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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

E. B. COWGILL.....President
J. B. McAFEE.....Vice President
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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
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116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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"The people of Shelbyville, Ohio," writes Dr. J. L. Miller, "won't buy Standard Oil at any price or take it as a gift." Kansas got some of her best blood from Ohio.

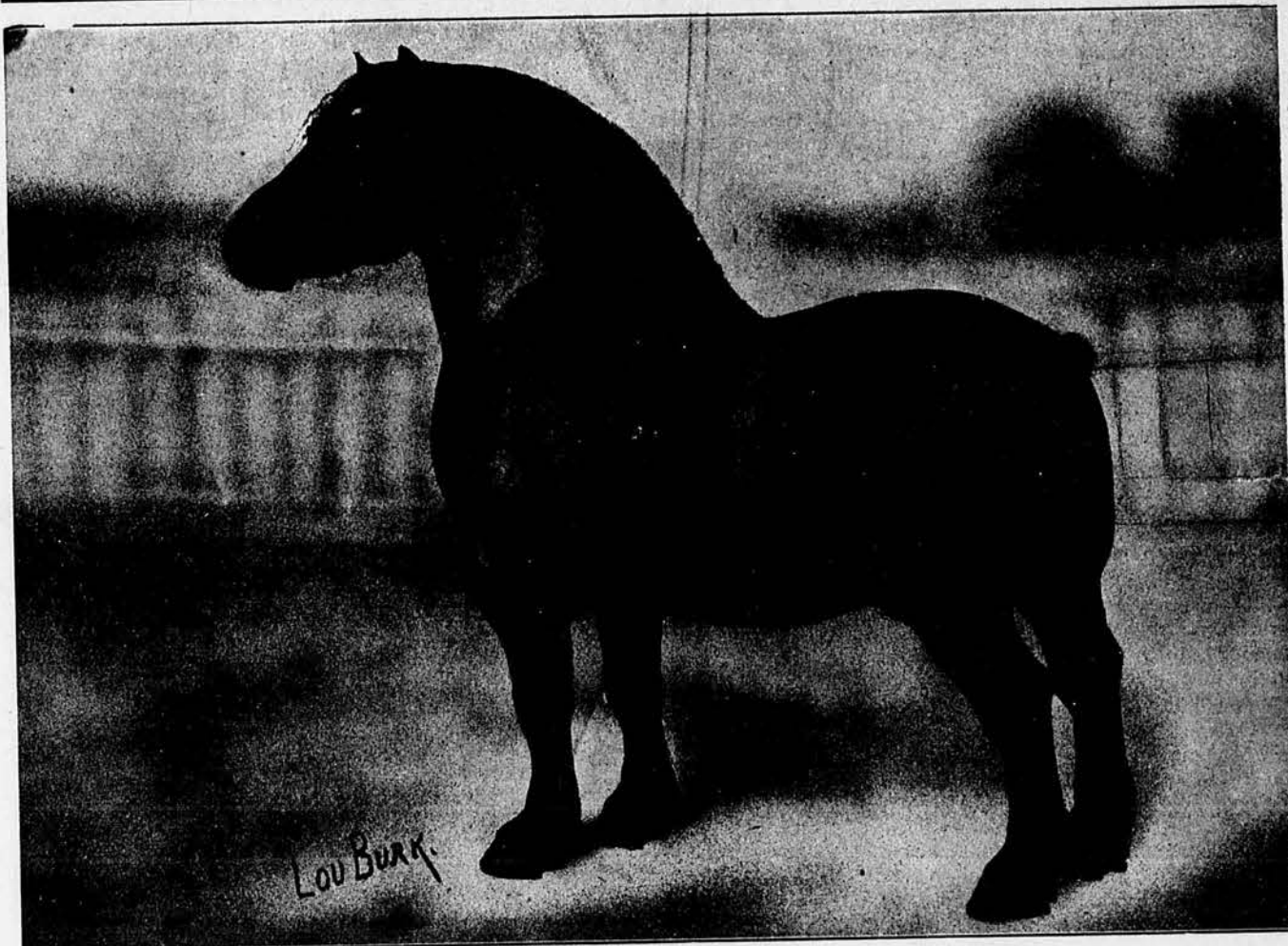
A correspondent in another State asks the addresses of persons in Kansas who produce considerable quantities of popcorn. If such will write a postal card to the KANSAS FARMER

stating the number of acres cultivated in popcorn we will make up a list and send to the enquirer.

Commissioner Jas. R. Garfield is now in Kansas for the purpose of investigating the oil situation. The mer-

work, and while we are sorry to lose his services from the college, we congratulate Dr. Perkins on securing so reliable a manager for his stock farm. We shall expect a good report from Mr. Wheeler's work and hope he will take occasion to advise the readers of

pay for two car-loads of wheat proposes to organize the whole country into a shipping association in which the local stockholder can, in the nature of the case, have little or no influence, it is time for men who have earned their money to beware. Most



IAMS' PEPIN-DE-LERRENES (21650), Royal Belgian, 4 Years Old, Weight 2,340 Pounds, Sweepstakes Winner (Over All). "A Peaches and Cream Boy."

clless drubbing which he received in the columns of the press on account of his meat-trust report should stimulate him to thoroughness of work in the oil inquiry such as would commend his report to the public as having been competently conducted.

Somebody at Council Grove sends to the Kansas Farmer Company 40 cents in two-cent postage stamps, but encloses no writing of any kind. Our bookkeeper does not know to whom the money should be credited or on what account. It is not often that KANSAS FARMER readers are thus careless with their money and the surprise is that any one after reading this paper for a considerable time should be thus guilty.

Mr. Geo. C. Wheeler, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has severed his connection with that institution to take charge of the pure-bred stock farm of Dr. J. W. Perkins, Kansas City, Mo. The farm is located in Clay County, Missouri. By education, study and industry Mr. Wheeler is amply qualified to take hold of his new

the KANSAS FARMER of his experiences and observations in the work of actual stock farming.

GREAT COOPERATIVE SCHEMES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please give me a little information in regard to the National Farmers' Exchange. H. N. Gaines, editor of the Farmers' Advocate, Topeka, Kans., was here last week trying to organize us farmers in the Exchange. Do you know whether or not the corporation is substantial and reliable? We need a farmers' elevator here but do not feel quite safe in joining that corporation. Would H. N. Gaines take part in a dishonest deal? I also enclose a subscription blank of the Exchange. Please give me the best information you can in the above by return of mail as soon as possible, as we will have another meeting soon.

Rice County. G. G. TREVERT.
In theory the proposition for farmers to organize into cooperative shipping associations is good. Local organizations have frequently benefited their stockholders. When a schemer who has not money enough to buy and

if not all of these great schemes fail after having absorbed in salaries and expenses the money entrusted to their officers. The more roseate the scheme, the more its promoters promise big returns on little investment, the more it is to be avoided.

A smooth talker usually succeeds in making a pleasing presentation even if his scheme is essentially to transfer money from your pocket to his. He has ready answers for all questions. Possibly he speaks only the truth, but the fact remains that his patrons are usually somebody's victims.

It will be remembered that some years ago Mr. E. J. Smiley, manager of the Kansas Shippers' trust, was found guilty of violating the Kansas anti-trust law. This finding and the law under which it was had were recently affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. A provision in nearly all of the great cooperative schemes allows the member to sell his grain through any other channel but requires that in such case he pay a small commission—usually one cent a bushel—to his cooperative association. The legality of

such contract has just been made the subject of an opinion by the Kansas Attorney General in which he finds that this provision violates the Kansas anti-trust law. Without such contract these organizations, which are usually short-lived at best, go to pieces almost as soon as formed.

Local cooperation among neighbors is practicable and is capable of honest administration. The big schemes are better let alone.

THE "CAMPBELL SYSTEM."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Couldn't you find room in the KANSAS FARMER to print some of the writings of H. W. Campbell, the originator of what is known as the "subsurface culture?" If there is no room anywhere else could not you cut out some of the "kid" compositions from Manhattan that often fill up considerable space? Of course we are all glad to know that the boys attending our Agricultural College are learning to express themselves so beautifully in their mother tongue and on topics more or less—generally more—familiar to most of us. Yet the great majority of us take the FARMER not for its literary excellence or for the "light" reading it contains, but as a business proposition to get all the assistance we can in the line of our chosen vocation and get ideas helpful to us from men who have accomplished something. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER.

Franklin County. HENRY REH.

All that Mr. Campbell has developed in the line of soil culture has been so often told and has been repeated with so many variations that to print his statements again seems like excess. But, the KANSAS FARMER has invited those who have used the "Campbell system" to report their experiences. We are very anxious to lay before our readers, not only what these rational methods promise, but also what they produce. There has been an unaccountable reluctance, on the part of the users of this system, to give to the farmers their successes and failures. The promises of the Campbell method are excellent. No doubt the performance is varied. Good results have been reported from experiment stations but, while farmers have been anxious to print their results with various other methods, they are still holding their invitations to report on Campbell. Will not our correspondent remedy this deficiency by reporting the details of his use of the Campbell methods and his results?

POTATOES FOR STOCK FEED.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been a reader of your excellent paper for over 20 years but was never in need of the information I now ask. I have many potatoes and can not sell them and would like to have one who knows answer in the FARMER this question: What is the value of raw potatoes if fed to stock—horses, cows, sheep and hogs, and what is the best method of feeding? I have several fine sows that eat them with a relish and seem to do well. Please answer soon, as I know several other farmers in the same fix. J. M. KENREIGH.

Mountain Grove, Mo.

Potatoes have a value as feed for almost any kind of stock. They are, however, far from a balanced ration, being greatly deficient in protein. To get best results from feeding potatoes they should be fed with some article rich in protein.

For an average ration for farm stock, the ratio of digestible protein to digestible carbonaceous materials, should be about 1 to 6. In the potato this ratio is about 1 to 18. In corn this ratio averages not far from 1 to 10, so that for best results, corn should be fed with alfalfa, clover, bran, shorts, oil-meal, cottonseed meal or some other feed rich in protein. When fed a ration deficient in protein the animal attempts to consume enough to supply the demands of his system for protein. Even if able to do this there is great waste of carbonaceous materials, for, beyond his needs for carbon-

aceous substances, the animal's digestive apparatus rejects the excess.

Even when fed to the best advantage the feeding-value of potatoes is low, six pounds of potatoes being worth about as much as one pound of corn.

In some cases the advantage of feeding potatoes far exceeds their nutritive value. When animals have been long kept on dry feed, the physiological effects of potatoes are excellent.

The full value of potatoes may be realized by boiling them and making them into a slop with bran or shorts for hogs. But to make a balanced ration of these materials will require about 8 pounds of shorts to one pound of potatoes. Doubtless our correspondent desires to get rid of the potatoes more rapidly than this ration implies. Should he use cottonseed meal, one pound of potatoes to two and one-half pounds of cottonseed meal will give a mixture having about the right proportions.

If the animals can be turned upon alfalfa or clover pasture they may be fed potatoes either cooked or raw, and such grains as are most readily obtained and they will generally attend to balancing the ration about right.

