw materials and the finished product. This factory is not built as an experiment as this press had been in successful use for three years before the factory was moved from Emporia, and that it is a successful machine is shown by the many letters from satisfied customers now on file in the office. Some of the points which distinguish this press from others and which have rendered it instantly popular with those who have used it are as follows: It is perfectly safe to operate and this alone is worth all the money that is asked for it. It is speedier than others and has a record of three tons of alfalfa in one hour. It will bale the coarsets bottom grass as well as coarse alfalfa. It will bale anything that any press will bale

and do it with a lighter draft. Two men can bale more from the windrow than can three with other presses and this means that the press will pay for itself in a very short time. It makes a neater, nicer bale, with a lighter draft on the team. It has a fourteen-foot sweep with the same length crank arm as other presses, hence more power. It has three strokes to the round, instead of two as in other presses and hence does its work more rapidly. No time is lost in putting in division boards as this is done by the tie man while the feeder puts another feed right on top of the board. As soon as the pitman releases the feed board pulls the hay down and holds it until it is pushed to the baling case when it opens up for another feed. The self feed and the safety features are very strong points. This press is advertised on page 677 and a letter addressed to the Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., Cor. Tenth and Jefferson streets, Topeka, will bring some interesting information if you mention the Kansas Farmer.

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W. O. THURSTON, Elmdale, Kansas



HEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Care-A veterinary specific for wind throat and atomach troubles Strong recommends, ELOO per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Uhie.





A Well-made Well-fitting Harness improves the appearance of the horse and is an investment never to be regretted. I manufacture a complete line of custom-made harness. The work material guaranteed to give satisfaction. I now have a large and complete stock of harness as well as sad-dies of all kinds and grades. I make all my harness, and the prices range from \$12.50 to \$100. Every reader of this paper is cordially invited to inspect our stock, make their wants known and get our prices. All madi orders delivered at your home station free of charge. My stock the best, prices the lowest.

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CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

OLD GLORY.

Ye stars and stripes, why float ye there? What is thy meaning everywhere? What thrills our hearts at sight of thee? 'Tis that glad summons—Liberty!

Unfold, ye stars! Ye stripes, unfold! Speak fearlessly thy message bold; To write it there our fathers bled, And Freedom's hosts to victory led.

To tyrant States, a warning note Sounds out wherever thou dost float; A prophet's voice—Remember God; Forget not His avenging rod.

Then wave, ye stars! Ye stripes, wave on!
Proclaim this truth from sun to sun;
God rules the world—His laws alone
Should every nation make its own.

We greet thee, herald of a day When tyranny shall flee away; Thou refuge of the world's oppressed, Thou hope of every loyal breast.

All hall, ye stars! Ye stripes, all hall!
We'll shout from every hill and dale;
For thrice blessed all who follow thee—
With Home and Country—Liberty!
—Louis Castle Walbridge.

Over the Border-A Story of the Kansas Pioneers.

XIV.

(Copyright 1904, by Ruth Cowgill.)

CHAPTER XIX.-WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Dolman came home with Nathan after the meeting and ate dinner with them. The talk was all of the recent occur-

"We're going to have war, Sarah," was Henry's announcement, given with due solemnity, though his eyes sparkled in a way that belied his tone. 'War!" she echoed. "Ah, war is terrible."

"It is, indeed," assented Dolman," "but not worse than we have endured these last weeks."

"That is right, Friend Dolman," said Henry, wisely. "We've been murdered and robbed and-and killed-and we couldn't hit back. If we have war we'll show them something."

Well, I'm glad thee does not believe in war, father," said Sarah, "for then thee will not fight."

Nathan looked at her thoughtfully

but said nothing. "But thee, Friend Dolman, will be among the first to go. I know thee will. Thee must ever be in the thick of the danger. I think thee has no

care for thy own safety." There is no one who cares," he said

not gloomily, but gravely.

But Henry, self-absorbed as usual, did not hear the words, and asked, 'What about me, Sarah? What does thee think I will do?"

"Oh, thee is too little-thee could

"I could, though, and I did,' didn't I, Friend Dolman?" he asked, much aggrieved. "That night of the fire I did fight as good as anybody.'

Sarah looked at them all wistfully. "Ah, Henry," she said, "thee will have to take care of Baby Belle and me. There is no one else.'

A silence fell upon the little company as they looked into the possible future.

At last Sarah asked, "Have they resolved to fight the Missourians?"

"Not unless the Missourians first fight us,' answered Dolman, cheerfully. "You must understand that this Branson affair of last night was for the special purpose of getting us into trouble. Sheriff Jones came over with his posse and arrested Branson."

"Why, what had Friend Branson done?" interrupted Sarah.

"He was a friend to Dow, who was murdered. Coleman, the murderer, was one of the posse with Jones."

"But what I don't understand," said Henry, "is why they brought him through Lawrence. They might have known we wouldn't stand that kind of

"That is just what they intended," said Dolman. "They wanted us to rescue him right here in Lawrence so that they could say that the citizens of Lawrence resisted an officer, and that would give them an excuse for punishing us."

"Is that really true?" asked Sarah,

incredulously.

"That is the belief of all the Lawrence people," said Dolman.

As if to verify the suspicions of the Free-State people, the border rufflans began to gather in the territory and to threaten Lawrence. They came in great crowds, and encamped a few miles out. The little town was thus forced to the defensive, and measures were taken to protect it, if that should become necessary.

The military companies were drilled every day, and many accessions were made to their ranks from the young men who came in from outlying districts, and even from the other towns, and every night a guard patroled the streets.

Henry was in his element here, and got about in boy's mysterious ways into most of the meetings and disturbances. He knew, in fact, more of the actual occurrences of the time than either Nathan or even Dolman, and would spring some new and startling reports upon them every time he came home. Sarah tried in vain to keep him in the school which was held in a little cabin in the village, but the allurements of drum and fife, adventure and excitement were too much for his better resolutions, and every day Henry tramped out to the level prairie where the militia were drilled, and watched the maneuvers, and absorbed the war-

At the great earthwork fortifications, where men were at work night and day. Dolman was often to be found. and here Henry spent much time also, feeling very important when commissioned to hold a lantern in the dark evenings, or run errands for the workers.

But one morning, as the boy seized his cap and was starting for the door, Sarah Called him back.

"Henry, dear," she said, "isn't the wood-pile getting low?"

"Yes," the boy admitted, reluctantly, "but it will last for two or three days all right."

"But, Henry, it may turn very cold, and then we shall have nothing."

'Well, thee knows it will not be safe for father to go out to the claim now, with border ruffians around everywhere, an' no telling what they may

"That is what I have been thinking," said Sarah. "Does thee think thee could go alone and get it?"

"Well, I s'pose I could," answered the boy, with the emphasis on the last word, looking very unhappy the while.

"They would not molest a little boy, thee knows-and-if thee could just chop a little load of the smaller timber-thee knows it may grow cold-"

"Oh, well—I s'pose I can go," Henry repeated. "I did want to be here today, so, if they should make an at-

"But thee will show thy bravery in this way, taking the long drive alonethee will need to go within a mile of the border ruffian camp."

The boy's face cleared as he thought of the possibilities of adventure even in the path of duty.

While Sarah was putting up a substantial lunch for his hungry boy's appetite, he fidgeted about a while, at length bursting out with the thing which was evidently upon his mind:

"Say—if I took a gun, I might shoot a jack-rabbit and bring it home for supper."

Sarah smiled a little, but said, "Thee may drive down past the fortifications as thee goes, and if thee sees Friend Dolman, thee may ask him to loan thee one."

CHAPTER XX .- A BLIZZARD.

So it was with a light heart that the boy started out. Sarah went about her work as usual, talking things over in her quaint fashion, with Belle, who listened seriously and trotted around gotting sociably in her way.

"And pretty soon father will come for his dinner," she was saying when Nathan entered and the child ran toward him gleefully.

Nathan shut the door against the wind which rushed in raw and chill.

"We are certainly going to have a change in the weather," he remarked as he picked up the child and went to the stove. "I heard some men talking of a blizzard.

"I am glad, then, that I sent Henry

to-day for the wood," Sarah remarked. "Did thee, indeed?"

"Yes, the pile is getting very low and I knew he could get some as well as thee."

"I left nearly a load ready chopped, the last time I went," said Nathan, thoughtfully. "And I suppose no ill could come to the boy, though if thee could have waited till fourth-day I could have gone, for the hotel will doubtless be done by then." (Nathan had been one of the workmen on the handsome new hotel of which the town was feeling very proud.) "Did Henry go willingly?'

"He would much have preferred to stay here, in the hope of an attack, but he finally went very cheerfully."

"There is some talk about patching up some kind of a peace," said Nathan. "It is said the Governor did not know what he was doing, but had believed all the lies of the Missouri leaders and border newspapers. The committee of public safety are going to find him and reason with him as to the true state of affairs. It is to be hoped that they may convince him of his folly."

"Indeed, father, I wish they might. Does thee think we shall ever have peace in this troubled land?"

Nathan shook his head sadly, but he said, "Peace will come at last, though through what suffering and sacrifice no one can tell."

The meal was finished in silence, and Nathan went back to his work in his usual thoughtful mood.

When Sarah had finished her simple household duties, she decided to make a call upon one of her neighbors who had shown herself very friendly. Accordingly, she threw a shawl over her head, and wrapping Belle up warmly, started out. She was surprised to feel how very much colder it had grown and to see a few white flakes whirling in the air. She resolved to make only a short visit, but when she went into the warm, comfortable room of her friend, so homelike and even luxurious, in comparison to her own little cabin, and was warmly welcomed, she was entertained and cheered and the time passed quickly, the storm outside forgotten. Her attention was at last attracted to the window by Belle, who stood gazing out with wondering eyes.

"See how it snows!" Sarah exclaimed. "We must hasten home at

"Stay until your father returns, for you will be lonesome alone on this stormy day," suggested her friend.

"I must have a good hot supper for my father and Henry when they return cold and tired," said Sarah. "I think

I will go at once, I thank thee." As she looked out again, she said, "It will be very cold for Henry out on the

prairie.' "Where is your brother?" asked the

"He went to the claim for a load of wood. He ought to be home soon." So saying, she covered Belle snugly with an extra wrap which her good friend insisted upon her accepting, and went out into the storm with the child in her arms.

She was almost swept from her feet by the icy gale, and the blinding snow drove into her face cuttingly. But she struggled over the short distance, and entered her cold little home. The fire was low, and she set to work at once to make the room warm. Belle came out of her numerous wrappings warm and happy, laughing gleefully at Sarah as she danced fantastically about trying to warm her aching toes.

"Brother will be here soon," said Sarah, "then we'll have a big, warm

But the moments slipped along, and Henry did not come, though the fury of the storm increased every moment. The door opened at last, but it was Nathan who came in.

"It grew so stormy and dark," he said, "that we thought best to cease our work for to-day."

He was nearly frozen and Sarah made up the fire till the stove glowed in the attempt to make the cold room comfortable.

She thought as she saw her father yet shaking with the cold how frail he was, and she was glad it was not he who was facing the cruelty of the storm, alone and unprotected. But

## Good Health

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

## EECHAMS

This tried and proved remedy should be in every home to keep each member of the family in good health. They are a veritable "little doctor" in the house. Nine-tenths of the BEECHAM'S PILLS sold are purchased by those who have used them before, and have found them indispensable as a Family Medicine.

Sold by Druggists at 10c. and 25c., or mailed by B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York City, if your Druggist does not keep them.

she began to grow more and more uneasy about Henry. At last she said to her father, who had fallen into a doze before the fire, "Father, I am going out a little way. I shall be back soon," and she kissed the baby and was gone.

She ran swiftly with the wind down toward the fortification, where she knew Henry would be if he had arrived. She found a dozen men there, sheltered behind the embankments lately thrown up. Dolman was among them and he came forward at once in some concern at her appearance there.

'Has thee seen Henry?" she askeu, breathless with her run.

"No, I have only just come," he answered. "He was here this morning," volun-

teered a young man who had been lookingly at her admiringly. "And has he not been here since?"

No one had seen him. She began to grow more alarmed each moment. She laid her hand on Dolman's arm. "What shall I do?" she said.

He looked down at her troubled girl's face, at the hand laid trustingly upon his arm. "I will find him for you," he said.

He stood straight and tall, in the careless garb of the Western plainsman, the big felt hat tilted sidewise on the back of his head. In the cleft chin there was firmness, in the keen eyes a purpose.

"I trust thee, for I know thee can," said the girl simply. And then she told him whither the boy had gone and his errand. "I now I will hasten me home and wait till thee brings him." She turned to go, and the young man who had spoken first offered eagerly to go with her.

"Thee is very good," said Sarah shyly, looking about her at the storm and the gathering gloom, "but it is too bad that thee should take this cold walk."