When the writer was a boy on his father's farm, we had just such a situation as our correspondent describes. We boiled potatoes every day and mixed them warm into the slop for the brood sows. Both sows and pigs did remarkably well. If the potatoes cannot be sold, by all means feed them to the animals. They are not rich feed but they are worth something.

KANSAS FARMER DAIRY SPECIAL.

Last week at Salina, was held the annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairymen's Association, one of the most successful in the history of the association. The addresses, papers, and discussions were of unusual interest and excellence and when published will be of great value to those engaged in the dairy industry.

In order to present the matter completely, the KANSAS FARMER will, on April 27, get out a special dairy edition, one of the regular series of Twentieth Century Specials originated by the KANSAS FARMER.

The Dairy Special will contain the proceedings of the annual meetings of both the Missouri and Kansas Associations for 1905, besides considerable special dairy matter reserved for this edition of which several thousand extra copies have already been ordered. It will be worth preserving for future reference by all who receive it.

STOCK-BREEDERS' ANNUAL FOR 1905.

On account of the reasonable anticipations that the Legislature would provide for the publication and distribution of the Stock-Breeders' Annual for 1905, the matter of getting it out has been delayed. The ways and means committee of the Legislature decided to ignore the recommendations of the committee which favored the measure and consequently the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association will issue it shortly the same as heretofore.

The 1905 Annual will contain the full proceedings of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and the addresses, papers, and stenographic report of the great discussions. It will also contain the Kansas Breeders' Directory, a classified directory of nearly one thousand Kansas breeders. A copy will be sent free to every member.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER who desire a copy of this up-to-date livestock manual, may have a copy of the Stock Breeders' Annual for 1905, until the supply is exhausted, by sending ten cents in stamps to defray cost of mailing, to H. A. Heath, Secretary, Topeka, Kans.

A book of 93 pages has just appeared in which is clearly expressed more logical thought upon the monstrous subject of monopoly than has before been printed in several times the space. Present tendencies to mo-

nopoly of industries are analyzed and illustrated, and their effects are made clear. A plan is then proposed and elucidated for substituting competition for monopoly. After reading the book, there is left scarcely a doubt of the efficacy of the plan or of its adaptability to conditions in the United States. It may become the alternative for State Socialism. It involves far less changes from the system to which we are accustomed and so far as appears, avoids all the dangers of its alternative. If you don't want to think, don't send for the book; but if studying the problem which must be solved, send 75 cents to The Record Publishing Company, Berlin, Pa., and get a copy of "Competition."

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 receive the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar per year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year and one new subscription for one year and 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, Kansas.

Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.

Any of our old subscribers who will send us two NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS at the introductory rate of fifty cents each, will receive any one of the following publications as the old subscriber may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vick's Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

It Is the Truth.

KANSAS FARMER:—Enclosed find one dollar for the "old reliable."

I think the KANSAS FARMER is at the top round of the ladder as a farm journal. I have last year's numbers all together in book-form and will continue to save them.

There is no question about it. Every farmer, large or small, could not invest \$1.00 in a better way than in the KANSAS FARMER. Yet some tell me, "Oh, I am taking so many papers now, I don't care to take the FARMER. I know some that are taking a number of farm journals, and the whole bunch is not worth three pages of the KANSAS FARMER. Yours truly, GEORGE ETTREDGE.

Hope, Kan., April 3, 1905.

A German investigator is reported to have discovered a real and effective antidote for "that tired feeling." If accounts are to be believed, a small dose will cure "spring fever." Laziness disappears like dew before the morning sun. Ability to make and endure strenuous efforts is greatly increased. This new discovery is in line with the treatment for blackleg in calves and the older prevention of smallpox by vaccination. The antitoxin for weariness counteracts the poison that is generated in the tissue by exertion, which poison has long been looked upon as the direct cause of weariness. No harmful consequences have followed the use of this antitoxin. If all that is said of it shall prove true, the world is entering upon an era of unwearied and unprecedented activity. This discoverer of this wonderful antitoxin is Dr. Wolfgang Weichardt, of Berlin.

The views of the country between Topeka and Salina presented through the window of a Union Pacific car last week were as assuring of prosperity as it is possible for early April to present. The stand of wheat is perfect, the color good, and the growth vigorous. Alfalfa seems two weeks ahead of the season. No surprise need be occasioned if there shall be five alfalfa harvests in 1905. Farming operations

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were in active progress. Live stock looked well. The homes of the farmers presented the thrifty appearance which accompanies prosperity.

The Chicago grand jury, according to reports, is getting at the beef trust in tender parts of its anatomy. The secret service agents of the Government are so unreasonable as to object to the use of "influences" upon witnesses. Consternation was caused early in the investigation by the indictment of a trust official for excessive kindness to an important witness. The proceedings of the grand jury present none of the appearances of a process of whitewashing.

Agriculture

Testing Seed-corn for Vitality.

V. M. SHOESMITH, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

During the past winter the State has experienced a heavy fall of snow with extremely cold weather following, and the question has been asked whether this would materially affect the vitality of the corn, especially that stored in cribs or somewhat exposed. In order to learn the facts as regards the above question, and also to ascertain the average germinating power of the seed-corn of the State, and to determine if possible some of the prevailing causes of low vitality, the Farm Department of the Kansas Experiment Station has undertaken to test samples of corn received from farmers from various parts of the State. It was requested that about twenty ears be selected which represented as nearly as possible the conditions of the crib or of the whole bulk of corn, and that four or five kernels be taken from different parts of each ear, making a germination sample of about 100 kernels. These samples, after notes were taken as to their apparent vitality, were placed in a germinator under like conditions. The results as given in the table below are based upon the germination of 58 samples.

	No. samples tested	Average per cent germinated by the fifth day.	Average total per cent germinated.
Shock corn.....	7	78.9	82.0
Crib corn.....	31	87.1	92.2
Well-stored seed-corn..	6	94.3	99.0
All of samples tested...	58	89.7	91.8

While the samples varied in vitality from 31.6 per cent in one sample of shock corn to 100 per cent in several samples of crib corn and well-stored seed-corn, it would seem from the average results as given in the above table that the vitality of the corn of the State is as good as may usually be found, and that the snow and cold weather has done little injury to the vitality. It was not expected that the weather conditions would have much effect upon the well-stored corn, or upon the crib corn, which was well protected, and it is probable that in exposed cribs very little of the snow melted so that the corn would absorb the moisture before the cold weather commenced.

While it may seem to some that each grade of corn has shown a good average germination, it is by no means all that could be desired. The percentage of germination by the fifth day as secured in the laboratory should be accepted as the true germinating power rather than the total percentage, as it is probable that the corn which germinated later than the

fifth day would not germinate in the field except under favorable conditions, or would produce weak, undesirable plants. Of the shock corn, 78.9 per cent showed a satisfactory germination as compared with 87.1 per cent by the crib corn, and 94.3 per cent by well-stored corn. These percentages are all so low that the progressive farmer should not be satisfied with them. It has been shown by germination tests that kernels from the same ears are apt to have the same vitality, while different ears from the same sample may vary widely in germination, hence if each ear which is desired for planting is tested separately the ears showing low vitality may be discarded, thus seed may be secured all of which will grow. As this is a simple operation it doubtless would pay the farmer to make such a test each year. A very satisfactory way to do this is to carefully select the seed ears, place them on a shelf or table, and after tagging and numbering them select a half-dozen kernels from different parts of each ear, and wrap these separately in a sheet of absorbent paper (about 6 by 10 inches), and marking on each paper the number of the ear. Then after thoroughly wetting, place these samples in a cigar box or some fairly tight receptacle which will retain the moisture, and set in a warm room. If the paper becomes dry, add a little water until thoroughly moistened again. If one or more kernels in any wrapper fail to germinate, or if the kernels germinate slowly, the ear from which these are taken should be discarded.

The well-stored or selected seed-corn showed the strongest vitality, 94.3 per cent on the average germinating by the fifth day or 99 per cent germinating in all.

A fair illustration of what good storage may do is seen in two samples of corn received from Mr. W. R. Hildreth of Altamont, Kan., the sample from the crib germinating 85 per cent by the fifth day and 86 per cent in all, while the other sample of this corn selected in the fall and kept in the house germinated 100 per cent by the fifth day. Although as an average for all samples, the well-stored corn did not germinate as well as it should have done, yet a comparison of the average germination of the different grades gives us an indication of the importance of carefully selecting, drying and storing corn for seed purposes.

Practically all the samples received were reported to have been well matured before being placed in storage, so that little opportunity was afforded to study the effects of maturity on the vitality of the corn. However, many experiments have shown that lack of maturity is one of the most common causes of low vitality. The seed-corn should be selected fairly early in the fall, so that only well-matured ears will be chosen. If all the corn is well matured, the selection should still be made in the fall, as it will be possible to make a better choice then, since the selection may be made from all the corn rather than from a comparatively small portion of it which may remain in the crib in the spring, and also when the selection is made in the field the whole plant may be studied as to uniformity, productiveness, and other desirable features. The selected ears should be preferably stored in a dry and well-ventilated room, which may be heated artificially as cold weather approaches, if this seems necessary, in order to dry the corn thoroughly before freezing weather. If the corn is not well matured this precaution is more necessary. Well-dried corn will not be injured by cold weather provided it is kept in a dry condition.

Late in the winter or in the early spring a further selection of this corn should be made, and only that which upon careful inspection is found to conform most nearly to the desired type should be chosen for planting. It is probable that some of these choice ears which have been kept under favorable conditions will be of low vitality, and hence they should be tested as described above. This work of pick-

ing out the best of the seed ears and testing the vitality of the same is a simple operation after the details of the test are once understood, and requires only a few hours work at a season of the year when a farmer may readily spare the time. There is no doubt but that this work will be well paid for in the average season in the better quality and increased production of the corn crop.

Grass-Seed for Old Pasture—Impure English Blue-grass Seed.

We have several acres of virgin prairie pasture, in which the sod has been partially killed out by close pasturing. What kind of grass would you recommend sowing on such land for pasture; also for meadow, so that it will mature at the same time as the prairie-grass, for hay?

I send you a sample of weed-seed found in some English blue-grass we are intending to sow this spring. We have screened out about five pounds from a bushel of the blue-grass seed. Is it not buck plantain?

Bourbon County. JOHN SESSLER, I would recommend that you sow a combination of English blue-grass, *Bromus inermis*, and red clover on the land in question, after having thoroughly disked and harrowed the same in order to loosen the surface soil and put it into condition to cover and germinate the grass-seed.

By sowing this combination the pasture may be renewed and made much more productive. The grasses named, however, will mature earlier than the prairie grasses; in fact there are no domestic grasses which can be recommended for seeding on prairie sod, which will mature and make as good quality of hay as the prairie grasses.

The amount of grass-seed you should sow on the land in question will depend somewhat upon the stand of grass now on the ground. I should recommend to seed about six pounds each of the grasses and three or four pounds of red clover, per acre. Unless the prairie-grass is well killed out, it is probable that the cultivation will cause a renewed growth of the prairie-grass, which will largely crowd out the other grasses in a few years; and it may be that simply seeding red clover in the prairie pasture will give as good results as may be had by including the grasses.

It would have been well to have disked the sod and sown the grass-seed and clover earlier in the spring, but it may not be too late to undertake the seeding at this date (Mar. 31). We have no definite results along this line. Early this spring we disked an old pasture, in which the prairie-grass had been largely killed out by close pasturing, and seeded the ground with a combination of *Bromus inermis* and red clover, sowing about 10 pounds of the *Bromus* and 3 pounds of red clover per acre. This seeding was done Mar. 12, and at this date the clover has started and the grass-seed is germinating. Experiments carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that the domestic grasses will be crowded out by the renewed growth of the prairie grasses, although the clover is likely to remain and continue to renew its growth from year to year. The introduction of clover or alfalfa into an old meadow or pasture will have a great deal to do in reviving the growth of the grass, and making the pasture or meadow more productive.

The sample of weed-seed which you sent was referred to the Botanical Department of this station for identification. I enclose the report of Professor Freeman, assistant in that department.

A. M. TENEYCK.

The seed sent you by Mr. John Sessler, Uniontown, Kansas, and referred to this department for identification, has been received. I beg to report as follows: There were nine species of seed in the mixture, some of beneficial forage plants and others may be counted among the worst weeds. I shall name the seed in the order of their abundance in the sample.

1. *Festuca elatior*, Meadow fescue, sometimes improperly called English blue-grass.
2. *Plantago aristata*, large bracted plantain (this is not buck plantain—

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Plantago lanceolata—but is, as you see, closely related to it). In some parts of the country it is a bad weed.

3. *Trifolium pratense*, red clover.
4. *Trifolium repens*, white clover.
5. *Rumex obtusifolius*, bitter dock.
6. *Polygonum persicaria*, ladies' thumb.
7. *Verbena urtifolia*, white vervain.
8. *Phleum pratense*, timothy.
9. *Lepidium virginicum*, pepper-grass.

Of the latter two there was only one seed present. GEO. F. FREEMAN.

Rape on Grain-Stubble.

Please say through the KANSAS FARMER how it would do to sow rape on oat or wheat-stubble, harrow it in after harvest, and plow it under late in the fall, before frost, as manure, and follow with oats or corn the next year.

I have a farm in Marshall County, Kans. FRANK LABEL.

Gage County, Nebraska.

Rape could be sown on grain-stubble after harvest as you have suggested, and in a favorable season it would be likely to make a fair growth, furnishing considerable pasture or a good crop of green manure to plow under. I have never tried sowing rape in this way, and there seems to be no record of such experiments being undertaken at this station.

We have, however, seeded rape late in the summer on a prepared seed-bed, with good results. Perhaps for the purpose which you mention other crops may be preferable to rape; we are using cow-peas in this way at this station with apparently good results. During the past two seasons cow-peas sown on grain-stubble soon after harvest have made a nice growth, standing a foot high and covering the ground well when plowed under in the middle of September.

We have also sown rye and millet on grain-stubble with fairly good results, and it is my judgment that the crops named will be more apt to succeed under the conditions named than rape. Rape-seed is very small and needs a favorable seed-bed in order to germinate the seed and start the young plants. Rape is not a nitrogen-gatherer like cow-peas, and would add nothing to the fertility of the land except the humus which would result from plowing under the green crop—and this would be secured also from millet or rye. However, from the pasture standpoint, rape may perhaps be preferable to the other crops named.

It is quite a common practice to sow rape with the grain in the spring. During the ordinary season the rape will start but will not make much growth until the grain is harvested, when it



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will come on quickly and furnish abundance of pasture, and may be used for green manure, as you have suggested. However, on fertile land or in a very favorable season, rape that is sown with the grain is apt to make too great a growth and interfere with the harvesting of the grain. On this account, the safer method is to sow the rape after the grain has made considerable growth, and to cover the seed by the use of a weeder or a harrow; usually this cultivation will not injure the grain crop in the least and will often be a benefit to it. Sown late in this way the rape will hardly make sufficient growth to interfere in harvesting

disk and harrow the old pasture as early in the spring as possible. Since there is already some grass on the land it will not be necessary to sow a full seeding of blue-grass, say 8 or 10 pounds of grass-seed with 1 or 2 pounds of white clover seed per acre—if so small an amount can be seeded. Harrow lightly after seeding. This work ought to be done early in the spring, before the prairie-grass starts. It will be best not to pasture the field much during the first season, and if the weeds should grow they may be clipped with the mower.

If the Kentucky blue-grass is not a hardy and profitable pasture-grass for you, the *Bromus inermis* may be sown, following the same plan as outlined above, using a little common red clover instead of the white clover. It might also be well to include a little English blue-grass with the *Bromus inermis*—say 6 pounds of English blue-grass, 8 or 10 pounds of *Bromus inermis*, and 2 or 3 pounds of red clover per acre. I think broadcast seeding to be much more desirable than to attempt to sow with the drill, especially where combinations of grasses are seeded. If you prepare a good seed-bed by thoroughly loosening the surface and sow the grasses early, the seed should germinate and start well; in fact I believe that by broadcasting, as large a percentage of the seed will be apt to grow as when planted with the drill, under the conditions named.

This method of disking and reseed-ing old pasture has been tried. We are trying it at this station this season. In some cases at least the result of reseeding the prairie pastures has been simply to revive the prairie grasses, which make an increased growth and within a few years practically replace the domestic grasses which have been introduced. I have seen the *Bromus inermis* growing in an old pasture successfully for several years. The *Bromus inermis* is a very hardy, vigorous growing grass; as a permanent pasture when seeded alone, its fault is that it becomes too thick and within a few years is sod-bound and unproductive; thus it is not considered as a permanent pasture or meadow-grass but rather as a grass to be used in rotation with corn and grain crops. If you do not consider it necessary to keep the field in question in permanent pasture but would rather use it for growing other crops in rotation with grasses, the *Bromus inermis* would be the best grass to use in reseeding the prairie pasture.

You do not necessarily need to use a large amount of seed, but by thinner seeding you may have to wait a little longer for a productive pasture. You should not expect to get much pasturage from the new seeding during the present season. If the season is very favorable, pasture a little in the fall, but do not allow the grass to be grazed too closely.

There are doubtless many readers of the KANSAS FARMER who have had experience in reseeding old pastures and meadows, and I hope that they will give the results of their experience through the columns of this paper.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Clover Bacteria.

I expect to sow 14 acres of land to clover, and thought I would like to inoculate the ground for clover. If you have clover bacteria for distribution, please send me some. J. P. TRABUE, Crawford County.

We prepare no nitro-culture at this station. I believe you can secure a package from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; but the Department would only send out trial packages, not sufficient to inoculate clover seed for 14 acres. The National Nitro-Culture Co., of West Chester, Pa., sells the culture at \$2 per package, one package being sufficient to treat seed for one acre. You can also secure this culture from the Griswold Seed Co., Lincoln, Neb., and from other seed companies.

I would recommend that you try to secure some soil from an old clover-field somewhere in your locality, if possible. Two or three hundred pounds of such soil scattered over an acre is sufficient to inoculate new land with the clover bacteria. We could

supply you with the soil from a clover field at 60 cents per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Manhattan.

It may not be necessary for you to inoculate the soil of your farm in order to grow clover successfully. At least, unless you have tried to grow clover several times and failed, I would suggest that you treat only an acre or so the first season. In this way you will be able to observe the results of the treatment—also some of the soil from the inoculated acre could be used to distribute over other land the following season. A. M. TENEYCK.

Rape or Peas in Corn for Fall Pasture.

I would like to have your opinion on planting peas or sowing rape in the corn, to be pastured by lambs the first of September. W. M. TUELL, Sedgwick County.

It is not a bad practice to sow cow-peas, rape, or rye in corn at the last cultivation, with the purpose of furnishing pasture for lambs during the fall. The growth of the catch-crop will depend largely upon the season; also to some extent upon the soil, the cultivation which the crop has received, and the stand and growth of the corn. In a thick, heavy growth corn, cow-peas, rape, or rye will not make much growth until quite late in the season; in fact, at this station we have in several trials, observed that little growth was made until after the corn was cut and shocked.

With early-maturing corn, however, the catch-crop would begin to make growth as soon as the corn ripened; but while the corn-crop is feeding heavily on the soil and shading the ground, little growth will be secured from any of the crops named, and it is sometimes difficult to germinate and start the seed unless the weather conditions are specially favorable.

Perhaps the cheapest and safest crop for the purpose which you name is rape, although cow-peas planted in the corn this way will not only furnish pasture, but will also act as a fertilizer to the soil to a greater extent than rape or rye. The plan which you suggest is often practiced in different parts of the country. It is most apt to succeed on fertile, well-watered land and in regions of plentiful rainfall.

Perhaps in your part of the State a better method of securing fall pasturage would be to seed the cow-peas or rape in the grain-stubble immediately after harvest. A good seed-bed may often be prepared by disking and harrowing, and unless the weather is very dry, the seed will germinate and the crop will make considerable growth by early fall. During the past two seasons cow-peas sown in the grain-stubble in this way, have made a nice growth, covering the ground and standing 12 to 15 inches high by the middle of September.

A surer method yet with the rape is to seed it in the grain some time during the early part of the season. The seed can be covered by running a harrow through the field. The harrow will not injure the grain, but will often benefit it, and the rape seed will be covered, and will usually germinate and make some start. After harvest, with favorable weather conditions the rape will grow rapidly, furnishing abundance of pasture during the fall. Many prefer seeding rape with the grain in the spring, but in a favorable season the rape is apt to make such a rank growth as to interfere with harvesting the grain, so that the safer method is to sow in the grain after it has made a considerable start, as described above. A. M. TENEYCK.

Permanent pastures may be made of one species of grass only, but the feeding-value is increased by having a variety.

Farm Telephones.

The day is not far distant when the rural districts of this country will be as completely covered with telephone systems as are the cities to-day. Progressive farmers, ranchmen and fruit-growers are taking an active interest in telephones and they are eagerly seeking knowledge on the subject. The Julius Andrae & Sons Co., 823 West Water St., Milwaukee, Wis., one of the largest manufacturers of telephones in the world have just issued a book containing full and complete information on telephones. They advise us that a copy of this book will be sent free of any charge to those of our readers who will write them for a copy.

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Horticulture

Growing Forest Tree Seedlings.

In forest planting it is frequently desirable, as a matter of economy or on account of remoteness from nurseries, to grow the forest-trees from seed rather than to purchase them from the wholesale growers. The seed may be obtained from the natural forest, from neighboring plantations, or be purchased from dealers.

It is very important that the seed for planting come from the same region, or from a region having as rigorous climatic conditions as are those where the plantation is to be grown. Repeated instances show that trees grown from seed produced in the East are not so hardy for Western planting as those grown from seed produced in the West, and stock grown from seed produced in the South is not as hardy for Northern planting as that grown from seed produced in the North. In procuring seed from dealers we can not in all cases make sure of its origin. It is, therefore, much better for the planter to gather his own seed for planting, if it can be obtained in the vicinity, and to have some responsible person gather it for him if it is to come from a remote region.