The young man protested that there was nothing he liked better than a walk in a blizzard and Sarah yielded, glad that she had found a friend so opportunely. For the wind was against them and blew with such unbending violence that they could scarcely make their way at all, and the snow came down in clouds that hid houses, trees, people—everything from their

Sarah found her father walking restlessly about the room, uneasy at her continued absence, but more troubled about Henry. She explained her errand and the result, and he felt greatly relieved, confident, as Sarah had been, in the strength of their friend.

(To be continued.)

#### ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

Through Tourist Sleepers to California

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

### For the Little Ones \$

A GLORIOUS FOURTH.

A GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Little Adelbert arose at four
And crept downstairs to the big front
door,
And down the walk to the garden gate,
And there he started to celebrate.

With bursting cracker and roaring gun
He waked the neighbors, every one;
He scared the cat out of all her sense,
And blew the slats off the picket fence,
And came to breakfast with one black
eye,
And said: "Hooray, for the Fourth of
July!"

He ate with hurry and frantic haste,
For never a minute had he to waste;
Then out again to the fray he sprang
And turned things loose with a mighty
"bang!"
He fizzed and spluttered and boomed and
crashed,
While dishes rattled and windows

While dishes rattled and window smashed;
And when, all grimy and sore and lame,
Torn and tousled, to lunch he came,
On his swollen lips was the joyous cry:
"Ain't I glad it's the Fourth of July!"

All that day, till the twilight's close,
The powder-smoke from the garden rose;
All day long, in the heat and dust,
Little Adelbert "banged" and "bust,"
Till, just as the shadows began to creep,
He blew himself in a senseless heap.
Burnt and blistered and minus hair,
They brought him in for the doctor's
care;
But, late that night, he was heard to
sigh;
"I wish every day was the Fourth of
July!"
—Joe Lincoln, in L. A. W. Bulletin,

How Two Little Boys Kept the Fourth.

Now this is the story of one Fourth

It was five minutes before six in the morning. Two little boys sat waiting on the front steps. These front steps did not belong to one of the red brick houses in the city. It was a pretty yellow house, and there were wide lawns all around it. The soft green grass looked very bright and fresh so early in the morning. The birds were singing in the trees, and these two little boys seemed very happy.

Raymond was only four years; Ed-

ward was seven.

"There comes papa," cried Raymond. "It doesn't sound like papa," said Edward. Just as he spoke some one stepped out of the door on the piazza. "Oh! Auntie, auntie, is it you?" cried out both the boys.

Auntie laughed; and then she sat down on the steps with one little boy on each side, and told them she had come the night before, after they were

asleep. "And are you going to have our Fourth of July with us?' little Raymond asked.

Auntie smiled. "Are the fire-crack-

ers all ready?"

"We don't know," replied Edward. "Papa and mama said we were going to have a surprise this Fourth; that it would be different from any we had

ever had." "And we don't know what it is," interrupted Raymond, "but we will pretty soon, because papa said we could come down at six o'clock, and he would too, and we would begin while

it was all nice and cool." "And here Mr. Papa is!" laughed Edward. "Oh! is it all fire-crackers?"

Mr. Papa looked roguish as he laid the big box and bundle down by Aunt Katherine.

Then he untied the string and took the cover off the box; and the little boys saw to their joy that there was a good many packages of all kinds and

First papa took out a bundle of each of the boys, and then holding one himself, he cried, "Now, all together!

'Hurrah for the Fourth of July!'" The boys waved their flags high like their father and Aunt Katherine, and all four shouted high too; and as they were doing it for the third time, Mrs. Mama appeared in the doorway with Sister Baby in her arms, and Sister Baby at once held out her little hands and said "All, all, all!" So papa gave them flags, too, and began the celebration over again.

After that Mr. Papa took out some other packages and laid them on the hall table. "Those," he said, "are for to-night."

Then out came a drum, a strong drum, with two drum-sticks.

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" cried little Raymond, and Edward's eyes flashed with smiles.



## Going Away This Summer?

If so, look over this list and see what the Santa Fe has to offer. It may be just what you want. If not, inquire of the undersigned, as lack of space prevents enumerating all rates and occasions on sale at present.

Chicago and Return, \$20.00—Onsale daily, final limit returning October 31. Good via St. Louis and stopover allowed in one direction, either going or returning.

Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Return, \$17.50-On sale daily, final limit returning October 31.

Glenwood Springs and Return, \$29.50—On sale daily, final limit returning October 31. Sale Lake City and Ogden and Return, \$30.50-On sale daily, final limit returning October 31.

St. Louis and Return, \$7.50—On sale each Monday in June, final limit returning 7 days from date of sale.

St. Louis and Return, \$11.40—Good returning 15 days from date of sale.

St. Louis and Return, \$12.70—Good returning 0 days from date of sale.

Through sleepers from Topeka 4.30 and 8.30 p. m.

San Francisco and Los Angeles and Return, \$45.00—Account Annual Conclave Knights Templar. On sale August 15 to September 10, final returning October 23. Choice of going one way and returning another.

St. Paul and Minneapolis and Return, \$17.20-On sale daily, returning as late as October 31. Helena and Butte, Montana, and Return, \$60.00-On sale daily, final limit returning 90 days. Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake Points and Return, \$28.85—Final limit returning 60 days.

Montreal and Return, \$33.55-On sale daily, returning as late as October 31. Mackinaw City and Return, \$27.30—On sale daily, final limit returning October 31. Petoskey, Mich., and Return, \$25.25—On sale daily final limit returning October 31.

Very Low Rates to All Northern Michigan Points-Via steamer and rail.

Indianapolis and Return, \$17.75—Account National Prohibition Convention. Tickets on sale June 26 and 27, final limit returning July 15.

City of Mexico and Return, \$51.50—On sale first and third Tuesdays. Final limit returning 30 days. Liberal stop-over privileges allowed.

Cincinnati and Return, \$20,25-Account National Meeting Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Tickets on sale July 15-16-17, final limit returning August 18.

Boston and Return-Grand Army of the Republic Reunion. Very cheap rates to be announced later. Selling dates August 11-12-13, final limit returning September 30.

For full information relative to rates, connections, literature, sleeping car reservations, etc., address

T. L. KING, C. P. QT. A., Topeka, Kans.

And then a trumpet. Such a trum-Why, it was like the bugle the man in the band blows. It had a cord on it, red, white and blue.

Papa put the cord that was attached to the drum around Edward's neck, and around Raymond's neck he put the one for the trumpet.

Then out from the box came two soldier caps, blue with red bands on them. They fitted perfectly and then those two happy little boys marched up and down the paths, the drum beating, the trumpet blowing.

Sister Baby bravely toddled along behind, waving her flag. She patted her little head, to show that she wanted a cap, too; so Aunt Katherine took a piece of pink paper and made one for her.

After they had marched awhile, Mr. Papa began to undo the bundle. When the paper was off, there appeared something that looked just like a great big piece of heavy gray cloth.

"What is that?' asked the little boys. Papa said each should have a guess. Edward guessed first.

"I guess it is a carpet to put on the piazza," said he.

Raymond said, "I guess it is a dress Mr. Papa shook his head. "All come

with me," said he.

The whole company followed him down across the lawn, near to the trees where the little boys usually played. There they found a long pole lying on the grass, and papa got a shovel that was standing under one of the trees. What could it be that he was going to do! All the company were silent. First he dug a hole in the ground, then he put one end of the pole in the hole and filled the dirt in all around it and stamped it with his shovel and his boots until it stood up in the ground straight and firm.

"All ready, now, for mama's dress!" said papa, and he took the piece of gray cloth and fastened it to the pole, and stretched it all around and fastened the sides to the ground with some pegs. The children watched him breathlessly, but when he began to

peg it down Edward clapped his hands. "A tent! a tent! hurrah for a tent!" he cried. He danced around and shouted for joy, and Raymond danced and shouted too.

But there was one more thing in the box-mama had brought the box along. She took the paper off the "one more thing"-and there was another flag, a beautiful one, much larger than any of the others. Papa took a rod and after fastening the flag to it, put it up on the very tip-top of the tent. The tent looked fine, and did honor to the day.

Then mama said to the little boys, "Now listen a minute. I want to tell you something. That flag is a very nice one indeed, and we want you to be careful of it. Papa bought it for your very own-it is your own-but you are only to use it upon special days. Of course this is one of the days."

"And I know another day," said Edward; "that's Washington's birthday, and don't you think we might use it on Lincoln's birthday, too, mama?" Mama had been reading to Edward a book about the life of Lincoln, and even little Raymond had listened sometimes.

"Yes," said mama; "Lincoln's birthday is a good day to wave the flag. You will find many times to bring out your beautiful flag."

Then the bell for breakfast rang; and when they sat down at the table, lo! there was another surprise. Beside each plate was a tiny silken flag, and in the center of the table mama had placed a large bowl filled with red, white and blue morning-glories, looking so fresh and pretty.

"Oh, mama!" cried out Raymond. "See the flowers saying, 'Red, white and blue!"

Then they pinned the little silk flags on their shoulders, and Sister Baby had one on her shoulder, too, and it was a very merry, merry breakfast.

After breakfast the boys spent a long, happy morning fixing up their tent, and such a good time as they had; and all the family had picnic

lunch under the trees, and in the afternoon papa read them an interesting story about some little boys that lived long ago, at the time all the things happened which are celebrated on the Fourth of July; and they wore their little silk flags all day, and often the boys marched about the grounds with the drum and trumpet, so that there was a celebration going on all day

Then when it began to be cooler, they put some hooks up around the edge of the roof of the piazza, and papa opened the other packages that had been left in the morning, and they proved to be Japanese lanerns; and when evening came, papa lighted the candles, and how gay they made the house and lawn!

That night, as mama tucked two very happy little boys into bed, they said, "Oh, mama, we have had such a very, very nice, nice Fourth!"

"And just think, mama," added Edward, "instead of having all the things burned up and gone like fire-crackers, we shall have them to keep Days with forever and ever!"

"An' I shall have my trumpet f-rever'never to keep Days!" said little Raymond, almost asleep.-Little

#### 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 gate to discharge passengers. For full information address, Jas. A. Stewart, General Agent, Kansas City.

#### The World's Fair.

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

## The Bome Circle

## CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

#### OLD GLORY.

Thou ar't freedom's child, Old Glory, Born of freedom's high desire, Nursed amid the battle's ire, Tried by thunderbolt and fire, On the field and on the tide, Where our heroes side by side Followed thee and fought and died Gazing on thy stars, Old Glory.

We will stand by thee, Oki Glory, On the lands and on the waves, For our babes and for our graves, Though we stand or fall as slaves; For thy stars are not to blame For the treason, fraud and shame That pollute thy holy name In our halls of state, Oki Glory.

Knaves have stolen thee. Old Glory, For their Babylonian bowers; From their festal walls and towers Droops the flag that once was ours; O'er their crimes that beauty trails, And the old-time answer fails When from chain gangs, courts and jails, Men appeal to thee, Old Glory.

Be our shield once more, Old Glory, Lo! the world in travall pain Turns and pleads to thee in vain, While, through plundered vale and plain, Stripped and bruised by licensed thieves, Outcast labor tramps and grieves With no help from thee, Old Glory.

We will rescue thee, Old Glory. Bloodless may the process be, Peaceful as the yearning sea Anchored to the windless lea—But—if peace can not avail—Welcome tidal wave and gale, Welcome lightning, flame and hall, Till thy very stars turn pale In the grander light, Old Glory.

If it must be so, Old Glory—
If blind error join with force
Truth and justice at their source,
Suns and planets in their course—
Let the earthquakes lift the deep,
Let the wild floods wake from sleep,
Let the crouching terrors leap,
And where God's own tollers reap
We will carry thee, Old Glory.
—Ano

#### Good Things for the Picnic Lunch-Basket.

Marguerites.—Make a boiled frosting as follows: Boil ¾ cup sugar with just enough water to cover until it hairs. Beat stiff the white of one egg; then pour the syrup into it, beating continuously until almost cold; flavor. Spread over the tops of crisp soda crackers and sprinkle with shredded cocoanut or nuts finely chopped.

Spice Cakes.—Use any good cake recipe and divide into several parts, flavoring one with spices, one with chocolate, color some with fruit juice. The following is a good recipe to use:

Two cups sour milk or cream (very sour cream gives best results), % cup butter (more if you use milk), 2 cups sugar, 2 eggs beaten together, 1 teaspoonful soda (even, round, or piled, according to the sourness of your cream, flavoring and spices to taste. Bake part white then add melted chocolate, currants, raisins, spice, etc., according to the result desired. Mix sugar and butter, then eggs beaten, then milk, etc. Mix quickly and bake in hot oven.