Seed should be gathered as soon as mature. In case of the soft maple, white elm, and cottonwood, this will be in spring or early summer. The vitality of seed that ripens later is of short duration, hence it should be gathered as soon as it has fallen from the tree and planted at once. Such seed should not be planted deeply. A covering of from one-fourth inch to three-fourths inch is sufficient. With the cottonwood the difficulty of collecting the seed after once off the tree makes it easier to cut off the small twigs containing the seed, about the time the seed is beginning to leave the tree, and plant twigs and all in very shallow furrows. It sometimes happens that more cultivation of the land on days when the seed is being blown from the neighboring trees will result in a fine stand of young seedlings. In most cases it will be desirable to obtain the cottonwood as seedlings from the banks of streams, or as cuttings taken in early spring from twigs of the previous year's growth.

The seeds ripening later in the season, such as ash, birch, tulip-tree, box-elder, catalpa, black cherry, locust, hackberry, wild China, coffee-bean, mulberry, oak, chestnut, and walnut, retain their vitality through a longer period of time and do not usually germinate until the season following their maturity. These require careful attention in order to insure their regular and early germination the following spring. Under favorable conditions they may be planted in fall as soon as mature, but owing to the opportunities of the soil for drying out, blowing, and washing, and to the ravages of pests, it is usually better to retain the seeds for spring planting.

However it is customary to resort to a practice amounting to the same as fall planting for such seeds as box-elder, black cherry, hackberry, wild China, mulberry, oak, chestnut, and walnut, for which stratification is recommended. This consists in buying the seed as soon as mature in layers of sand or mold, where it is allowed to remain until planting time in the spring. The usual custom is to make an excavation or pit 10 or 12 inches deep and as large as may be required, on a well-drained slope out of doors. A layer of seed is put in, then a layer of sand or mold, then another layer of seed, and so on until the whole is filled. Over the whole is placed a layer of straw and 6 inches of soil. The seeds should be kept moist, but not wet, during the winter. Freezing is never detrimental and is generally advantageous. Boxes are often used in the pits for holding the seed.

In the early spring the seeds should be sifted or picked out of the sand and immediately planted. It is usually best to plant black walnut seed where the trees are to remain permanently rather than to transplant the trees. The seed should be stratified, as mentioned

above, and left in the sand until it begins to sprout. The nuts that are sprouting should then be taken up and set where the trees are to grow, being careful not to injure the tender sprouts. None of the nuts should be planted that have not sprouted, but should be left in the sand and set later, if they germinate.

The seed of ash, catalpa, locust, tulip-tree, and coffee-bean may be kept until planting time in a cool, dry place. Before planting, these seeds should be soaked for a time in warm water. The ash, tulip-tree, locust, and catalpa will require but a few hours soaking in tepid water. Seed of the coffee-bean requires soaking from three to five days in hot water, the time increasing for the older seed. As soon as removed from the water, the seed should be planted. Under no circumstances should it be allowed to dry out before planting.

The soil selected as a nursery site for the young seedlings should be a well-drained loam such as would be selected for a garden site, and will be all the better located if subject to irrigation. It should not be excessively rich, as rampant growth of the young seedlings is not desirable. It should be in as good general tilth as for any garden crop. In the fall previous to planting, it should be well plowed, and in the spring before planting, carefully firmed with disk and harrow until a mellow, clodless condition is obtained.

It is customary to plant forest-tree seeds in drills 4 to 5 inches wide, or in rows. The distance between the rows should be sufficient for convenient cultivation, which will be from 3 to 4 feet. Close planting in the rows is desirable in all cases, and necessary with such seeds as ash and box-elder, where the percentage of germination is low, and with locust, soft maple, catalpa, and cottonwood, which require crowding to prevent their becoming too large the first season for convenient transplanting.

The common tendency is to plant forest-tree seed too deeply. A covering of from one-fourth inch to one-half inch is sufficient for birch and mulberry, three-fourths inch to one inch for box-elder, ash, tulip-tree, black cherry, locust, wild China, hackberry, and catalpa, one and one-half to two inches for oak, chestnut, hickory, and walnut. The soil over the seed should be made firm, but not packed.

In arid or windy prairie regions it is desirable to keep the surface covering moist until the seeds have germinated and extended their roots into deeper layers of soil where permanent moisture is accessible. This is accomplished by sprinkling the seed-bed, at the time of planting, and immediately covering the surface of the same with a thin layer of mulch. As soon as the young plants begin to come through the surface of the ground, the mulch should be raked off.

After the young seedlings begin to grow they should not want for cultivation either to keep the weeds down or the ground mellow. Frequent surface cultivation should be the rule, the hoe being resorted to for work between the rows where the cultivator can not reach. If the seed germinates quickly in the spring, almost all the trees mentioned will become large enough for transplanting by the end of the first season, although oak, walnut, hickory, elm and ash can stand very well through the second and sometimes the third season before being transplanted.

As far north as the 37th parallel of latitude, fall-planting can be relied upon, provided the summer rainfall is sufficient to put the ground in good working condition. For regions north of this, spring-planting is usually best.

Potash and phosphoric acid are fertilizers for fruits.

Corn-Growers, Attention.

The following unsolicited experience was published in a Nebraska paper recently. It shows 90 per cent increase in favor of surface cultivation of corn. Mr. Antone Weidner, Lindsay, Neb., states that he rented three forty-acre farms to three different parties in 1904. They all planted corn. Two of them used shovel cultivators and one the Tower Riding Surface Cultivator. Mr. Weidner's rental from the two forty-acre farms cultivated with the shovel cultivators was \$140 each. The rental from the one worked with the Tower Surface Cultivator was net \$267, a difference of \$127. This was on the basis of a two-fifths rent.

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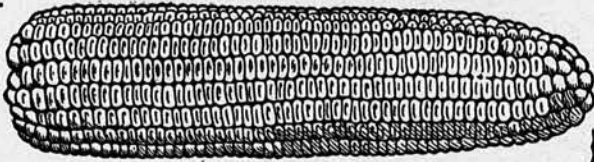
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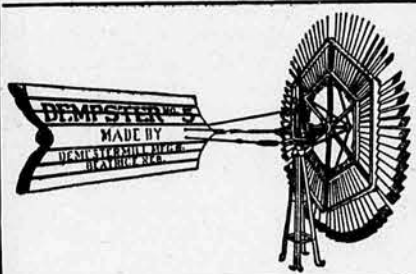
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The Veterinarian

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

Horse Out of Condition.—My 5-year-old horse eats heartily, has a variety of feed and eats everything greedily, but is very thin in flesh. When drinking water, a part of it runs out at his nostrils, which run a little all of the time. When the bit is in his mouth he slobbers badly, a whitish, slimy froth; eyes look sleepy, hair rough. Kindly advise me what to do for him.

Rock, Kans.

I. B.

Answer.—It will probably be advisable to have your horse's teeth examined and floated by a competent veterinarian. Your horse probably eats too fast, and doesn't grind his feed. A few lake stones placed in the grain box will prevent his eating too fast. There is evidently some soreness of the throat, and I would advise using a stimulating liniment on it, similar to what has been advocated in previous issues. Poulticing the throat would be a good plan, if you prefer to do so, using bran or linseed-meal. Give the horse the opportunity to be out on green grass as soon as possible, work carefully, feed and water regularly and I believe he will make a marked improvement.

To Remove Brand.—I have a valuable mare with a brand on right hind hip; I would like to eradicate it. Can you give me a remedy?

P. H. C.

Bushon, Kans.

Answer.—The question of removing a brand from an animal is a rather difficult one, as the hot iron, in most cases, has destroyed the roots of the hair, and thus left a scar. It would be necessary to follow up the outline of the brand and remove the burned area, and then let the skin grow in from the edges. This ought to be done by a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the use of surgical instruments, and should not be attempted by any one unless one understands surgery.

Mare Out of Condition.—I have a bay mare 8 years old apparently in good health, but hair is peeling off the left thigh and hip as though it had been scalded with hot water or acids; it commenced to peel off two or more weeks ago, and now is extending along the side and the other hip. The skin is a little rough and small pimples are along the side. I do not know any cause and have done nothing for it; she seems a trifle stiff in her hind parts; eats and drinks well, but works with apparent pain. There are other horses in the neighborhood afflicted the same way. Can you tell me what it is and a cure?

Also, I have a gray mare 9 years old that has a barb wire cut on inside of hock joint; was cut two weeks ago; she cannot step on that foot or even put it to the ground; it discharges freely and is swollen in the joint; there is no proud flesh and very little heat or inflammation. It is healing around the edges of the cut, which is about three inches long. I wash it once a day with soap and soda water and syringe it out clean. At first I used a liniment of camphor and sweet oil equal parts with carbolic acid and turpentine, with some sugar of lead, but that was too strong, so I quit using it. It does not improve. Was the liniment too strong or did the sugar of lead injure the foot? What can I do for it?

W. J. C.,

Belpre, Kansas.

Answer.—Your mare will no doubt make a decided improvement if you will make up a 5 per cent solution of zenoleum and bathe the affected parts several times daily with this preparation. From the nature of your mare's barb wire cut on the inside of the hock joint, I would think that the joint had been opened at the time of the injury; it might be advisable

for you to withhold the medicines you have been using, and simply bathe the affected parts with some warm water, that has been boiled in which you have put a teaspoonful of zenoleum to every two quarts of water. After this, dust on the wound some tannic acid combined with iodiform, using these in equal amounts, such as an ounce of iodiform and 1 ounce of tannic acid. I would not advise injecting any liquid deeply into the wound. Continue the above treatment until the wound is entirely healed. Then grease the surface of the skin so as to bring the hair out over the scar.

Lame Colt.—I have a coming yearling colt. About 60 days after it was born it began to scour, and at four months of age it would get lame in one foot or limb, and in a short time the lameness would be in some other limb; it was some lame in one leg all the time up to Dec. 20, but not seriously. About this time it seemed to settle in the left hip and soon got so bad that the colt could not get up when down. The affected leg seems smaller than the others, as though it had shrunk away to some extent. The colt eats well and no longer has scours. It uses the lame foot and leg when walking, but goes on three legs when trying to run. I think it may be rheumatism. What can I do for it?

S. W. K.,

Lebanon, Kansas.

Answer.—The symptoms you give are somewhat diagnostic of rheumatism and you might try giving the colt sodium salicylate in doses of about 4 drachms to the dose, giving this twice daily in feed, then over the affected parts rub with a stimulating liniment, or you can use tincture of iodine locally; keep the bowels open by the use of raw linseed oil.

Horse Out of Condition.—I have a black mare about 6 years old that was taken sick two days ago very suddenly while being driven on the road. At first she seemed to be stiff in her hip joints and broke out in a sweat all over. In about one hour she had cramps in her hind legs and finally got down. The muscles on her hips and back got very hard and she seemed to suffer terribly. She seemed to have perfect use of her front legs but could only stand on her toes behind. She drinks well and eats a little roughness, but no grain. Her temperature is about normal. I have been feeding her good, bright corn-fodder and corn. I gave her two large doses of physic, neither seeming to act. One was prepared by a veterinarian and the other was about a quart of lard, advised by a neighbor. Several horses have been taken sick around here in this way, most of them dying. Is there any cure? Also is there any preventive? What is the cause?

Germantown, Kan.

H. E. G.

Answer.—I think the trouble with your horse is that you have kept it in unusually good condition and that possibly it was allowed to rest for a few days and was probably fed grain just the same as while working. Then when you took your horse out to drive it the nourishment that was stored up in the liver while he was being rested was thrown out of the system all at once, with the result that it brought about paralysis of the hind limbs. Unless these cases are treated at once, they are generally rather tedious and not very satisfactory. The patient should receive a quart of raw linseed oil, the limbs should be bathed with hot water and rubbed constantly, the animal should be kept on its feet as much as possible. Should it get down, immediate assistance should be given the patient or otherwise it will give up and will not make an effort to help itself. A stimulating liniment applied to the limbs with considerable friction will help stimulate the circulation in the limbs. Preventive treatment is much more satisfactory, which consists in keeping the grain from the horse that is in extra good condition while not working, and especially if it has been at hard work previous to the rest.

Lump on Calf's Jaw.—I have a six-month-old calf with a hard, bony lump on his jaw. He is hand-raised and drinks milk. How can I treat him?

Can I give any medicine in the milk?
Olpe, Kan.

G. P. J.,

Answer.—You had better cut the lump on your calf's jaw; open it freely and then inject tincture of iodine. This may be true lump jaw so it would be well to watch it carefully and try to destroy the fungus in the enlargement as early as possible.

Bloody Wart on Colt.—I have a 2-year-old mule colt that has a bloody wart just under the eye; it is a little larger than the eye, and is within one-half inch of the lower corner of the eye. What can I do to remove it without injuring the eye? I have been using Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. This blisters and makes a big scab but does not stop the growth. The wart seems to be spreading.

Hoyt, Kan.

J. C. B.

Answer.—I would recommend that you remove the bloody wart from your colt's face with a knife and then cauterize with a hot iron the raw place caused by its removal.

Abortion and Fistulous Withers.—Three cows have lost their calves, I suppose by abortion. One was about seven months and the others eight months in gestation. Will the young heifers that are not with calf catch it? Is there any danger in using the milk of cows that have aborted? Please send me one of your press bulletins on abortion, as I would like to learn about the disease. We also have two horses with fistula. We opened the swelling on one and it is just about healed. The other we blistered in the start and it is going away. What is the cause of it? If it is a blood disease, what shall I feed my horses to purify their blood?

C. M. F.,

La Harpe, Kan.

Answer.—We are mailing you a press bulletin on abortion and fistulous withers which I trust will give you the desired information. Any one who desires these bulletins may have them free of charge.

Lice on Colts.—I have five colts that have lice. I have used a number of so-called lice-killers but have not gotten rid of the lice. Can you tell me what to do?

J. C. L.,

Derby, Kan.

Answer.—A preparation of zenoleum in the strength indicated by the manufacturers I think will be very effective in killing the lice on your colts. You can probably hand-treat these colts unless you have other animals that you wish to put in a dipping-vat containing this mixture. You should repeat the process in about ten days.

Lousy Calves.—Our young calves are covered with a blue colored lice that seems to increase at an alarming degree. I have tried coal-oil mixed with milk, then water and nearly one-third of oil. It does no good, but they seem to get worse. How can I get rid of them? One neighbor said they were Texas lice and would wash off in the spring rains.

I. K. L.

Nickerson, Kan.

Answer.—The lime and sulphur dip, which any one can prepare, seems to be the best material to be used for killing lice on cattle or horses. As the directions for using this dip, and proportions to be used are in the form of a press bulletin that has been issued by the college, and is somewhat lengthy, we will be glad to send the bulletin to any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, who have a like affection. We have sent you a bulletin and if this does not do the work, let us hear from you again. One of the main things to remember in using this dip, is to put the preparation on as hot as the cattle can bear, and a second application should be used about ten days after the first. If you have no dipping-vat, a sufficient quantity of lime and sulphur may be prepared for the number of calves needing treatment, then the dip poured on the calves and scrubbed into their bodies by the use of a heavy brush such as is used for cleaning horses.

Worms.—I have a young mare that passes worms about half an inch long and about the size of a half inch cut from the point of a pin. They are of a red color, when full size; the little ones, just hatched, are white. Kindly give remedy; also give remedy for

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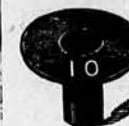


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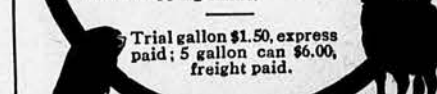
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1521 Casscoe St., Kansas City, Mo.

the white worms common in horses. I would also like a good remedy for worms in hogs and a tonic or condition powder for hogs or any stock.

Courtland, Kan. R. M. G.,
Answer.—The following medicine, I believe, will remove the parasites. Oil of turpentine, 2 oz.; liquor ferri dialysatus, 1 oz.; raw linseed oil, 1 pint; mix, give as one dose after the horse has been fasting for a time. Repeat the dose in ten days if the worms have not all been removed. All horses should have salt kept before them while in the stable. Salt helps keep the system free from worms. We are sending you under separate cover a farm bulletin on ailments in hogs.

Swelling on Horse's Jaw.—My 3-year-old trotting gelding has a hard swelling on side of the lower jaw about 4 inches in front of the bend of the jaw-bone, and about the size of half a lemon. We broke the colt to a wagon about three months ago and immediately after this his jaw swelled much larger than it is now; we lanced it and it discharged some very offensive pus, after which the swelling went down to the present shape and the colt eats better. Has been fed grain (corn) and timothy hay; stabled all winter at night.

Uniontown, Kan. C. S.,
Answer.—Probably all your colt's jaw needs it to keep the pus escaping from the lump until it is all removed. In the meantime, wash out the cavity in the jaw with a 3 per cent zenoleum solution, or carbolic 5 per cent. After the jaw has completely healed, if a lump still remains, use the following blister: 1 ounce of biniodine of mercury, 1 ounce of pulverized cantharides, and 8 ounces of lard; clip the hair over the affected part, rub the blister thoroughly into the lump and in three weeks' time repeat the blister.

Ailing Colt.—My 2-year-old colt, since being castrated last summer has fallen off in flesh, lost his appetite, and sheath is foul; I have to wash him every two weeks. What can I do for him?
J. T. L.,
Rineyville, Kan.

Answer.—The probabilities are that after the operation on your colt a growth has been forming on the cord, together with the formation of an abscess in the sac, which has kept up this chronic discharge. I would recommend that you open the place where the pus is discharging and try to locate the trouble; if a tumor has grown on the cord, it will need to be removed. Wash out the cavity with a 3 per cent zenoleum solution, continuing this until the colt is entirely healed.
C. L. BARNES.

Ergotism.

For the past two months several complaints have come to me at the Veterinary Department of the College at Manhattan of what has proven to be ergotism. Ergot is a fungus that form on the heads of grasses and grains. The ergotized seeds are several times larger than the natural seeds, are hard, black and slightly curved. Rye, blue-grass, oats and red-top may contain the ergot. Ergot is most commonly developed on rich soils in hot seasons, especially when considerable moisture is present.

Cattle are most susceptible to the disease. When eaten, ergot produces a contraction and finally a closing of the blood vessels in the extremities of the body (limbs, tail and ears), with the result that the parts below the line of obstruction die and later drop off. Pregnant cows may abort. It is not uncommon to see a steer or cow with but one toe on a foot, or the absence of the entire foot.

The first symptom of ergotism is a slight lameness in one or more limbs; later a dark line forms around the limb somewhere between the knee and hoof. This line deepens into a crack containing pus. This crack shows the line of separation between the dead and living tissues of the limb.

Treatment.—The affected animals should have a change of feed, and then be given a physic to get rid of any ergot in the intestines. Then give

tannin in one-half drachm doses twice daily for a few days to destroy the ergot not absorbed. To increase the circulation in the extremities, chloral hydrate in one-half ounce doses, twice daily, is often beneficial. Affected parts should be bathed with as hot water as the animal can stand; after this apply disinfectants to the skin—such as zenoleum, (a teaspoonful to a quart of water). When the foot has started to come off, nothing can be done for the animal and it is best to put it out of its misery.

C. L. BARNES.

The Stock Interest

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.
April 19, 1905—Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' Combination sale at Hope, Kans. H. R. Little, Manager, Hope, Kans.
April 19, 1905—Closing out sale of Shorthorns, J. D. Stanley, Horton, Kans.
April 27, 1905—Combination Poland-China sale at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Manager, Fredonia, Kans.
April 28, 1905—Combination sale of Shorthorns and Herefords at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Manager, Fredonia, Kans.
May 24, 1905—Blue Ribbon Cattle Sale at Sioux City, Iowa. D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, Mgr.
May 4, 1905—Combination Sale of Roadster and Standard-bred horses; Union Horse Sale Co., E. E. Abell, Secretary, Wichita, Kans.
May 16-19, 1905—Blue Ribbon Cattle Sale at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., D. R. Mills, Manager, Des Moines, Iowa.
June 6-9, 1905—Blue Ribbon Cattle Sale at Kansas City, Mo. D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, Manager.

A Balanced Ration for Horses.

Please let me know through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER how much linseed-oil meal to feed with four quarts of ground corn, to make a balanced ration for a horse weighing between 1,100 and 1,400 pounds, using sorghum and prairie hay for roughage.

MATHIAS KRAEMER.

Russell County.

Corn, sorghum hay and prairie hay are all distinctly carbonaceous feeds. It would require a much larger amount of linseed-meal to balance these than it would be practical to feed to horses. According to the German standards, the nutritive ratio for horses doing heavy work is 1:6. However, practical feeders very seldom feed rations narrower than 1:7, or often slightly wider. I should judge that a horse of the weight mentioned, with ordinary work, would be maintained on a ration of about 12 pounds of concentrates and 14 pounds of hay. This is about the amount of feed allowed to artillery horses in the U. S. Army. I would suggest the following ration:

	Dry	Pro-	Carbohy-	
	matter.	tein.	drates.	Fat.
Prairie hay.....	7	5.89	.20	2.9
Sorghum hay.....	7	3.52	.17	2.25
Corn.....	8	7.13	.63	5.33
Bran.....	4	3.54	.51	1.60
Oil-meal.....	1	.91	.29	.32
Total.....	20.99	1.80	12.40	.73
Nutritive ratio 1:7.8				

In this ration wheat bran is used as well as oil-meal to balance the corn and carbonaceous roughage. A great many practical feeders would feed simply corn and bran. The ration would be still better if part of the corn could be replaced with oats, but owing to the scarcity and high prices of oats, this is quite often impractical.

In feeding horses doing heavy work it is a better practice to feed the heavier feed at night, even as high as half of the whole ration being given at this time, dividing the remainder between the morning and noon feeds. The roughage should be given almost exclusively at night. It is generally considered advisable, during the warm weather at least, to offer horses water before feeding in the morning, and again when taken from the stable. When coming in from work they should have water before feeding and again at night, and it is also a good plan to give them water after feeding. If the above ration does not maintain the horse, it will be necessary to increase the concentrates slightly.