Tarts and Turnovers.—These are much better for picnics than pies, because they can be packed and carried with greater security. Line gempans with a rich pie dough, and bake. Fill with jelly or jam or preserves. For the turnovers, roll out small pieces of the pastry and cover half of each piece with fruit; turn the other half over it; seal securely, and bake.

Pickled Eggs.—Boil eggs hard. Put into a jar with beets that have been cooked. Fill jar with vinegar and let set over night.

Deviled Eggs.—Boil eggs very hard. Let cool, and take from shells. Cut in two and remove the yolks carefully, so as not to tear the whites. Mash yolks, add salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar to taste. Put into the whites again, and fasten halves together by piercing with toothpicks.

Sandwiches.—Cut bread that is at least twenty-four hours old, into very thin slices. Butter, fit two slices together, and cut into pieces of dainty size. A great variety of delicious sandwiches can be made.

Egg Sandwiches.—Boil eggs hard and mash whites and yolks together with a fork. Season as for deviled eggs, and spread between the slices of bread.

Lettuce Sandwiches.—Rinse carefully crisp lettuce leaves; lay upon a buttered slice of bread; cover with mayo-

naise dressing, and top with the other slice of bread.

Peanut Sandwiches.—Grind or chop roasted peanuts, and spread between slices of bread and butter.

Meat Sandwiches.—If cold meat is used, it should be ground or chopped, and seasoned, before put between the bread.

Cheesed Wafers.—Grate cheese upon fresh soda crackers, and brown in the oven.

Potato Salad.—Cold boiled potatoes cut into dice or sliced; a little chopped onion; season. To this may be added chopped cabbage, nuts, or lettuce. Garnish with cold boiled eggs, sliced, and finish with dressing given below. For this salad the potatoes should be boiled rapidly with their jackets on, and pealed but not cut while still hot.

Egg Salad.—Cold boiled eggs sliced, laid upon lettuce leaves, and covered with mayonaise dressing.

Tomato Salad.—For a picnic, it is better not to slice the tomatoes. Pour medium hot water over them, and peal. Take out a part of the center of the fruit, mix with chopped cucumber and salad dressing, and put back into the tomatoes again.

Salmon Salad.—Open a can of salmon, and remove the oil and all bones and skin. Mix with mashed potatoes, a little chopped cabbage or celery when available; season and mix thoroughly with mayonaise into which the oil has been poured. Garnish with hard-boiled eggs and parsley or lettuce.

Mayonaise Dressing.—One cup of vinegar, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 teaspoonful of flour, 2 small tablespoonfuls of sugar, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful of mustard; salt. This must be stirred constantly while cooking and allowed to just come to a boil before it is removed from the fire.

Salad Dressing (especially good for potato salad).—One large tablespoonful of butter, 1 even tablespoonful of flour, mixed over fire. Then add gradually 1 cup of milk, stirring all the time. Have ready mixed ½ cup of vinegar, 1 tablespoonful of mustard, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt, and a pinch of red pepper. Beat 2 eggs and then beat the vinegar with the eggs, and mix all into the mixture already prepared. Stir over the fire until it creams.

It is very nice to take some homemade candy in the lunch. Below are a few recipes that are good:

Molasses Taffy.—Take 2 cups of molasses, 1 cup of brown sugar, and 1 tablespoonful of vinegar, and boil until it will harden in cold water; then stir in 1 tablespoonful of vinegar, pour it on buttered plates, and pull as soon as cool.

Mock Maple Sugar.—Three pints of sugar, 1½ pints of cream, 1 pint of molasses, a little butter.

Nut Candy.—Melt one cup of sugar, add 1 cup of milk, then let cook until it dissolves; then add 2 cups of sugar, one cup of milk, and a small piece of butter. Let cook until a little more firm in water than fudge. Stir nuts in after beating a while.

#### What Microbes Are.

Since Pasteur demonstrated the fact that many human diseases are due to minute licing things which grow and multiply in our bodies, there has been a tendency, says the Century, to call all microscopic organisms, whether harmful or not, "germs," or "microbes" or "bacteria" indiscriminately. This confusion may be cleared by the statement that protozoa are the lowest known forms of animals and that bacteria are the lowest known forms of plants, while "germs" and "microbes" may apply to the disease-causing forms in either group.

Bobby had been staring at his grandfather for a long time.

Well, Bob," exclaimed his grandfather at last, "what do you think of my face?"

"It's an awfully nice face, grandad," said Bobby, "but why don't you have it ironed?"—Pathfinder.

Though more populous than this country, the Russian Empire has but eight hundred newspapers. The number in this country is twenty-two thou-

## Club Department

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

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth,

Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895). Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902). Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902). Ladles' Reading Club, Darlington Township, Harvey County (1902).

Woman's Lierary Cito, South, (1902).

Ladies' Reading Club, Darlington Township, Harvey County (1902).

Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).

Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).

Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).

Ladies' Social Society, No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1889).

Ladies' Social Society, No. 2, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1899).

Ladies' Social Society, No. 3, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1891).

Ladies' Social Society, No. 4, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1891).

Ladies' Social Society, No. 4, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1897).

(1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Litertae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, R.
R. No. 2 (1899).
Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County
(1902).

(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. Mar-

County.

The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).

Tile Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.

[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

#### Woman and Woman's Clubs.

What tender memories, what lofty sentiment, what alluring pictures of home, are called forth by that magic word—"woman." Our dearly beloved, and much lamented friend, the late Kate Field, has paid a most delightful compliment to womankind, in the following lines:

"They talk about a woman's sphere
As though it had a limit,
There's not a place in earth or Heaven,
There's not a task to mankind given,
There's not a biessing or a woe,
There's not a whisper, 'yes' or 'no,'
There's not a life, a death, a birth,
There's not a feather's weight of worth,
Without a woman in it."

In the days before Christianity, woman was regarded, universally, as man's inferior. She was taken and given in marriage, valued, chiefly as an animal to perpetuate a race of people. Her education was neglected excepting that which led to physical perfection. Writers of the time characterize her as capricious and false. "She rose to fall—lived but to die." As nothing was expected of her intellectually, and her intelligence never tested, it would indeed be hard to form an estimate of her capabilities.

There were, of course, exceptions, as, for instance, Aspasia, who had no superior as an orator, not even Pericles, and that at the acme of Athenian classics, twenty-three hundred years ago.

The present age is preeminently a "woman's age." She stands by the side of man in art, literature, science and politics. I am happy to say that to-day there is practically no limit placed upon the field of study open to woman, certainly none on the ground of intellectual inferiority. Has not Christianity exalted woman to true and undisputed dignity? For "In Christ Jesus there is neither rich nor poor, bond nor free, male nor female." Woman is more tactful than man; her perceptions are equally as quick, but she is physically so constituted that ner powers of endurance are not great as man's.

Many studies require more physical endurance in the researches necessary to their perusal than others. Therefore, each and every woman must be a law unto herself as to the studies she will pursue, knowing her own strength best. Such studies should be pursued, however, as make her attractive to her own sex, as well as companionable and interesting to the sterner sex. The woman's club has done must for woman-will do more. The much-abused sewing society of our grandmothers, through the spirit of evolution, has given to us the woman's club of to-day. Though a constant target for ridicule and sarcasm, the sewing society of the past, like the oft-berated "mother-in-law," has done

much for woman and has made man debtor in many ways.

The first suggestion of a woman's club shocked both masculine and feminine minds with the unwomanliness of the project. It was popularly supposed to be a place where women met and united to aid one another in throwing off the responsibilities of home, home-making, and home-keeping, that she was working her way toward the polls, and the staying out of nights, that distinctly mannish prerogative of all ages.

How the woman's clubs have thrived and multiplied. The large cities have clubs of all kinds, as varied in purpose as Joseph's coat in colors. No village or hamlet so small that it does not boast one or more woman's clubs. A gentleman, whose wife is an enthusiastic club member, complained recently that "everything in their home was done in parliamentary style, and that even the baby was fed and put to bed mathematically." Is this then so very shocking a state of affairs? Is not parliamentary law established by usage, and this usage founded on principles and reason, and the application of these principles considered an art? Where then is the sting of criticism aimed at the woman's club? Blackstone says the word "Law" means the rules of human action or conduct.

I quote from the same source when I say that the word "parliament" was first applied under Louis VII, in France, about the middle of the twelfth century. Have not the women of today most excellent precedent in the study of parliamentary law? Through the very discipline of this drill thought is developed, discussion invited, measures and motions attacked, and not their projectors. The club is teaching daily the broad spirit of tolerance. All meet here upon the same level, and each member's rights must be respect-The club is rescuing the conversation of well-bred women from meaningless commonplaces, from the tendency to gossip in the most elegant manner by damning with faint praise and the phrases of double entente their "dearest friends."

It is cultivating in woman an interest in the important topics of the day. The main things now in club life to be guarded against are personalities and unclubbable women. The unclubbable woman is she who will not walk in the ranks as a private and lacks the ability necessary to become a general. She it is who can not understand that it is far better to be the best of a kind. than an inferior of a higher kind. Do not infer from this remark that I would have you stoop, or never reach upward. I would urge every woman, in the words of Hannah More, to "live and converse up to her understanding, to improve her understanding by applying her mind to objects above and not below her level, for the understanding gains more by stretching than by stooping." Let the club woman always bear in mind that what is good manners in the home is the same in the club, that sense of honor with which we guard our family affairs will constrain us to be equally as loyal to our club, for the club is as a large family, and as a member your duty is plainly to protect its interests. In the mad rush of the times after education and culture, let us not get a superficial idea of these two words.

Education is most aptly and, to me, plainly described in the following words: "Education is properly to draw forth, and implies not so much the communication of knowledge as the discipline of the intellect, the establishment of principles, and the regulation of the heart."

"Culture means mastery over self, politeness, fairness, good conduct, and charity." Therefore, sister club members, look well to the establishment of principles, see that your heart action is good, and cultivate fervent charity among yourselves, and the lords of creation will be showering benedictions upon Woman's Clubs.—Cora V. Munro, in Good Housekeeping.

It is estimated that there are about 200,000,000 apple-trees in the United States and that the average crop amounts to about 175,000,000 bushels.

## Borticulture

Shall We Cultivate Our Orchards?

N. F. MURRAY, OREGON, MO., BEFORE THE
MISSOURI STATE HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

In presenting my views upon this important question, I shall start out by answering in the affirmative, and say, yes by all means we should cultivate our orchards. Before proceeding further upon a discussion of the question, permit me to give a brief definition of the word cultivate. First we find it to mean, to till, to fertilize; second, to foster, to cherish; third, to improve by care or study, and fourth, to produce by tillage. Now, I hardly think it possible to find a fruit-grower of average intelligence who would expect or hope to grow first-class fruit and secure satisfactory crops year after year throughout the lifetime of the orchard and leave out all that is implied in the word cultivate.

I am aware, and freely admit, that some wonderful crops of fruit have been grown with but little or no cultivation. However, such crops are an exception to the general rule, and do not furnish a sufficient foundation upon which to found a general practice. Permit me to digress for a moment, and pass from the orchard to the garden, to relate the experience of two of my friends in potato-growing. The past abnormal season, one planted his potato patch, took sick and could not work it. Weeds grew up and took possession of the ground, he hired a man to mow the weeds and nothing more was done, and he dug twenty-five bushels of fine potatoes! The other planted nearly one-half acre of Early Ohio, and on account of excessive rains which continued for weeks, only succeeded in plowing and hoeing them once, and the ground was too wet then to do a good job, yet he harvested seventy-five bushels of fine potatoes! While others who succeeded in cultivating and keeping their potatoes clean did not have one-third as many. But should we now jump to the conclusion that the best way to grow potatoes is to plant and not cultivate? Surely not. No one should ever attempt to lay down an iron-clad rule for the cultivation of crops. The rule must of necessity be flexible to suit the season, and meet the variable conditions of land, soil, climate, and the peculiar demands of each species, and variety of fruit. In fact this is a deep, broad, and important question, one upon which a volume might be written, and one that can not be answered briefly. We have very much to learn before we reach a satisfactory conclusion as to the best method of cultivation; or when best to begin and where to leave off, or just how to cultivate and feed our orchards to secure a healthy normal growth of wood, and at the same time produce a sufficient but not over abundant crop of welldeveloped fruit buds for a crop the ensuing year. The young orchard should be cultivated from the time it is planted in order to bring the trees up to a bearing size. Trees not having been cultivated may be of the fruiting age and not be large enough to bear a peck, while the cultivated tree of same age will have the capacity to bear a barrel of fruit. The finest, most perfect and best paying crops of apples we have been able to grow were from an orchard that was cultivated from start to finish except two years while in red clover. We generally used a breaking plow in preparing the ground for corn and many roots were broken. The corn was cultivated in the usual manner, and the tree rows kept clean by use of double shovel plow and hoe. About once in three years we gave a top dressing of stable manure and some wood ashes scattered broadcast and cultivated in. At the end of twenty years this orchard had net \$800 per acre. The best crop sold at \$200 per acre, and the average was \$40 per acre per annum for the entire period of twenty years from time of planting. During the same time we were growing a few acres of budded peaches, which we gave continuous and clean

cultivation from planting up to old age, eighteen years, when we cut it down. This orchard resisted the cold and produced crops of fine fruit beyond any of the orchards, of same varieties, in the same locality that were not cultivated. The fruit was larger and better, and sold for much higher, prices, the best crop netting \$300 per acre. In support of my own practice, I desire to submit the experience of others. Last year (1902) a reliable and large buyer of apples, from one of our Eastern States, told me that in the pursuit of his business in his native State, some years ago, he went to a farmer whom he knew had a commercoal orchard of twenty-five acres, trees thirteen years old. When he inquired what he wanted for his apples, the farmer replied in an angry tone, 'Apples the mischief, haint got any; blamed orchard is no account, never bore and never will. The pesky tree agents had better never come about me again, with any of their fine spun lingo about money in apples. I tell you, sir, it is all stuff and humbug. I am going to cut my orchard down and clean up the ground for crops that When at last for a muchwill pay." needed supply of wind he closed his billings gate of abuse against the treevender, the nurseryman, and the appleindustry, the apple-buyer coolly inquired what he would be willing to take for a lease of five years on the orchard "spot cash." "Four hundred and fifty dollars." "All right," said the apple-buyer, and the deal was closed and the money paid. Now this orchard was on fairly good hill land, had been cultivated while young to give it a start, and then, like many others, was sown to grass and left to make its own way as best it could. The apple merchant broke up the sod, pruned the trees, sprayed once before blooming, and three times after blooming, continued to cultivate and care for the orchard and keep it in firstclass condition from year to year, and now for the result: He sold the first erop for \$2,800; the second crop for \$2,200; the third crop for \$1,100; total amount for the three crops, \$6,100! and two years to report My informant requested me on. not to give the names of parties to this contract. "For," said he, "if that farmer ever finds out just what I really made out of his orchard it would kill him stone dead!"

Along in the early nineties a friend requested me to go out with him and look over his forty-acre commercial orchard (nearly all Ben Davis) and about thirteen years old. I accepted his invitation, went out and found a most magnificent orchard loaded down with a fine crop of very nice apples. The ground was a stiff sod, but very pretty and green, having been close cut. After looking it over, the owner wanted my advice as to how best to treat it from that time on. I told him that, after harvesting the crop he should break up the sod, and what he could not reach with the plow to dig up, and cultivate the entire surface like a garden, to keep the surface clean of weeds and grass, and in a mellow and finely pulverized condition two or three inches deep. With a look of surprise he wanted to know why he should pursue such a course when he had an ideal crop in the sod that sold for \$5,000? I replied by admitting that it was a splendid crop and the price, \$5,000, was a very handsome income from forty acres in one year. "But." said I. "your orchard can not possibly continue to grow and produce such crops if left in the sod," and that the time had come to give the orchard extra care and cultivation; that if he would do so, he might yet gather larger and better paying crops in the future. He followed my advice, broke up the sod and cultivated in true garden style (fifteen times the next summer) and the ensuing year sold the crop for \$12,000. It seems to me that this is sufficient evidence to convince the most doubting Thomas in horticulture that we should cultivate our orchards. But just how, and when to cultivate, the best implement to use, how deep to stir the soil, when to commence, and where to leave off are questions that each individual grower must determine from his prace

tice and experience with his own trees and on his own ground.

Let us remember that fruit-trees, like people, have individuality, and we must learn to know the wants and requirements of each tree. For this reason the same care and cultivation that will bring success in one case may fail in another. While the apple, pear, peach, plum, and cherry should all be cultivated, yet their cultivation must vary to suit each, not only so, but, to at least some extent, the individual variety of each species will require different treatment, and some should be cultivated more than others. Again, the cultivation of all must vary to suit the season, whether it be wet or dry. During a severe drouth the cultivation should be frequent, and done with such implements as will keep the entire surface of the orchard in a fine, pulverized condition two or three inches deep. With the peach, cherry, and plum, it is a bad practice to permit them to cease growing in midsummer; if so, they are liable to mature their growth, shed their leaves, and then start a sap late in autumn, thus endangering, not only the fruit buds, but the health, and possibly the life of the tree.

We have cultivated our orchards and fruit gardens from three up to fifteen times in one spring and summer, just as often as the condition of land and season made it necessary. Every day the ground remains in a crusted condition there is a loss of growth of tree, and if it be loaded with fruit, so much greater will be the necessity of thorough cultivation in order to conserve the moisture needed to carry the fruit to maturity, and at the same time keep the trees in a healthy growing condition and induce them (if possible to make fruit buds for a crop the ensuing year.

#### CROPS PERMISSIBLE.

Any crop which requires careful cultivation, as corn, potatoes, melons, cabbage, and other vegetables may be grown with advantage to the trees and profit to the owner. There are also other crops which may be profitably grown in the orchard (while young), notably, strawberries, raspberries, red clover and cow-peas, and for a cover crop for winter protection to root system, rye may be sown in fall and used for winter pasture for hogs. No one should attempt to grow all of these crops in his orchard. And as to which will be the most suitable, and best paying crop, each one must decide for himself, since much will depend upon the kind and character of land, and the demands of the local market. One objection so often urged against cultivating the orchard is the loss that occurs by washing. True, there will be a loss of this kind, just the same that the farmer meets with continually in cultivating his corn crops on rolling or hilly land, but what farmer would advise non-cultivation of corn because the land washes?

When the orchard reaches a bearing age, and when carrying a full crop of fruit, no crop of any kind whatever should be grown in it, but the cultivation should be for fruit alone, and the cover crop for winter protection, whatever it may be, should be destroyed, and cultivated into the soil in early spring. Cultivated orchards are less liable to damage from insects on both tree and fruit, for the reason that the poultry and birds have a much better chance to pick them up than in the orchard left to grow in weeds and The sun, air, and frost will also have a more beneficial effect upon the orchard when cultivated.

But the great drawback to cultivation, and to the Missouri fruit-grower in general, is that old mother nature has done so very much for him that he thinks it altogether unnecessary to do much for himself or his orchard. He seems to think it quite enough to plant the trees, turn in the stock, and gather the fruit. In conclusion, permit me to say, that if all the fruit-growers and farmers of Missouri

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(which has been so very richly endowed by nature) would only embrace and improve the opportunities, and give that painstaking care and thorough cultivation to their orchards and fruit gardens, that the people in the over-crowded countries of Europe, and in the less-favored sections of our own ccuntry, are compelled to give in order to make a bare living, then the fame of our fruits would soon become world-wide, and the universal verdict would be that Missouri orchards pay better than those of any other country in the world, and that Missouri fruits are the very best of all to be found on this side of Paradise.

#### Shawnee Horticultural Meeting.

The next meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at the home of J. F. Cecil, four miles north of Topeka, July 7. After the picnic dinner, the following program will be given: "Landscape Gardening," Rodman; "Our District Schools," Professor Wright; "Our State Agricultural College—Its Benefits to Kansas," Prof. J. T. Willard; "To Make the Farm Home Attractive to the Young Folks," Margaret Hill McCarter.

#### BLOCKS OF TWO.

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

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## In the Duny

WILBUR J. FRASER, CHIEF IN DAIRY HUS-BANDRY, ILLINOIS EXPERIMENT STA-

> (Continued from last week.) BALANCED RATION.

If the protein and the carbohydrates are in such proportion as will best suit the needs of the animal, the ration is said to be balanced. If the amount of protein in the ration is small, in proportion to the carbohydrates, the ration is called wide; if the amount of protein is large, in proportion to the carbohydrates, the ration is called nar-

Since the needs of different animals vary greatly, it will be seen that a ration which is balanced for one animal or class of animals may be decidedly too wide or too narrow to be economical for another class. Young and growing animals, and cows producing a large flow of milk, require a much larger proportion of protein, or in other words a narrower ration, than animals after they have completed their growth, or cows when giving a smaller flow of milk, or entirely dry. The difference in the amount of protein required by cows giving large and small flows of milk may be seen by referring to Table 1, published last week.

In feeding dairy cows several things must be considered, besides the amount of digestible nutrients contained in the feed. The ration must be palatable and of such a nature that a cow can eat a sufficient quantity to supply her needs. .

There is enough nutriment in 300 pounds of oat-straw for a cow giving 60 pounds of 4 per cent milk, but it would be absurd to expect a cow to produce such a yield on oat-straw alone, as her capacity could not handle more than one-tenth this bulk in one day. The concentrates, too, must be in the proper form to be best utilized by the cow. To get the most out of grains they should be ground, for the mastication is seldom, if ever, complete enough to break all the kernels, and those passing through the digestive tract unbroken are of no use to the animal and are, therefore, wasted. This difficulty may be partially obviated by mixing the grain and coarse fodder together. By feeding oats in the sheaf, or in the form of hay, or by mixing chopped hay with the grain it will be much more thoroughly masticated, as grain eaten with roughage passes to the rumen and is remasticated in chewing the cud.

RATION E.—Roughage not Palatable and Concentrates too heavy.

Directible nutrients

		Digesu	DIG HULL	intriente	
	lb.	Pro.	Carb.	Fat	
Corn-stover Oat-straw Cornmeal Linseed-meal, N. P	7.	.17 .08 .62 1.13	3.24 2.70 5.34 1.60	.07 .06 .34	
Total nutrients in ra Nutrients required 1,000-lb. cow, giving	for	a	12.88	.58	
4 per cent milk Nutritive ratio of		2.10	13.48 1:7.1.	.58	

It will be seen that this ration is correct so far as the chemical composition is concerned, but that the roughage is lacking in palatability so that a cow will not relish it, and the concentrates, while highly nutritious, are what dairymen call too heavy. Oilmeal is so highly concentrated that it should not be fed in large quantities. This ration should be lightened by adding some light, bulky concentrate, as bran or ground oats, and made more palatable by substituting oat hay for oat-straw. After making these slight changes we have Ration F, which is lighter and more palatable, yet contains practically the same amounts of the different digestible nutrients.

Ration F.—An E	cono		ble nutr	
	1b.	Pro. lb.	Carb.	F
orn-stoveroat hayornmealornmealornmealornmealornmealornmeanornmeal.	10 7 6 6 1	.17 .30 .47 .73 .28	3.24 3.25 4.00 2.35 .40	.0
otal nutrients in ra Jutrients required 1,000-lb. cow, giving	for i	i.	13.24	.6

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General Agent for Northern Kansas.

4 per cent milk.........2.10 13.48 Nutritive ratio of Ration F, 1:7.6. EXAMPLES OF PRACTICAL, ECONOMICAL RATIONS.

The rations given below are compounded so as to be palatable, and at the same time have the proper chemical composition. They are suited to the needs of a 1,000-pound cow giving 30 pounds of 4 per cent milk, the same as the preceding ones, the requirements being 2.10 pounds protein, 13.48 pounds carbohydrates and .58 of a pound fat. RATION G.

Digestible nutrients Clover hay..... 12 Corn-silage..... 40 Cornmeal..... 2 Gluten-meal.. .. .... Total nutrients......2.02 Nutritive ratio, 1:7.5. 12.31 .81 RATION H

Digestible nutrients Pro. Carb. Fat lb. lb. lb. .27 3.39 .76 2.70 .30 3.25 .22 3.00 .37 1.18 .28 .40 Bran..... 3 Linseed-meal, N. P.. 1 Total nutrients......2.20 Nutritive ratio, 1:6.8. .45 13.92 RATION I. Digestible nutrients Pro. Carb. lb. 3.24 2.86 3.71 3.00 .78 Corn-stover..... 10 .07 .14 .12 .14 .05 Clover hay.... Oat hay.... Corn-and-cob-meal , Bran.... Bran..... Cottonseed-meal.. .. .76 Total nutrients.........2.25 Nutritive ratio, 1:7. 13.93

RATION J.

Corn-stover..... 10 Cow-pea hay...... 10

Digestible nutrients

Carb.

Corn-and-cob-meal . Bran..... .31 1.57 Total nutrients......2.05 12.87 Nutritive ratio, 1:6.8.

The farmer should, as a rule, aim to raise the greater portion of the feed for his stock on the farm. Since rough feed is usually much cheaper than grain, too much importance can not be placed on securing hay and fodder in the best possible condition. If hay is unduly exposed to dew and rain during the time of curing it loses much, both in nutrition and palatability. It is also important that hay and fodder be cut at the proper stage, before becoming too ripe and the stems woody.