G. C. WHEELER.

Value of Barnyard Manure.

Will you please tell me the value per ton of cattle manure made from alfalfa and corn, in the condition ordinarily taken out of the yard where cattle have had no bedding? Also, I

would like to know the proper amount of cottonseed-meal to feed horses.

Reno County.

E. GABRIELSON.

Barnyard manure from cattle fed alfalfa and corn would be more valuable than where such feeds as hay and coarse forage are fed. The method of caring for manure will greatly affect its value also. According to results calculated at the Cornell Experiment Station in which the nitrogen in manure is rated at 15 cents, phosphoric acid at 7 cents, and potash at 4½ cents per pound, this being approximately the market prices of these ingredients of fertilizers, manure from cattle may be valued at about \$2.43 per ton. This calculation means that if we went into the open market and purchased nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the form of commercial fertilizers at the prices mentioned, the amount contained in one ton of well-cared-for manure from cattle would cost \$2.43. Of course barnyard manure also improves the physical condition of the soil by adding to its humus content.

In answer to your inquiry concerning the feeding of cottonseed-meal to horses, would refer you to the reply to Mr. W. F. Sponsler's letter published in issue of March 23.

G. C. WHEELER.

A State Law for Stock-Foods and Fertilizers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am pleased to see in the March 16 number of the KANSAS FARMER an article by Prof. J. T. Willard, on the importance of a State law to control the sale of stock foods and fertilizers.

We farmers are compelled to buy stocks, such as cottonseed-meal, linseed-meal, tankage, etc., on the representation of the various manufacturers with absolutely no assurance that any one of them is up to the standard prescribed for it. Take, for instance, tankage or meat-meal. Advertising matter distributed by the vendors of these foods claim 60 per cent protein for them, which at the prevailing price of \$2 per hundredweight makes them much cheaper sources of protein than oil-meal at \$1.50 per hundredweight and containing only 35 to 37 per cent protein.

But do the meat-meals contain 60 per cent protein? We can only take the packers' word for it. We are entirely unprotected by law. If the packer feels that 75 cents is not enough profit on a steer he can easily add sawdust, bran, or even oil-meal to the tankage and thus prevent being compelled to close down his plant.

The matter of fertilizers is exactly the same, although that is of relatively much less importance.

I wish Professor Willard would analyze some more of the concentrated foods and publish the results; especially such as meat-meal, blood-meal, etc. Not only should the analysis be published, but the brand or source of the food. It would be of great benefit to the farmers of the State.

Let us hear from some of the interested farmers on the question.

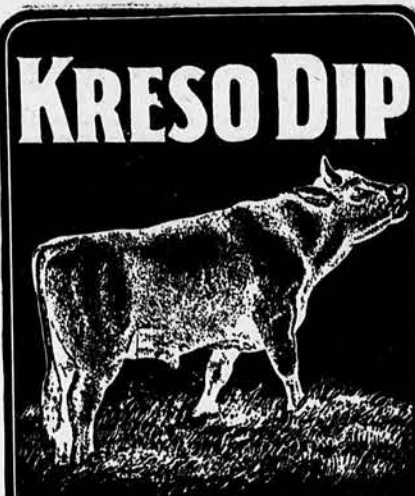
CORWIN J. REED.

Pottawatomie County.

The Sweepstakes Royal Belgian Stallion (Over All), Nebraska State Fair. A Wide-as-a-Wagon Boy. Only One Grows Like This in Ten Years. Eighty "Topnotchers Must Be Sold. Imported and Owned by Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb.

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Central Bluffs, Sunbury County, N. B.

January 18, 1904.

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Dear Sirs:—I have a horse that had a hard lump of two years standing. It was on the forward pastern, right above the joint. I got a bottle of your Spavin Cure and did not have to use over half of it to take the lump all away smooth. I think every bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure is worth \$10.00 to any lame horse. Kindly send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."

Yours truly,

GEO. H. McLAUGHLIN.

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

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Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.

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ico. He is saving thousands of dollars to stallion buyers by his manner of doing business.

Here is the milk in the coconut why Iams can and does sell first class stallions \$1,000 cheaper than competitors. Iams buys stallions by train load, uses his own money, owns his stallions, houses, barns, farms and stocks, has no two to ten men as partners to divide profits with, buys and sells every stallions himself, pays no "gold brick stallion salesman" to "film him" stock companies with a fourth rate stallion at \$3,000 to \$5,000 and a worthless guarantee. Iams sells direct to users and saves his many buyers all "commissions" and "middle-men's" profits. Iams buys stallions direct from breeders in Europe without aid of interpreter (this saves 20 per cent on every stallion). Iams speaks the languages and gets in close touch with the breeders of Europe. He is a horseman born (not made to order at agricultural schools). His record at the leading State fairs is one continued round of success. The very name of Frank Iams owning a stallion, stamps him as a "top notcher." His "peaches and cream" stallions are noted the world over as the "best ever." His way of doing business is unique, but grand, as he is saving Mr. Stallion Buyer \$1,000 or more on every stallion and selling them a much better horse. Iams handles stallions that are such grand individuals of merit that they sell themselves. He handles stallions so good, big, finished and of royal breeding that they do not have to be "peddled" or put into "branch barn men's" hands to be sold. Iams is a sure "mascot" to stallion buyers, as he saves all commissions, branch barn men's and middle-men's profits. Iams sells "top notchers" at \$1,000-\$1,500, guaranteed better than any company stallion sold at \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Our illustration is from "The Home of the Winners." Iams' Pepin-de-Lerrenes (21650), Royal Belgian, 4 years old, weight 2,340 pounds, sweepstakes winner (over all). "A peaches and cream boy." He is a finished, up-to-date drafter, a big, clean-boned stallion of quality, individual merit, a "swell black boy" on dress parade. A "live whirlwind" as he goes down the pike. He is a sensational stallion that all good judges of stallions are looking for. He is the kind that will make you \$1,000 in one year's service. He is a sample of what you can buy at Iams' barns at \$1,000-\$1,500, fully guaranteed with a guarantee that every bank in Iams' town will say is "glit edge."

Iams' importing establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. His sweepstakes stallions and largest pair of stallions in the United States are a whole show and in a class by themselves. Go and see Iams the live, hustling horseman, that has his "selling clothes" on seven days in the week and makes the wheels of business go around, you will sure find barns full to the roof of stallions to suit you and Iams is making "special prices" on stallions for 60 days. His stallions must positively be sold. Write for his "eye opener" and greatest catalogue on earth, then visit Iams. "He has the goods" and you will buy a stallion of Iams before you leave.

The French Coach Horse.

During the middle ages, when success in battle depended chiefly upon the prowess of mounted knights, protected by heavy and cumbersome armor, the strength of the horse which carried him was of more importance and more highly appreciated than perhaps at any other period in history. So important did the chivalry of France consider their horses that they induced the Government to take an interest in their breeding and development such as has never been taken by any other country. The result has been that the French Coach breed, instead of being the result of haphazard methods, has been developed under the exclusive guidance of the Director General of the National studs. This office is filled by men educated in the same school from generation to generation, who are taught to value the same form, seek for the same qualities and pursue the same system with the object of obtaining a high degree of perfection and great uniformity. All breeding horses of this breed are specially inspected and licensed by this department of the Government with the results that the type is now fixed to such a degree that the French Coach horse is the most prepotent and impressive of any that has been introduced into this country. They transmit their valuable qualities to their progeny with a surety and definiteness that can not be excelled. On the first page of this issue will be found the picture of a typical French Coach horse which shows the perfection of form attained by this long and thorough system of breeding. This horse is now in the barn of the owners at Kansas City, Mo., where he can be seen by visitors at any time. A good horse will do an untold amount of good in any community where he may be located.

Coffeyville Combination Sale.

The leading breeders of Southern Kansas will hold a combination sale of thoroughbred Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs, at Coffeyville, Kans., April 27 and 28, 1905. The offering will comprise 100 head selected from some of the best herds in the State. The hog sale will be held on April 27 and the cattle on April 28. The Poland-China breeders contributing comprise the following: A. G. Lamb, Eldorado; E. E. Wait, Altoona; A. J. McDowell, Elk City; H. M. Hill, Lafontaine; and Deming Ranch, Oswego. The Hereford breeders represented are Samuel Drybread, Elk City; Fred Perkins and Deming Ranch, Oswego. The contributing Shorthorn breeders are: H. M. Hill, Lafontaine; A. A. Clark, W. W. Dunham, and H. E. Batchelder, Fredonia; Deming Ranch, Oswego; and S. E. Myers, Chanute. The names of such breeders mean that the offering will be desirable. For catalogues address any of the breeders named or H. E. Batchelder, sale manager, Fredonia, Kans.

The Topeka Horse Sale.

The third annual combination horse sale of high-class horses, under the auspices of the Topeka Horse Sale Co., will be held at the State fair grounds Tuesday, April 18, 1905. Catalogues are now out and

eighty head are catalogued for sale. The offering will comprise principally standard-bred and carriage horses, also a few saddle-horses. Every animal in the catalogue is pledged to absolute sale, and no reservation will be made unless publicly announced before the animal is offered. For catalogues address C. H. Samson, secretary, Topeka, Kans.

Horse Show and Sale Circuit.

The first annual horse show and sale circuit of Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma, has been recently organized and announces for the season of 1905 events as follows: Wellington, Kans., Tuesday and Wednesday, April 25 and 26. Blackwell, Okla., Friday and Saturday, April 28 and 29. Arkansas City, Monday and Tuesday, May 1 and 2. Wichita, Thursday, May 4. Winfield, Friday and Saturday, May 6 and 7.

These shows and sales are intended to group within easy reach a number of good points where horse-buyers may gain the advantage of shipment of horses bought, and by this means attract a much larger number of buyers than otherwise. It is also intended to give breeders an opportunity to show their stock and owners of fancy teams to make exhibits. For entry blanks, catalogues, and other information address, H. L. Resing, Secretary, Wichita.

Gossip About Stock.

A. M. Ashcraft & Son, Atchison, Kans., have a number of choice bulls in fine condition, seven of which average about 24 months of age and will weigh on an average about 1,300 pounds. They also have nine bulls 12 to 14 months old that are strong, lusty fellows. All of these bulls are for ready sale at reasonable figures.


"It pays to advertise," provided you strike the right medium," says R. F. Norton, proprietor Orchard Hill herd Duroc Jersey swine, Clay Center. "I have more inquiries from readers of the Kansas Farmer than from any two others of a dozen papers in which I advertise. I have a few excellent males and the most promising lot of spring pigs I ever saw."

If there are any old fiddlers who are readers of the Kansas Farmer, that are not in the professional class, they will have a chance to compete for a prize at the Traveling Men's entertainment at Topeka, April 27. Prizes run from \$5 to \$10. Any one wishing to compete for this should write T. J. Anderson, Secretary, Commercial Club, Topeka, Kans.

The Republic County herd of Poland-China swine and L. C. B. Leghorn poultry, owned by O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans., is one of the notable first-class establishments of Northern Kansas, which is now offering some choice boars and gilts of September farrow of very select breeding, as will be seen by their advertisement on page 402. They are also offering some choice R. C. B. Leghorn eggs from select matings. Full description and prices will be sent on application.