Leguminous plants (those bearing their seeds in pods or legumes), as clover, alfalfa, cow-peas, beans, etc., are rich in protein and should be raised in sufficient quantities to supply the necessary protein for the stock. If the supply of protein is deficient some feed rich in that substance should be purchased to complete the ration.

Grain feed should not usually compose over half the ration, and from that to nothing, according to the character of the roughage available and amount of milk given by the cow. In general it is a safe rule to feed liberally on good roughage and vary the grain feed to suit the requirements of the individual.

When cows have luxuriant pasture during the late spring, before the heat is excessive or the flies troublesome, the conditions are as near ideal for dairy cows as it is easy to obtain. The nearer we can approach these conditions the year around the better for milk-production. It is, therefore, essential to the best yields and most economical results that succulent food be provided for cows during the winter months. There are two ways of providing this succulent food-by silage and by root crops.

By comparing the results obtained at several different experiment stations it is found that corn commonly yields about twice as much nutrients per acre as do root crops. Since roots require much more hand labor, which is so expensive in this country, it is more economical for the Illinois farfer to get the succulent feed during the winter from corn silage than from root crops.

Silage is especially valuable on farms or in communities where rough feed is scarce, for more stock can be kept on a given area of land where the crops are made into silage than in any other way with the same amount of labor expended. No farmer keeping ten or more cows can afford to be without

GREEN FEED FOR SUMMER DROUTH.

Dairymen suffer greatly nearly every summer by not supplying proper green feed for their cows during the hot, dry weather of midsummer. This shortage of feed comes at a very inopportune time, since the cows are already beginning to feel the effect of the heat and flies, which of themselves quite perceptibly lessen the flow of milk, and if feed is cut short at the same time the shrinkage is certain to be large, resulting in great loss, for it is practically impossible to restore the shrinkage during the period of lactation. A continuous supply of feed is equally essential to the successful maintenance of young and growing an-

A pasture will carry much more stock during spring, early summer and fall than it will in the dry weather of midsummer. By helping it out during this season with partial soiling the cattle have better feed and more stock can be carried on a given area than by pasturing alone. Such crops should be planted as will mature in proper succession with each in its best stage of growth, insuring a continuous supply of green feed during the dry sea-

the best being "Feeds and Feeding," by Professor Henry, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, at Madison, Wis.; and "Feeding Farm Animals," by Dr. Jordan, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. The former gives a very complete description of the results of feeding investigations both in this country and abroad; the latter is a well-written popular treatise upon the subject of feeding.

TABLE 3.—Average Amount of Digesti-ble Nutrients in American Feeding Stuffs. From Henry's "Feeds and Feeding."

Digestible	nnte	ente in 1	00 lb
	Pro.	Carb.	Fat lb.
Concentrates. Dent-corn. Sweet-corn. Corn-and-cob-meal. Corn-bran. Gluten-meal. Germ-meal. Grano-gluten. Hominy-chops. Gluten-feed.	9.0	66.7 63.7 60.0 59.8 43.3 61.2 38.8 55.2 48.4	4.3 7.0 2.9 4.6 11.0 6.2 12.4 6.8 8.8
Wheat-bran Wheat-shorts	10.2 12.2 12.2 12.2 12.8	69.2 39.2 50.0 53.0	1.7 2.7 3.8 3.4
Rye Rye-bran Rye-shorts	9.9 11.5 11.9	67.6 50.3 45.1	1.1 2.0 1.6
Barley Brewers' grains, wet Brewers' grains, dried	8.7 3.9 15.7	65.6 9.3 36.3	1.6 1.4 5.1
Oats Oat-feed or shorts Oat-dust	9.2 12.5 8.9 1.3	47.3 46.9 38.4 40.1	4.2 2.8 5.1 0.6
Buckwheat-bran Buckwheat-middlings	7.4 22.0	30.4 33.4	1,9 5.4
FlaxseedLinseed-meal, old process Linseed-m'l, new process Cottonseed	20.6 29.3 28.2 12.5 37.2 0.3	17.1 -32.7 40.1 30.0 16.9 33.1	29.0 7.0 2.8 17.3 12.2 1.7
PeasSoy-beanCow-peaHorse-bean.	18.3	51.8 22.3 54.2 49.3	0.7 14.4 1.1 •1.2
Roughage. Fodder-corn, green Fodder-corn, field-cured Corn-stover, field-cured	1.0 2.5 1.7	11.6 34.6 32.4	0.4 1.2 0.7
Fresh grass.  Pasture grasses (mixed).  Kentucky blue-grass  Timothy, different stages.	3.0	10.2 19.8 19.1	0.5 0.8 0.6

TABLE 2.—Crops for Partial Soiling During Midsummer.

May 15 May 15 May 15 May 15 April 15 May 1 May 1 June 1 July 1	July 1—Aug. 1 Aug. 1—Sept. 30 Aug. 1—Sept. 30 Aug. 1—Sept. 15 July 1—July 15 July 15—Aug. 1 July 1—Aug. 1 Aug. 1—Sept. 1 Sept. 1—Oct. 1
	May 15 May 15 April 15 May 1 May 1 June 1

For Central and Southern Illinois there is no crop that will produce more feed to the acre than corn, and by planting a small quantity of an early variety with the general crop, corn may be had in the proper condition for feeding from July 15 until frost. There are several early varieties that will mature for feeding in from sixty to seventy-five days after planting. Corn should not be fed too young. When it is nearly full height it contains only one-third as much nutriment as when in the roasting-ear.

Some other crop should be fed in connection with corn to balance the ration and afford variety. Leguminous crops as clover, Canada peas, cowpeas, soy-beans, etc., are especially valuable for this purpose, being unusually rich in protein.

Cow-peas and soy-beans give a large amount of valuable forage, furnishing feed from the first of August until frost. If more feed has been n than can be led green, it be made into hay of excellent quality.

Oats and Canada peas yield well. They are not in condition to feed for more than two or three weeks, but the supply may be lengthened by sowing at different dates. If a portion becomes too ripe it may be utilized by making it into hay.

If the pastures are short, and no allowance has been made for green feed, corn cut from the regular crop, if it is near the roasting-ear stage, Will bring the best of returns. Never under any consideration allow the stock to go hungry, and suffer the losses incident to shortened feed, at a time which for every reason is the most trying to live stock.

Those who wish to study this subject further are referred to some of the standard books on feeding; among

of seed per acre.	mate time of seeding.	time of	feedin	g.
quarts	mate time of seeding. May 1 May 15 May 15 May 15 April 15 May 1 May 1 May 1 June 1	July 1- Aug. 1- Aug. 1- July 1- July 15- July 1- Aug. 1- Sept. 1-	-Aug.	L 30
quarts .	May 15	Aug. 1-	-Sept.	30
bushel	May 15	Aug. 1-	Sept.	15
bushel	May 1	July 15-	-Aug.	1
pounds	May 1	July 1-	Aug.	1
pounds pounds pounds	June 1 July 1	Aug. 1-	-Sept.	1
Orchard	grass, in bloom in bloom	m 1.5	11.4 21.2	0.5
Oat-fodd	ler	2.6	21.2 18.9 14.1 12.2 16.8	1.0
Rye-fod	der	2.6 2.1 0.6	14.1	0.4
Meadow	derderderderder	om 1.5	16.8 16.0	0.4
Hungar	ian grass	2.0	16.0	0.4
Peas an	d oats	1.8	10.2 7.1 7.2	0.4 0.2 0.2
Peas an	nfescue, in blo ian grass parley id oats	1.7	7.2	0.2
Hav.		20,000	Name of	200
Timothy	·····	2.8	43.4	1.4
Redton	-grass	4.9	43.4 42.3 46.9	1.4
Kentuck	ty blue-grass	4.8	37.3	20
Mixed	an grass	5.9	40.9	1.3 1.2 1.7 1.5
Meadow	-fescue	4.2	43.3	1.7
Oat have	y- l-grass ky blue-grass ian grass grasses r-fescue n hay	10.8	46.9 37.3 51.7 40.9 43.3 38.7 46.4	1.5
Straw			36.3	0.4
Rye		0.6	40.6	0.4
Oat	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.6 1.2 0.7	38.6 41.2	0.8
Bariey.		0.7	41.2	0.0
Fresh	legumes.			
Red clo	ver, d'ff'nt sta	2.7	14.8 13.1 9.1 12.7	0.7
(!rimgor	n clover	2.4	9.1	0.5
Alfalfa.	a	3.9 1.8	12.7 8.7	0.5
Soy-bea	a	3.2	11.0	0.2
			1	
Red clo	ne hay and stry ver medium ver, mammoth clover clover n clover a a a a a a b. straw e straw	6.8	35.8	1.7
Red clo	over, mammoth	1 5.7	32.0	1.7 1.9 1.5
White	clover	11.5	42.2	1.5
Crimson	n clover	10.5	34.9	1.2
Cow-pe	a	10.8	38.6	1.1
Soy-bea	n straw	2.3	40.0	1.0
Pea-vin	e straw	4.3	32.3	0.8
Silage	,	(200)	122121	72724
Clover		0.9 2.0 0.6 3.0 1.9	11.3 13.5	0.7 1.0 0.2
Sorghui	m	0.6	14.9	0.2
Alfalfa.		3.0	8.5	1.9
Cow-pe	a vine	1.5	13.4 8.6 8.7	0.9 1.3
Soy-bea	a vinen. nillet and	2.7	8.7	1.3
bean.	a minet and i	1.6	9.2	0.7
Corn a	nd soy-bean	1.6	13.0	0.7
Roots	and Tubers.	1,30	- 1	
Potato.	ugar	0.9	16.3 10.2	0.1
Beet, n	angel	1.1	5.4	0.1
Flat tu	rnip	1.0	7.2	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2
Carrot.		1.0	5.4 7.2 8.1 7.8	0.2
Parsnip	and Tubers. ugar. nangel. rnip. ga.	1.6	11.2	8.2
ar mono	A		TAIR	414



A distressing case of Fibroid Tumor, which baffled the skill of Boston doctors. Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., the following letter tells how she was cured, after everything else failed, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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petite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time.

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"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful.trial."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Mountains of gold could not purchase such testimony—or take the place of the health and happiness which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought to Mrs. Hayes.

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menstration. Street the volume and character of the testimonal reters we are daily printing in the newspapers can leave no room for doubt.

Mrs. Hayes at her above address will gladly answer any letters which sick women may write for fuller information about her illness. Her gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so genuine and heartfelt that she thinks no trouble is too great for her to take in return for her health and happiness.

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	1.0	5.8	0.3
	1.4	8.3	0.8
	1.4	4.6	0.2
	1.5	8.1	0.2
Dried blood	52.3 66.2 0.6 9.1	.0 .3 7.3 59.5	2.5 13.7 
Cow's milk	3.6	4.9	3.7
	17.6	2.7	3.6
	3.1	4.7	0.8
	2.9	5.2	0.3
	3.9	4.0	1.1
	0.8	4.7	0.3

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### WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BUL-

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending June 27, 1904, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director:

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The rainfall of the week has been above normal over most of the State, but it occurred mostly in the last two days of the week, except in the central and northern counties, being a daily occurrence in Cloud, where the total for the week reached over seven inches. The temperature has been below normal.

RESULTS.

#### RESULTS. EASTERN DIVISION.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat harvest began in the southern and some central counties but was stopped by the rains Friday and Saturday; in the extreme southern counties most of the wheat has been cut. The soft wheat is ready for harvest in the northern counties. Oats are in good condition, are well headed in the central counties, and are ready to cut in the extreme southern, cutting having begun in Montgomery. Corn has grown rapidly, and in the southern counties is in tassel. Owing to the continued wet weather much of it is quite weedy yet; through central townships of Lyon County the fields were flooded for the fourth time this season. Potatoes are rotting badly in many counties, though in Leavenworth the prospect is good. Alfalfa is doing well; the second crop is a foot high in the central counties and is ready to cut in the southern. Grass is unusually good and pastures are very fine. Timothy is in bloom in Franklin and ready to cut in Linn. Apples are ripening in Wilson, scarce in Johnson, and dropping in Doniphan. Cherries are unusually abundant and are fine.

Anderson County.—Heavy rain stopped wheat harvest and flooded bottom-land, destroying crops and washing away fences; too wet to clean corn.

Bourbon.—Corn making rapid growth but

#### MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat harvest is well advanced in the southern counties, and thrashing has begun in Harper. Harvest has begun in the central counties where not too wet. The yield of wheat ranges from fair to unusually good. Some damage was done to wheat by hail and wind in the north central counties. Corn has grown rapidly, much of it having been cultivated the second time. Cowley reports roasting-ears in the market. Oats are ripe in the south and are turning in the north; much damage was done by hail, wind and rain in the northern counties. Grass is in fine condition. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut in the southern counties, and is growing rapidly in the central and northern. Barley harvest has begun, developing a good crop. Early apples, peaches, and apricots are ripe in Cowley.