Messrs. Avery & Son, Wakefield, Kans., report that the mail-order fad has broken in on the Percheron business. Last week their firm had three mail orders from three different States for Percheron mares from parties who were too busy to come and make a personal selection. This is some of the fruit that comes to breeders of long experience and a well-established reputation for reliable and straightforward dealing. The buyer reduces his chances to the minimum when he buys his foundation stock from a breeder's herd and avoids the speculator, who is most likely to acquire undesirable stuff and is always willing to quote a price that will appeal to the "penny-wise" purchaser. Messrs. Avery & Son have a few high-class stallions that are of a useful age that will be sold at very reasonable prices when the quality is considered. Among them is the stallion Jubilee, sweepstakes at the State Fair last fall. He was also a St. Louis winner.

Shawnee County is getting some notable herds of dairy cattle started, and one of the latest establishments is that of S. F. Hughes, who made a recent purchase of Holstein-Friesian cattle of M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., who says: "I have sold to Messrs. Hughes and Jones, Topeka, Kans., five head of fine Holstein-Friesian young cows. Layd Wayne DeKol 61171 was a member of my first-prize breeders' herd, females bred by exhibitor. She was also a member of my first-prize aged herd at the St. Louis World's Fair, eleven head exhibited. She and her half sister won first prize as the produce of one cow at the World's Fair, twelve entries in this class. The sire of Layd Wayne DeKol is a son of Shadybrook Gerben, that cow that made the most butter-fat of any cow of any breed in the 120-day demonstration at St. Louis. Her best second days' record for butter was 26.11 pounds. She celebrated the Fourth of July at the World's Fair with 80.6 pounds of milk analyzing 4 per cent fat, and making over four pounds of butter in one day. This son of Shadybrook Gerben is by Netherland Hengerveld Lord DeKol out of Netherland Hengerveld, official record for butter 26.66 pounds in seven days. His sire, DeKol 2d's Butter Boy, is out of DeKol 2d, whose official test was 26.57 pounds of butter in seven days. Lily Gerben 65200, one of the cows in this lot, as her name indicates is one of the Gerbens, tracing to Gerben 4th, with a butter-record of 32 pounds in seven days, the largest at the time (1889) of any cow of the breed. Lily Gerben is a young sow that has all the points of a producer. Another cow is Cornelia Pieterij 55047, and as her name indicates she traces to the Pieterij's, the largest milk record for 365 days of any cow in the world of which we have any knowledge, 30,313 pounds of milk in one year. Pert Pieterij 60792 and Cornelia Traer 60749 are both in the same line of breeding, from the great Pieterij family. These young cows are all bred to sires whose ancestors have large milk- and butter-records. These gentlemen have made no mistake in selecting animals for a foundation herd and will be heard from later.



IOWA STOCK FOOD

"EVIDENCE"

If you want the best

Look for our "Trade Mark"

Mr. E. A. James, of Ewart, Iowa, writes as follows:
 Iowa Stock Food Co., Jefferson, Iowa.
 Gentlemen: I have been feeding Iowa Stock Food for four years to the amount of about 2,000 pounds yearly. I have tried my cattle with and without Stock Food and am confident I get a larger profit out of the Stock Food I feed than out of any other part of the ration.
 I find Iowa Stock Food the equal in every respect of any Stock Food I have fed, and cheaper on account of its superior strength.

WHAT IOWA WORM POWDER WILL DO.

Perry Henderson, of Iiterberry, Ill., writes as follows.
 Gentlemen: The Iowa Worm Powder you shipped me by express December 24, 1904, I received on December 26th. I went to feeding right away and there was no end to the worms that came from my hogs. Since feeding the Worm Powder I have been feeding Iowa Stock Food and I never had worms do any better than mine are doing now.
 I had some of my neighbors use some of the Iowa Worm Powder and they got the best of results from it. I got a man to use it who was using another worm remedy. He now thinks the Iowa Worm Powder the only worm remedy, and says he will not use the other any more. I wish you could have seen the worms that came from his hogs. It was a sight. I advised him to feed Iowa Stock Food to keep his hogs gaining better.

Write us, care of Dept. E, and get our Special Offer.

IOWA STOCK FOOD CO.

Jefferson, Iowa.

PREVENTS BLACKLEG

Vaccination with **BLACKLEGIDS** is the best preventive of blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. Each **BLACKLEGID** (or pill) is a dose, and you can vaccinate in one minute with our **Blacklegoid Injector**.


Every lot tested on animals, before being marketed, to insure its purity and activity.

For sale by druggists. Lit. nature free—write for it.


PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES: DETROIT, MICH.
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DIP AND BOOK FREE



Our book "The Dipping Proposition" telling how to dip, when to dip, why to dip, what to dip, and a sample of the dip to dip with, will be sent free, charges prepaid, to any stockman or farmer who will write for them. We want to demonstrate to you by your own actual experience with

CARBOLEM DIP

that it is far superior to anything known for scab, mange, lice, ticks, and other parasitic live stock troubles. We know it has no equal. We want you to know it by actual test at our expense. We also send free complete set of plans for home-made dipping vats. Trial gallon Carbolem Dip \$1.50, express prepaid. Enough to make 100 gallons ready to use. Dipping tanks at cost.

Prescott Chemical Co., 1694 Pearl St., Cleveland, O.

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And mail it to us today. We will send you by return mail

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containing a number of rare and interesting views taken in the tropics. The album is nicely bound and will be an ornament to any library or drawing room. Write today. Address **CONTINENTAL COMMERCIAL COMPANY, 860 Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.**

Gentlemen: Send without cost or obligation on my part, one of your handsome Photograph Albums filled with rare and beautiful views in the tropics. You may also send me your booklet, setting forth the advantages which your company offers, and reserve five shares for me until I have an opportunity of deciding on its merits.

Name.....
 Address.....

JUST ISSUED

Farm Grasses of the United States

By W. J. SPILLMAN

Agrostologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture

An intensely practical discussion of the farm grasses of the United States of America is presented in this volume. It is essentially a resume of the experience of American farmers with grasses, and it is safe to say that no other work has covered the ground so thoroughly. No attempt has been made to give a connected account of all the grasses known in this country, but the aim has been rather to give just the information which a farmer wants about all those grasses that have an actual standing on American farms. The whole subject is considered entirely from the standpoint of the farmer. One of the most valuable features of the book is the maps showing, at a glance, the distribution of every important grass in the United States; and the reasons for the peculiarities in this distribution are fully brought out. The principal chapters treat on the grass crop as a whole and the relation of grass culture to agricultural prosperity, meadows and pastures, the seed and its impurities; the bluegrasses; millets; southern grasses; redtop and orchard grass; brome grasses; grasses for special conditions; hay-making machinery and implements; insects and fungi injurious to grasses, etc., etc. The methods followed on some pre-eminently successful farms are described in detail, and their application to grass lands throughout the country is discussed. The discussion of each grass is proportional to its importance on American farms.

This book represents the judgment of a farmer of long experience and wide observations regarding the plan in agriculture of every grass of any importance in American farming. In its preparation its use as a text book in schools as well as a manual of reference for the actual farmer has constantly been kept in mind. The book is most conveniently arranged and splendidly indexed, so that the reader may find any subject at a glance.

Illustrated, 5x7 inches. 218 pages. Cloth, postpaid, \$1.00.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY

TOPEKA,

KANSAS

The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

A Quilting Bee.

[The following poem was written by Mrs. Anna F. Murdock, of Topeka, who is herself a "down-easter" and whom we may perhaps suspect to have been some such inquiring "little Ann" who "could see—but must always hear." We consider it a very great privilege to present to our readers this charming picture of the quaint old times.]

My story goes back to an ancient date
That is quite in fashion again of late;
Our dressmakers say, when a gown feels
queer,

"Eighteen-thirty, this style my dear."
We glance at the frills and let things
pinch,

Nor ask her to lengthen the belt an inch.
For to-day we shine in that dear old lace,
To-morrow new fancies will have a place—
As a fashion to-day we must let it go,
To-morrow a style of its own will show
For better or worse—we are never sure,
We pay the price and we still endure;
Our words are sweet and our smile is
bright

Though our breath is short and our
sleeves too tight.

But this will not do, for our story time
Stops not for a moralizing rhyme,
And two are waiting for you to see
How well they look in their finery.
Tripping along near the rippling bay,
Going to a quilting holiday,
Mother and child and the joy begun
Shall grow for them both till the day is
done.

Yesterday brought them a little note,
Saying, "Dear Sarah, you know I wrote
Asking a promise, and now, you see,
I want you to come to my quilting bee;
The frames are ready, the quilt in place,
There are still all the marking lines to
trace.

No one can do them as well as you—
And bring little Ann to play with Prue."
As they walked the mother looked young
and slim.

The child beside her was thin and trim.
Her curls perhaps had a sunny glow.
The father called them a bunch of tow.
A flaring bonnet was lined with blue,
Big bows on top, of that dainty hue,
Sent two long ribbons to tie below
Her chin in a careful and puffy bow;
With her chambray dress, and her shoul-
der-ties

Matching in color her merry eyes.



ANN.

Her legs in long pantalets were dressed,
Just on the top of her feet they rest,
Dainty with needlework, white as snow,
Well should she choose where her steps
may go,

Splashes or wrinkles, a direful fate!
She must preserve them immaculate.
Well taught in the proverb of warning
word,

"A child may be seen but never heard,"
Ann's own version was this, I fear,
"A child may see but should always
hear."

Great was her joy on that happy morn
To call her mother at early dawn,
Watching to help her with plate and cup
Each in its place, then the hearth swept
up,

Feeding the chickens, oft hindering too,
Busy and happy the whole time through
Soon breakfast was over, the mother
decked

In a pretty chintz with pink roses flecked,
Her black hair braided, each heavy strand
Fled high in place with the glowing band
Of a tall shell comb stuck through the
roll.

Holding it primly, it crowned the whole.
One wondered what cover could e'er be
found

That, worn as a bonnet, could go around
Over that structure, down to the chin,
Nor crush and tumble the work within.
But genius will conquer and woman's wit
Had seen how a carriage top would fit
Over the heads below, nor crush,

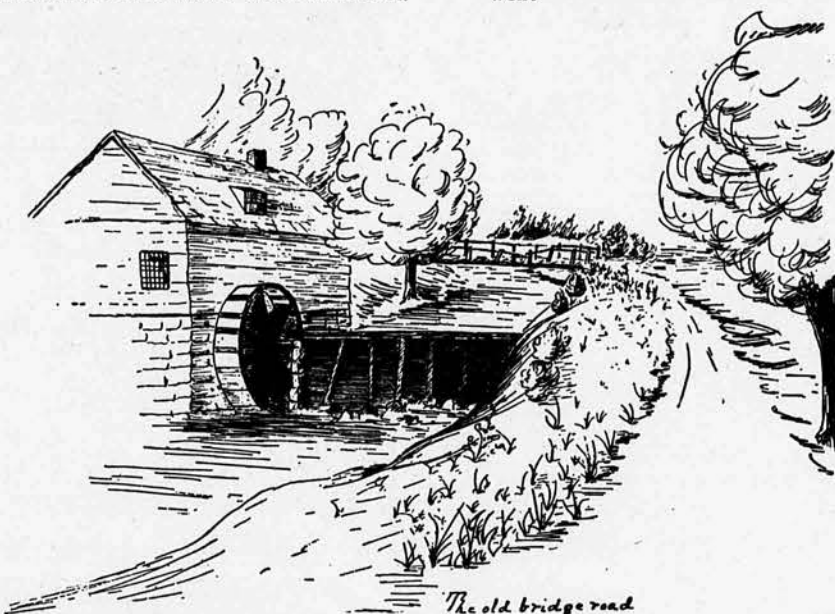
Or even a man's tall hat would brush.
The carriage they copied, colash by name,
Had a sloping top with a high bent frame,
So colashes they made of silk, to fit.
Running fine reeds through the tucks in it.
Cool and green, it was held in place
By a ribbon bridle drawn over the face;
So our lady had a colash to wear

Nor feared for the comb or the shining
hair.
Starting with Ann, as the morning gay,
Three miles to walk in the sunny way.