Barber.—Wheat harvest well under way, crop very fine; fine crop of barley ready for cutting; alfalfa nearly all up; cultivating corn and cane.

Butler.—Corn looking well and being cleaned; good rain Saturday; wheat and oats fair; some rust in wheat.

Clay.—Wheat fast maturing, some rusting and some lodging; corn cultivating delayed by rain: wheat and corn in bottoms damaged by overflow; fields muddy.

Cloud.—Heavy rains and high winds seriously damaged corn and wheat.

Cowley.—Rushing wheat harvest, fair yield; early oats ready to cut, good crop; corn growing rapidly, overflowed farms replanted; heavy second crop alfalfa ready to cut; roasting-ears in market, also apples, peaches, apricots, and blackberrles.

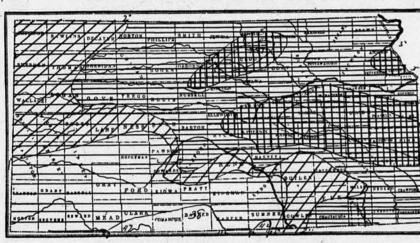
Dickinson.—Good week for cultivating; corn generally clean; all-crops doing finely except wheat and oats, which suffered from heavy rain; grass fine.

Ellis.—Crops benefited by rain.

Ellisworth.—Fieldwork stopped by wet weather; heavy rain and high wind damaged wheat, which is nearly ready to cut.

Harper.—Wheat harvest well advanced and thrashing from shock begun; corn weedy but

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 25, 1904.







T, trace.

cultivation hindered; wheat ripe but none

Brown.—Wheat lodged by high wind and rain; soft wheat ready for harvest; corn growing well but very weedy and needs cultivation; oats fair; some complaint of fly in hard wheat.

Chase.—Weather more favorable for farm-work; corn cleaning well advanced; second crop alfalfa almost ready to cut; oats and wheat turning, some rust where not well drained.

Chautauqua.—Most of wheat harvested in good condition; oats about ready to cut; corn in tassel and growing finely; alfalfa ready for second cutting; other crops doing well.

good condition; oats about ready to cut; corn in tassel and growing finely; alfalfa ready for second cutting; other crops doing well.

Cherokee.—Wet week; wheat harvest stopped by wet weather; corn growing rapidly but weedy in places; wheat a fair crop.

Coffey.—Too wet for work; wheat ready to harvest.

Doniphan.—Wheat will be light crop; corn very weedy; oats fair; hay good; pastures fine; potatoes backward; cherries' and berries good fruit but dropping badly.

Douglas.—Weather fine; corn being worked and fine growth; hay making and harvest next week; wheat promising; grass fine.

Elk.—Cultivation delayed by rain; some wheat rady to cut, but too wet; potatoes rotting; early peaches good.

Franklin.—Some corn-planting yet; too wet for corn; timothy in blossom; potatoes rotting; oats turning; hay a large crop.

Johnson.—Too wet for farmwork; wheat about ready for harvest; some complaint of rust; corn-planting continues; wheat on low ground scalded badly; oats and English bluegrass looking well; potatoes rotting; apples scarce; farmwork progressing nicely; alfalfacut, and clover begun with a good crop; wheat harvest beginning; corn making rapid growth and some being cultivated; oats fair; grass good; stock doing well; blackberries and gooseberries in abundance.

Linn.—Farmwork stopped by rain; wheat ready to cut; corn needs working; clover and timothy ready to cut; wheat, oats, and grass crops good.

Lyon.—Some cornfields flooded the fourth time; upland wheat ready to cut lowland crop prospects poor.

Marshall.—Wheat and oats doing fine; corn backward and weedy, but some cultivating

prospects poor.

Marshall.—Wheat and oats doing fine: corn backward and weedy, but some cultivating done; oats and pastures fine; gardens and potatoes good; grass fine; most of alfalfa in stack.

stack.

Montgomery.—Fine growing weather; some wheat and oats cut, but many fields too wet; corn weedy, but growing rapidly where cultivated; farmwork stopped by rain the last

of week.

Morris.—Corn growing well, generally cultivated twice but some fields still very weedy; rye harvest begun; wheat and oats good; cherries fine crop.

Osage.—Too wet for work; corn growing nicely; wheat in good condition.

Pottawatomie.—Wheat harvest commenced; first crop alfalfa secured; corn looking well; some planting yet.

Riley.—Corn somewhat damaged by rain; haying interrupted; early potatoes beginning to rot.

haying interrupted; early potatoes beginning to rot.
Shawnee.—Wheat about ready for harvest; corn doing well; cherries unusually large crop. Wilson.—Corn improving but low fields very weedy; oats ripening; wheat land too wet for machines, some weedy and in poor condition; pastures good; meadows fine; apples ripening; blackberries on market.
Woodson.—Some corn cultivated the first of week, but most fields too wet; early potatoes rotting; blackberries plentiful.
Wyandotte.—Too wet for work; clover being cut; potatoes a light crop; corn very weedy.

growing rapidly; oats doing well; roastingears and peaches on market.

Harvey.—Good week for alfalfa haying and corn cultivating; rye being cut; wheat harvest in about a week.

Jewell.—Too wet to cut alfalfa or cultivate corn; crops doing well, but corn needs cleaning.

corn; crops doing well, but corn needs cleaning.

Kingman.—Harvesting in progress; rain interfering and ground very soft; corn growing rapidly but very weedy; oats good; barley fine; meadows and pastures good; some apples falling.

Lincoln.—Fine week for corn; wheat ripening rapidly; first crop of alfalfa being damaged by rain.

McPherson.—Too wet for work and corn very weedy; wheat-cutting begun, generally delayed by mud, lodging.

Osborne.—Crops in fine condition; wheat all headed and beginning to turn; second crop of alfalfa nearly ready to cut; some damage by hail.

hail.
Ottawa.—Harvest of soft wheat and rye begun; all crops doing well; oats good crop; too wet to clean corn, but it is fine where clean.

clean.

Pawnee.—Wheat ripening; cane, Kafir-corn, and corn growing nicely.

Phillips.—Good week for corn but much of it still very weedy; cherries about all picked.

Pratt.—Harvest is begun; corn doing well; plenty of help.

Reno.—All crops in good condition; alfalfa in stack; wheat harvest commenced.

Republic.—Too wet for farmwork except southeast corner; some alfalfa cut and spoiled by rain; corn small and weedy; wheat, oats, and some corn damaged by wind; bottom wheat too wet.

by rain; corn small and weedy; wheat, oats, and some corn damaged by wind; bottom wheat too wet.

Russell.—Very destructive hall, much wheat, corn, and other crops being ruined.

Saline.—Wheat about ready to harvest; hall, high wind, and rain damaged much of it. Sedgwick.—Wheat harvest begun, good crop; corn on upland good, on lowlands backward and weedy; oats very good; pastures fine; some ground too wet for work.

Smith.—Good growing week, with plenty of rain; haying delayed; some damage by hall; wheat headed; condition varied; oats good; new potatoes plenty.

Stafford.—Abundant rainfall; wheat harvest commenced.

Sunner.—Good week for harvest; wheat generally good quality, but some scalded, about half cut; oats turning; corn growing rapidly. Washington.—Ground too wet for work; crops growing rapidly; wheat turning and filling fairly well; oats headed; corn growing rapidly, but some very weedy; cherries and mulberries ripe; some damage by rail.

WESTERN DIVISION.

#### WESTERN DIVISION.

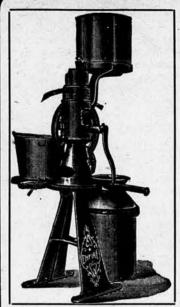
WESTERN DIVISION.

The second crop of alfalfa is growing rapidly and will soon be ready to cut; the first crop is in the stack but a considerable part of it was damaged by wet weather. Wheat is heading well in Sheridan and is in bloom in Thomas. Spring wheat is in fine condition in Thomas. Grass generally is in good condition, though it is getting dry in Clark. Corn has grown rapidly but it is weedy. Barley is heading in Wallace and beginning to ripen in Thomas and Decatur. Cherries are ripe, fine, and an unusually large crop. Home-grown potatoes are on the market in Thomas. Cattle are in fine condition.

Clark.—Grass and crops getting dry; good

Clark.—Grass and crops getting dry; good paking rain needed. Decatur.—Corn growing rapidly, very weedy in places; too wet to cure alfalfa; barley showing sign of ripening; will be a heavy

crop. —Good rains past week; pastures and range-grasses fine; oats and barley will be good; wheat light; large crop of cherries being gathered.



Bendena, Ks., Apr. 27, 1904. Blue Valley Creamery Co.,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Gentlemen—In reply to yours of the 25th inst., will say that I have milked twenty cows. They are of the Shorthorn, of the Young Mary and Lady Elizabeth families, and I have realized from them, from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904, \$1122.60. I have fed both calves and pigs on the sweet skim-milk from a hand-

separator, and have had good success with them.

Yours respectfully,

J. B. FOLEY.

BUY AN EMPIRE AND DO LIKEWISE.

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

## ARMOUR HEREFORDS

Imported and home-bred animals of all ages with pedigrees full of the best blood lines. Herd headed by the great bull Imp. Majestic assisted by Imp. Bell Metal, Lord Prettyface, and Imp. Gipsy King. Fine breeding matrons and young bulls for sale a all times. A number of young bulls and helfers "DOUBLE IMMUNE" to Tickfever for sale. Farm 3 miles south of Kansas City. Write for imformation. Address

CHARLES. W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.



VICTORIOUS IN EVERY CONTEST. The largest and most complete line of Balers in America. Highest award at World's Fair, Chicago; Paris Exposition, and every other contest. Not the chespest, but guaranteed THE BEST. See our "New Model Steel Beauty" and "Universal" Presses for this season. Also manufacture large line of strictly first class Farm Machinery, Sendfor Catalogues and prices. WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A complete exhibit in Palace of Agriculture, Block 12.

## GERMS KILLED—CANGER CURED

Send Postal for 100-page Book, FREE, on the True Method of PERMANENTLY CURING CANCER WITH NO PAIN KANSAS CITY, MO. DR. E. O. SMITH, 2836 Cherry Street,



AND RETURN

## 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.

Ford.—Slight change; alfalfa on bottoms growing rapidly, that on uplands doing very nicely; wheat improved by rain; barley and sats fair; harvest will be late.

Greeley.—Good growing weather; cane doing well; grass fine; cattle fattening.

Hamilton.—Plenty of rain and warm weather; crops growing rapidly; grass good and stock fine.

Kearny.—Good rain; crops growing well but some fields weedy.

Lane.—Pastures and range stock fattening; prairie hay promising; much alfalfa spoiled by rain; many apples blown off.

Ness.—Corn fine; small grain suffered from the drouth; grass extra good; cattle doing finely; potatoes looking fine; cherries and mulherries ripe.

Norton.—Too wet for farmwork but crops and pastures benefited; alfalfa nearly all in stack; good crop of cherries ripening.

Sheridan.—Wheat doing well and filling nicely; spring grain good; corn getting weedy; much alfalfa damaged; cherries very fine; gardens good; pastures excellent.

Thomas.—Barley promises a large crop, early fields beginning to turn; spring wheat fino, also some winter wheat; corn growing rapidly and being cultivated; heavy crop of cherries ripening; new potatoes on the market.

Wallace.—First crop of alfalfa in the stack, wallace.—First crop of alfalfa in the stack.

wallace.—First crop of alfalfa in the stack, cond nearly ready to cut; barley heading; heat doing fairly well; too wet to cultivate; mss fine; cattle doing well.

#### 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:

Allen County Agricultural Society, J. T. Tredway, secretary, LaHarpe; September 6-9. Barton County Fair Association, W. P. Feder, secretary, Great Bend; September 13-16. Blown County—Hiawatha Fair Association, Elliott Irvin, secretary, Hiawatha; September 6-9.

Brown
Elliott Irvin, secretary, Hiawania
ber 6-9. County Fair Association, H. M.
Butler County Fair Association, H. M.
Butler, secretary, Eldorado; September 19-24.
Chautauqua County—Hewins Park and Fa
Association, W. M. Jones, secretary, Ced
Vale; September 20-22.
Vale; September 20-22.

Chautaudud County Flewins 20-22.

Clay County Fair Association, E. E. Hoopes, secretary, Clay Center; September 6-9.

Coney County Agricultural Fair Association, S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington; September 13-16.

Cowley County Agricultural and Stock Show Association, W. J. Wilson, secretary, Winnied; August 30-September 2.

Cowley County—Eastern Cowley Fair Association, J. M. Henderson, secretary, Burden; September 7-9.

Crawford County Agricultural Fair Association, Frank McKay, secretary, Pittsburg; September 6-9.

Elk County Agricultural Fair Association, J. F. Deal, secretary, Grenola; September 11-16.

14-16.
Finney County Agricultural Society, A. H.
Warner, secretary, Garden City; August 24-26.
Ford County Agricultural Association, J. H.
Churchill, secretary, Dodge City; August 30September 1.

Churchill, secretary, Dodge City, August September 1.

Franklin County Agricultural Society, Carey M. Porter, secretary, Ottawa; September 6-10. Greenwood County Fair Association, C. H. Weiser, secretary, Eureka; September 13-16. Harvey County Agricultural Society, John C. Nicholson, secretary, Newton; October 3-7. Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Geo. A. Patterson, secretary, Oekaloosa; September 6-9. Jewell County Agricultural Association Henry R. Honey, secretary, Mankato; September 6-9. Marshall County Fair Association, E. L. Marshall County Fair Association, E. L. Marshall County Fair Association, E. L.

tember 6-9.

Marshall County Fair Association, E. L.

Miller, secretary, Marysville; September 13-16.

Mimnia County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, H. A. Floyd, secretary, Faola; September 27-30.

Mitchell County Agricultural Association, P. G. Chubbic, secretary, Beloit.

Morris County Exposition Company, M. F.

Amrine, secretary, Council Grove.

Nemaha County Fair Association, W. H.

Fitzwater, secretary, Seneca; August 31-September 2.

Fitzwater, secretary, Seneca; August 31-september 2.

Neosho County Fair Association, H. Lodge, secretary, Erie; September 27-30.

Neosho County—Chanute Fair and Improvement Association, A. E. Timpane, secretary, Chanute: August 29-September 2.

Neis County Agricultural Association, I. B. Pember, secretary, Ness City; September 28-30.

Norton County Agricultural Association, L. V. Graham, secretary, Norton; August 30-September 2.

Casse County Fair Association, E. T. Price,

September 2.

Osage County Fair Association, E. T. Price, secretary, Burlingame; September 6-12.

Reno County—Central Kansas Fair Association, A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 19-24.

Rice County Agricultural Fair and Live-Stock Association, W. T. Brown, secretary, Sterling. Sterling

County Agricultural Association, R. boys, secretary, Riley; August 31-Sep-

tember 2.

Rocks County Fairs Association, Olmer Adams, secretary, Stockton; September 21-22. Sedavick County—Southern Kansas Fair and Caraival Association, H. L. Resing, secretary Wichita; September 26-October 1.

Shawnee County—Kansas State Exposition Company, C. H. Samson, secretary, Topeka; September 12-17.

Smith County Fair Association, E. S. Rice, Secretary, Smith Center; August 23-26.

Stafford County Fair Association, G. E. Micore, secretary, St. John; September 7-9.

Wilson County—Fredonia Agricultural Association, J. T. Cooper, secretary, Fredonia; August 23-26.

#### State Fairs and Live-Stock Shows.

Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, August 15wa State Fair, Des Moines, August 22-August 29.
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, August 29. September 3.

September 3.

Fair, Lincoln, August braska St phio State Fair, Columbus, August 29-Souther Fair, Columbus, August 29Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, September 5Entucky State Fair, Lexington, September 5September 10.

Fannsylvania State Fair, Bethlehem, September 6-September 9.

New York State Fair, Syracuse, September 5September 10.

Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, September 12-September 16.

South Dakota State Fair, Yankton, September 12-September 16.

Central Canada. Exhibition, Ottawa, September 16September 19-September 23.

West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, September 19-September 30.

Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, September 26September 30. Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, September 26-

Washington State Fair, North Yakima, September 28-October 1.
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, September 29-October 7.

# TILL 2000 Markets

Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., June 27, 1994.

Cattle receipts to the average of the control which about 1,000 stockers billed straight through to Illinois, leaving only 2,000 head on sale in the native division. The trade in the control of the sales of fate severe expections both ways. The top was \$3.15 and the bulk of all the sales of fate severe propertion of the sales of fate severe all the sales of the sales were likely. The sales of the sales showed strength and in many instances were likely. The sales were all the sales showed strength and in many instances were likely. The top for the week was \$3.50 the previous week; \$900 head against 33.450 the previous week; \$900 head of last week's receipts were in the tox cases sales of the sales were around \$3.90. Feeders have been scarce and demand light, prices are unchanged. There has been market and the country demand is fairly good; prices have advanced 10015c during the week. Shipments of stockers was \$34 cars, and the sales were around \$3.90. Feeders have been scarce and demand is fairly good; prices have advanced 10015c during the week. There has been an improved demand for stocker she stuff and prices was \$34 cars, and all the sales were around \$4.90 the sales were sales and sales and sales were sales and sales and

## Special Mant Column

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

#### CATTLE.

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

RED POLLED BULLS—For sale at flood and trust prices; age 8 months to 4 years H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kans.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—50 head of fifteen-sixteenths Short-horn helfers and cows, at \$30 per head; all bred to thoroughbred Shorthorn bull. On A. T. & S. F. R. R. J. C. Surfluh, Bazaar, Chase Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—A good pure-bred Shorthorn bull; 3 years old; bred by J. H. Bayers. S. F. Hanson, Route 1, Iola, Kans.

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

FOR SALE-3 red 2-year-old Scotch bulls. J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kans.

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

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

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

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

#### HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—An extra fine Chestnut stallion at a bargain. Dam Strathmore by Norman by Mambrino Chief. Pedigree furnished. No better breeder living. Write for particulars. A. M. Graham, 1901 Wess 6th Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Young, black Percheron stallion charles L. Covell, Wellington, Kans.

EOR SALE—Standard bred staillon, foaled April 10, 1902, dark bay. First sire Mount Oread 33880, out of Casino by Patchen Wilkes; second sire Appamantus 22308 out of Frankle Lyons by Mambrino Patchen; third sire Alandorf out of Alma Mater by Mambrino Patchen; fourth sire Geo. Wilkes. Dam of colt Appensie by Appamantus 22308; second dam Ensie by Jerome Eddy 2:16½; third dam by Clark Chief 89, son of Mambrino Chief II; fourth dam by Brown Highlander; gentle disposition, strong, fast mover; also standard bred filly, sorrel, foaled May 6, 1903; sired by Mount Oread 33380 as above. Dam of filly Almatchen by Almont Pilot; second dam Jessie by Mambrino Patchen; third dam by C.M. Clay, Jr; fourth dam by Brown's Bellfounder; fifth dam by Huston (thoroughbred); sixth dam by Sir Archies on of Imported Diomed. Geo. W. Maffet, southeast suburbs, Lawrence, Kans.

TO EXCHANGE—After July 10, one black Percheron stallion and jack registered. Sound and good breeders; two Jennets, one jack colt by side, 38 in., extra good one, for land in Western Kansas or Colorado near foot hills. Must be near station. Give description and price in first letter. I am coming. J. E. Farris, Faucett, Mo.

#### FARMS AND RANCHES.

I WILL SELL MY FARM RANCH, consisting of 640 acres. 320 acres under cultivation, raised 2,000 bushels grain last year, good water and range. For full description write me. G. C. Dulebohn, Kearney,

FOR SALE—320 acres in Rooks couty, 2 miles from railroad. Seventy acres in alfalfa, 150 acres in cultivation. Creek running through farm. Two good springs on place. Address 1428 Santa Fe St., Atchison, Kans.

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

WANT TO RENT a farm with everything fur nished. Can give and will expect references Address H. P. Sims, Stafford, Stafford Co., Kans.

FARMS-Corn, tame grass, rain. Small payments. Buckeye Ag'cy, Route 2, Williamsburg, Ks.

WANTED TO SELL.—The best 320 acre bottom farm in Sumner County; good 7 room house, (nearly new), good outbuildings, good fences, 220 acres in cultivation, 10 acres of the best alfalfa in the county; plenty of timber, fine water; \$40 per acre, easy terms. A fine upland, well improved 180, \$35. Neal A. Pickett, Route 1, Ashton, Kans.

WANTED—To correspond with a real estate owner or agent who can trade an improved farm for a section of rice land in the famous "Katy," Texas, rice district. C. H. Stancliff, 306% Main St., Hou-ston, Texas.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING CHEAP? If so read this. 80 acres, 30 acres bottom, 8 acres timber, house, barn, sheds, etc. for \$1,500. 180 acres nice smooth land, small house, 75 acres cultivated, nice smooth quarter; price \$2,200. If you want something larger and better improved write us about the kind of a place that would suit. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

There is very little doing in oats and the market is lower. No. 2 mixed 37½@38c, No. 3 mixed 36@37c, No. 4 mixed 35@36c; No. 2 white 40@41c, No. 3 white 40@41c, No. 4 white 44@45c. Rye is quiet but steady. No. 2 64½@65c. No. 3 63@64c. Corn chops are lower at 92c per cwt. H. H. PETERS.

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

SWINE—Poland-Chinas. Choice young boars, at \$12.50 and \$15. Pigs at \$5 weaning time. Rest breeding. Prompt shloments. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. L. Hull, Milford, Kaus.

#### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—Genuine Siberian millet-seed—55 cents per bushel. Sacks free in lots of two bushels or more f. o. b. at Topeka. Address J. W. Ferguson, Route 1, Topeka, Kans.

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

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Five pedigreed Scotch Collie shepherd pups, the sire and dam are very intelligent and good workers with stock. M. S. Kohl, Beaton, Kans.

ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH in the family a change of business is desired. A first class livery barn and stock for sale. The only one in tewn, good location, at a bargain. Inquire of J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

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

WANTED—Two practical experienced men for general work on farm. \$150 for 6 months. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kans.

FOR SALE—Male and female Scotch Collie pupples, 3 months old, of very best blood. Great value as live-stock, farm and watch dogs. Geo. W. Maffet, south-east suburbs, Lawrence, Kans.

WANTED FARM MANAGER—Agricultural College graduate preferred. Age 25 to 30. State age, experience, references, and salary expected. Farm in western Kansas. Address Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

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

500,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED—Write us for prices; send sample and we will offer you the highest market price by return mail. Western Wool-en Mill Co., North Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

#### PATENTS.

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

## The Stray List

#### Week Ending Juse 16.

Trego County—J. W. Phares, Clerk.
CATTLE—Taken up by E. L. Frye, in Franklin theifer, Jon left side; one red motley faced 3-year-old heifer, Jon left side; one red 2-year-old heifer; one black 2-year-old heifer, with white face; one dark red 2-year-old white faced heifer; one red 2-year-old white forefeet, belly and breast; one red 2-year-old steer, with white forefeet, belly and breast; one red 2-year-old steer, with white foreface, breast and tall; valued at \$15 each.

Greenwood County—C. D. Pritchard, Clerk. STEERS—Taken up by C. D. Psitchard, in Janes ville tp. Nov. 15, 1903, two 2-year-old med steers, branded C or O on right hip.

Cherokee County—W. H. Sbaffer, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. W. Pewell, in Lowell tp.,
June 1, 1904, one 13-year-old bay mare, white in forehead and on back; valued at \$20.

#### Week Ending June 23.

Sedgwick County—J. M. Chain, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Wm. Prewitt, in Waco tp.,
(P. O. Oatville), one black and white spotted mare
pony, between 5 and 10 years old, 2 glass eyes, white face, black ears, branded over right stiffs thus E; valued at \$20.

valued at \$20.

Miami County—Geo. Osborn, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. Blvens, in Richland tp.,
June 8, 1902, one 5-year-old unbroken roan mare,
between 14 and 15 hands high, weight about 850
pounds, white spot in forehead and on left hind foos,
branded Q on left shoulder.

#### Week Ending June 80.

Jackson County—T. C. McConnell, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Shields, in Franklin tp., June 8, 1904, one light red helfer, star in forehead, bush of tall white; valued at \$10.

Gove County—I. N. Garver, Clerk.

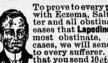
Gove County—I. N. Garver, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Rochus Zimmermann, in Payne tp., May 23, 1904, one bay pony, two white spots on back, saddle marks; valued at \$15.

#### LUMP JAW #8 P#

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

CHARLES E. BARTLETT, Columbus, Kans

## ECZEMA CURE FREE



To prove to every person afficted with Eczema, Salt Rheum, Tetter and all obstinate Skin Diseases that Lapedine will cure the most obstinate, long-standing cases, we will send one box free to every sufferer. All we ask is that you send 10 ets. to cover the cost of postage, packing, etc.



#### The Poultry Hard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Gapes-Capons-Roup.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I have a lot of spring chickens whose tongues swell up, and they stand and swallow as though drinking water. They have good appetites and are kept in the dry. What ails them? I would also like to know what you would advise with regard to caponizing in Kansas where no premium is offered for them.

Do chickens get roup in the summer when kept in the dry, hen-house having glass front? C. L. E.

Dickinson County.

Answer.-In the absence of more specific details of symptoms we should judge that your chicks are afflicted with the gapes. Gapes is a disease caused by the lodgment of small pink worms in the windpipe, generally from one to a dozen, and which naturally obstruct the air to and from the lungs, causing suffocation and often death, unless removed. Each worm is double, male and female together. The heads, when magnified, appear to be all mouth, by which they attach themselves to the lining of the windpipe, with a sucker-like grip. These worms lay eggs in great numbers, which are found attached to their bodies. Just where the gape-worm came from, or how and where these eggs are hatched, no one knows. Some say the worm is produced from the parasite of the body, which finds its way to the windpipe, and takes the form of a worm. One thing writers seem to be agreed on: That chicks raised on old grounds, where chickens years before had the gapes are subject to them, when on grounds that are new, or grounds not previously infected with them, were free from them. Foul water, exposure to wet, damp places to brood, and sloppy food, lacking nourishment, all tend to produce or aggravate the disease. The eggs of the gape-worm do not seem to lose vitality by freezing or by drying in the flercest sun, therefore all soil where chickens afflicted with the disease have had their runs, must be thoroughly plowed or spaded under, to prevent future contagion. Just as soon as the chicks are sufficiently old, the muscular tissues of the windpipe become hard and tough, and then there is no more danger of the disease. The symptoms are constant gaping, coughing and sneezing, together with inactivity and loss of appetite.

#### REMEDIES.

When a chick is suffering with the disease, place it in a close box and burn carbolic acid dry in the box, but be careful that the chick does not become suffocated; still, as it is near death's portals by the disease, it is safe to take a big risk. The fumes from the acid cause the worms to loosen their hold and become powerless and the patient will cough them out.

Another remedy: Strip a feather to within half an inch of its tip, dip in coal oil, turpentine or carbolic acid water, push down the windpipe and draw out the worms. Repeat three times. Burned sulfur fumes are also effective. Also a vapor of turpentine or creosote. Sometimes the windpipe is opened from the outside with a knife, the worms removed and the outer skin sewed up. If you have very many chicks afflicted, confine them in a box with a piece of coarse cotton or cheesecloth over the top. Upon this place a quantity of finely pulverized lime and with a stick gently tap the cloth, so that the lime-dust will sift through. This will cause the chicks to sneeze, and the worms will be thrown out in a slimy mass, without danger of being driven further

2. As to caponizing, would say, that if by "no premium is offered" you mean that you can't get a higher price for capons than young roosters, then it would not pay you to bother with it, as the loss in caponizing would about offset the increase in weight that you would gain. But there is no reason why there shoulld not be a premium on capons over ordinary fowls; they pay 15 cents per pound for capons in Topeka when roosters are worth but 5 or 6 cents, and in larger cities there is a greater difference than that.

3. Chickens get roupy in the summer as well as in the fall and winter. It comes frequently from roosting in draughty houses, or being in a very warm, close house at night and then getting out in the cool mornings and tramping in the dew. Chickens will bear looking after in summer as well as in winter.

#### The Chicken Mite.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The chicken mite is the bane of the poultryman. The poultry columns of our agricultural journals are full of comments upon and remedies for this pest. It is interesting to notice that these letters inquiring about mites or telling how to destroy them, become exceedingly numerous with the advent of warm weather. It is reasonable to suppose that this is due to the fact that scores of people who have not dreamed of the presence of mites in their flocks during cold weather, are suddenly brought to realize the fact that they have an abundant supply.

Now in going about the destruction of this pest, it is well to remember that there is another class of pests, common in poultry-houses that requires attention. We refer to the disease germs, such as produce cholera, roup, leukaemia and other disorders. These germs are almost always present, and simply await a favorable opening to begin their disastrous work. This opening may come through lack of nourishment, exposure, dampness, wounds or other conditions. The means of destroying these disease germs is by treating with a reliable disinfectant. It is at once evident that if the disinfectant which is used to destroy disease germs, can be made to destroy the lice and mites at the same time, considerable saving will be accomplished. It is here that kerosene emulsion and many other crude products "fall down." Kerosene emulsion is not a disinfectant. This fact has been demonstrated by our experiment stations. It may destroy insects with which it comes in contact, but as a destroyer of disease germs it is a flat failure. It thus appears that the man who buys kerosene and soap, spends half a day puttering about boiling soap, churning kerosene into it, bespattering and befouling the premises and saturating his person, the house, and all surroundings with the rank odor of kerosene, has in the end only half accomplished his purpose.

The above is one of the old practices that must give place to better methods in the new poultry-culture. Zenoleum is a preparation that is without these objectionable features. It is superior to carbolic acid and other crude drugs. This is another fact that has been demonstrated by experiment station research. (See Oklahoma Bulletin No. 62.) In the first place Zenoleum is easily prepared. Simply mix it with water and the solution is ready. In the second place it is neither explosive nor inflammable. It may be used with perfect safety at all times and under all conditions. And third and most important is the fact that Zenoleum is not only an insecticide but also a disinfectant. A solution of Zenoleum applied to a disease germ means death just as surely as it does when applied to a chicken mite.

Chicago, Ills. X. X

Special Prizes for White Wyandottes.

The American White Wyandotte Club, Martin F. Delano, secretary, Millville, N. J., offers to members the following cash specials to be awarded at the Universal Exposition of 1904, at St. Louis, Mo., as determined by the best records made in the awards in the regular classes for White Wyandottes by the official judge, provided that each exhibitor makes not less than two exhibits in each section in which he competes, viz:

Cock	1st.	2d. 210	30
Cockerel Hen	25	10	
Pullet	10	10	
Pen Display		15	1

Competition for displays specials to be limited to parties making at least two exhibits in each section, and the prizes will be awarded to the exhibitors making the three highest scores, first prize to count 10, second 8, third 6, fourth 5, fifth 4, sixth 3, seventh 2; breeding pen prizes to count twice as many points as single birds. In case of a tie the party exhibiting the largest number of birds in all sections to win.

Hares and Rabbits at the World's Fair.

The World's Fair classification for hares and rabbits provides for 72 awards for Belgian hares and for 7 awards in each of 17 sections for rabbits. The cash prizes for Belgian hares amounts to \$148.00, and for breeds of rabbits \$204.00.

The exposition rules require that all Belgian hares and all rabbits entered must be registered wherever an established report is provided and that the breeding must be shown on a blank of the exposition for breeds for which there are no established reports. The American Stud-Book for hares and rabbits, of which R. J. Finley of Macon, Mo., is secretary, is the recognized book of registration on this continent. Its board of directors represents thirty-eight States, and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in Canada and the island of Cuba.

#### Special Prizes for Light Brahmas.

The American Light Brahma Club (John Rumbold, Baltimore, Md., secretary) offers to members the following special prizes to be awarded at the Universal Exposition at St. Lous, Mo., as determined by the best records made in the awards in the regular classes, viz: Display Light Brahmas, silver cup; display Light Brahma bantam, silver cup.

The prizes will be awarded to the exhibitor making the highest scores. first prize to count 10, second 8, third 6, fourth 5, fifth 4, sixth 3, seventh 2; breeding pen prizes to count twice as many points as single birds.

#### Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

As soon as hot weather sets in the fowls should have as free a range as possible. Feed but little corn, as it is too heating and fattening. They will thrive better if compelled to forage for a part of their living.

That care of breeding stock which secures healthy, vigorous offspring, and at the same time retains the valuable characteristic qualities of the variety, should be the aim of every right-minded fancier in the management of his fowls.

Usually when the time for culling the young stock comes, the experienced breeder has a great advantage over the beginner. The former can tell at an earlier date those birds that will be profitable to keep over. The latter must learn by experience.

While good feeding and care will make common fowls more productive and valuable for the table, after all, the characteristic difference between the thoroughbred and the common kind is so marked and well established, that it can not be entirely changed by food or care.

There is a large profit in rightly managing poultry on the farm. Every additional egg laid in a week, by each hen, is so much gained, and when the flock is large, as it should be on every farm, the number of eggs procured, when each hen only adds one, is large and will pay well for the labor required to properly care for them.

This month one should begin to cull among the advanced fowls. The birds are half or nearly half grown and more or less poor specimens are found,

POULTRYMEN AND FARMERS

If you produce a case or more of eggs per week it will pay you to ship them to me. Write for particulars. J. H. PERRY. Established 1886. 1433 Blake St., Denver, Colo, Reference, Colorado National Bank.

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

#### POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and  $5_0$  Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Max. well, 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,

PURE S. C. B. Leghorn eggs, 30 for \$1; 100, §37 F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, from my 95 scoring Light Brahma and White Wyandotte pens at \$1 for fifteen. As I am now done setting, I have reduced the price just one-half for the balance of the season. There is no better stock anywhere. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Cottage Home Poultry Yard, Wichita, Kans.

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

BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, \$2 per 15 from scored hens, and \$1 per 15 from unscored hens. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kans.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS, Established 1882. Breeder of Rose Comb R. I. Reds and Buff Arpingtons, scoring from 91% to 94% points, by Atherton, Eggs the balance of the season, 41 per 15. Stock for sale after July 1. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

BLUE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS; 2 pens fine birds; \$1 per 15. Mrs. J. C. Leach, Car-bondale, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, exclusively. Eggs for sale from healthy, free-range stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kans.

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

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

FOR SALE—Eggs from Rose Comb Brown Leg-horns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White-faced Black Spanish, and Black Langsham. Write your wants. Charles W. Gresh-am, Bucklin, Kans.

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

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

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

#### WHITE WYANDOTTES

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

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Stock and eggs for sale at all times; Buff Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Quality the very best.

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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.

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that should not be kept after they are fit for broilers. Pick out all of the deformed, wry-tailed, lop-combed, and green-legged birds for the market or home use-not the poorest in flesh but the ones of bad color, bad shape, and long legged, such as are not to your liking. Select only the very best to keep and market the balance.

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Trains will be composed of free reclining chair cars, and Pullman sleepers. All those desiring accommodations on the "KANSAS SPE-CIAL" should communicate with L. S. M'CLELLAN, Western Passenger Agt., Wabash Railroad, 903 MAIN ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

One fare plus 25 cents round trip from all points. Fifteen-day limit.

Be sure your tickets read over the Wabash, "World's Fair Route," Kansas City to St. Louis and go on the Kansas Special. Everybody cordially

The arrangements for the trip unites the attendance of the National Convention, and the "World's Fair."

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



A. W. LACEY. North Topeka. A. M. FULLER, Topeka.

### Farming in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico.

The farmer who contemplates hanging his location should look well into the subject of irrigation. Before making a trip of investigation there is no better way to secure advance information than by writing to those most interested in the settlement of unoccupied lands. Several publications, giving valuable information in regard to the agricultural, horticultural and live stock interests of this great Western section has been prepared by the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, which should be in the hands of all who desire to become acquainted with the merits of the various localities. Write

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I have about twenty boars ready for use and twenty-five sows bred, and some unbred, and a large number of good pigs, both breeds.

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Sows of Klever's Model, G. H. Sanders' Tecumseh Chief, Look Me Over, Perfection and Black U. S. blood. Headed by Kid Klever (33079). Pigs by Kid Klever and pairs not related for sale; also 4 yearling boars cheap. F. H. Barrington, Spring Creek, Kans.

Clear Creek Herd Choice Poland-Chinas Sows of Missouri's Black Chief, Ideal Sunshine, Perfection, Wilkes, and Hadley Jr. blood. Herd headed by Tecumseh Skylight 29337, Hanna's Style 30273, Sherman's Corrector 30760, and Ideal Tecum-seh 32185. Five very choice serviceable boars for sale cheap. 'Phone at farm. E. P. Sherman, Wilder, Ks.

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Contains as good or better individuals and finer breeding than ever. I breed for large size and heavy bone combined, with quality and finish and strong constitution. For Sale—10 good servicable boars; also some extra fine sows and gilts bred for late June and early September farrow.

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Ten extra good fall boars weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. sired by Black Perfection 27132, dams sired by Corwin I Know, Proud Tecumseh, Henry's Perfection. Spring Pigs by six of the best boars in the West. Seven and one-half miles northwest of Leavenworth. (I ship from Leavenworth. Eight railroads.) One mile west of Kickapoo on main line of Mo, Pacific. JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kas.

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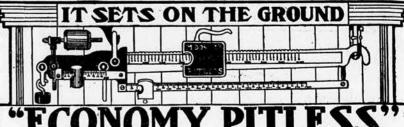
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