ANN'S MOTHER.

We, slaves to electrics, may never know
Their freedom in walking to and fro,
Nor half their pleasure can understand
Watching the waves creep up the sand,
Taking deep breaths in climbing high
Up from the shore to the pine grove nigh,
Treading a carpet all shining, sweet
Fragrance of pine leaves under their feet.



THE OLD BRIDGE.

On and on by the old bridge road
Where the river over the mill-wheel
flowed.

Fine odor of meal just freshly ground,
Light and color and summer sound,
Singing birds, fields of clover red—
Till merry miles far behind them spread.
Through an open gate that the elm-trees
shade,

Up to a house which a picture made.
High in front with its stories two,
Dormer windows the roof looked through,
The roof, that back of the house ran low
Barely six feet from the ground below.
Of children wondered, with eyes grown
wide,

If they could rush down that long, long
slide,
When the snow was thick on its surface
spread

And not at the bottom lie cold and dead!
Some said, though the peak was awful
high

If they had a chance you would see them
try.

Boasting that they to its top could climb
But they always said this in summer
time.

Up through the middle a chimney came,
A fireside then was no idle name;
'Twas first in thought when the work be-
gan.

The center of all, in the household plan,
Kitchen and parlor, bedroom and hall,
Its ample fireplaces warmed them all.
The house was a picture of softest gray,
For time, the painter, had long held sway.
Gray was the curb of the cold, deep well,
The sweep above it a gray slant fell,
Its slender pole swinging to and fro
With the bucket ready to plunge below.
The orchard sloped from the house away,
An old stone wall just beyond it lay
With rows of hollyhocks close beside,
Brilliant in color and stately pride.
In season, were poppies "pineys," and
phlox.

Bachelors' buttons and four-o'clocks,
Pinks and roses the wide yard holds,
"Daffy-down-dillies" and marigolds.
Close by the door was a sweet-brier, tall,
Its leaves so fragrant and rough and
small;

Dainty pink roses—thorn-guarded bloom—
Welcomed each guest with a soft perfume.
Years and years had the old house seen
Snows of winter and summer green,
Filled with life's history, all its fate,
Sorrow and joy in its shadows wait.
Worn was the large, flat, threshold stone
By many a footstep now unknown,
Over and over it, swift and slow,
Going to that which we do not know.
Long before came war's sudden clang,
Loudly calling, the music rang,
Three tall brothers marched o'er the
stone.

Peace came weeping, with one, alone.
Now the old house stood in soft content,
Gray with age and just slightly bent,
Open windows and doors swung wide,
Welcoming words, as the guests were
spied,

Women came calling, with voices high,
Laughter and questions, with scant reply
All through the doorway together start,
Joyfully crushed for they will not part.
A dear old grandma, with white-capped
head,

Drew bashful Ann to her side and said,
"So this is your little girl; du tell,
Who is she like, do you think, she's well?
And several years old, well I want to
know!"

"Why, why," thought Ann, "I just told
her so!"

Now all in a flutter they hurry where
The quilt is spread with its patchwork
fair.

The pattern, "Job's troubles," as you may
see.

In the "keeping room" is the quilting-bee.
Large was the room and the windows
wide.

Small were the panes and green beside,
Green and wrinkled, but still one knew
Trees from people, and sun shone through.
A queer clock ticked in a corner there,
Weights and pendulum swung in air;
Ann noticed one weight fell faster, when
The old clock wheezily struck off ten.
The fireplace, large and deep, was now
Brightened with flowers and leafy bough,
Golden globes on the andirons shine.
Shovel and tongs were as bravely fine,
Well were they matched by the candle-
sticks

Set on a shelf above the bricks.
Higher still was a cupboard made,
Where all the silver was well displayed,
Spoons, small and large, and a teapot
were

Close to a bowl and a porringer,
Within kept safely by doors of glass,
Not locked, for the key was lost, alas!
Dazzling white does the ceiling gleam,
Just through the middle a large oak beam
Told of good work and of solid wood
That kept the old house staunch and good.
Braided rugs, with a striping quaint,
Lay on the shining yellow paint.
The Windsor chairs had a heavy grace,
And a settle stood near the chimney place.
The quilting frames down the long room
went

No good grocer sells a lamp-chim- ney without MACBETH on it

You need to know how to manage your
lamps to have comfort with them at small cost.
Better read my Index; I send it free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Now they had gathered both old and
young,

Busy with needle, and busy with tongue,
Quilting the pattern in, through and
through.

While Ann sat working with little Prue,
Threading the needles or waxing the
thread.

Listening close to each word they said,
Neighborhood gossip of blame and praise,
Whispers of Caroline's shiftless ways,
Esther's engagement to William Dart,
Samuel, breaking his mother's heart
Leaving his home and going to sea!
That worldly widow—and staying to tea!
With more and more, it is safe to say
Much like what you might hear to-day.
All through the stories there often fell
From the dear old grandma a soft, "Du
tell!"

Or, when the climax had come, a slow
Lingering question, "I want to know?"

It puzzled Ann all that busy day—
Out in the barn where they went to play,
Even at dinner where many a treat
Waited, for little girls to eat.

What was the story she longed to hear?
Was what she wanted to know so queer
That nobody dared the tale to tell
Of what was done, or of what befell?
The sun was down, when the quilt was
done.

And now was the hour for jest and fun,
Downward the silvery moonlight pours
Calling from home and the evening
chores.

Husbands and brothers and lovers shy,
Ready for frolic and ready for pie:
Pumpkin, apple and mince, with tarts,
Custards, and jellies, and cookie hearts,
Ham and chicken, quince marmalade,
Tea and biscuits close neighbors made,
Fruit and berries and yellow cream;
Never could banquet more tempting seem
To merry workers now gathered there,
Hungry testing the hearty fare.
Slowly the moon, crept up the sky,
Time for the wraps and to say, "Good-
bye."

Often the shadows of two glide on
Under the trees in the darkness gone.
Groups of neighbors are following fast,
Quiet enfolds the old house at last.
Ann sat close to her father's side
Chatting and laughing as home they ride
Suddenly asking in voice quite low
"What is it Prue's grandma would like
to know?"

"Dear child," he laughed, as he held her
tight.

"I could not guess if I tried all night."
Like Ann 'tis a wonder sometimes to me—
Wherever a Yankee may chance to be,
In the East or West—be he high or low—
That always and ever he "wants to
know!"

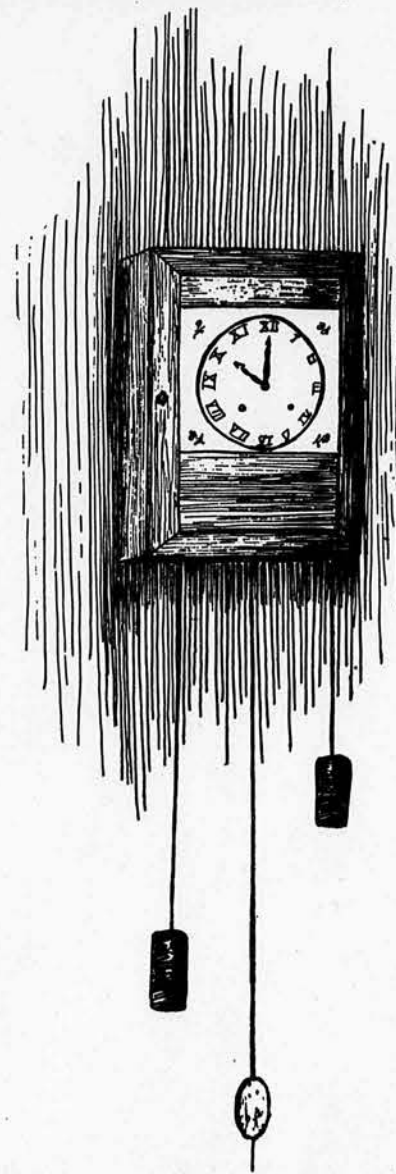
The World of To-Day.

MRS. LIZZIE NENTLIK, OF THE CRESCENT
CLUB, RAWLINS COUNTY.

The world of to-day promises to be
one of the most fascinating chapters
in all the story of man's upward pro-
gress. Other ages have indeed won
signal triumphs for society, and each
epoch has had its unique victory. Thus
the fifteenth century stands for the re-
vival of art and letters, the sixteenth
for discovery and the reformation; the
seventeenth for the rise of liberty, and
the eighteenth for the fall of feudal-
ism. But it is the glory of the world
of to-day—the nineteenth century—that
it stands for the reign of the com-
mon people.

Our age is unique in that for the
first time government, invention, art,
industry and religion have served all
the people, and now, fortunately, the
millions join in the upward march.

Once the pioneers of progress fol-
lowed faint trails through tangled wil-
derness. Now before the advancing
multitudes these narrow paths have
widened into broad highways of law
and liberty. Wonderful indeed is it to
see how solitudes have become cities,
how serfs have become seers, and peas-
ants statesmen and jurists. The ad-
vance or decline of the common peo-
ple can be determined only by com-
paring century with century and gen-
eration with generation. The increase
in prosperity is being accompanied by
an increase in education and refine-
ment. To-day we have common work-
men who approach in wisdom the wise



A QUEER OLD CLOCK.

men of two hundred years ago. One hundred years ago Henry Clay learned to write by filling a box with sand and tracing letters with a pointed stick. Daniel Webster plucked his pen from the wings of his mother's pet goose and made ink out of the soot scraped from the fireplace. Unknown one hundred years ago were the modern sciences, geology, botany, political economy, sociology. The ordinary home included four books, the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, a spelling-book, and an almanac that told the farmer what the weather would be a year in advance. Recently a foreigner exclaimed, "It is too late for me to learn, but my children, they shall not be ignorant." The very complexities of our inventions and life show us how far upward the average man has gone. In our unwisdom we sometimes say that the great man is years ahead of his time, but the great man can be no farther ahead of his generation than the twilight is ahead of the day.

If science has lessened labor, it has also lengthened and sweetened life. Indeed it may be doubted whether any department of science has witnessed greater triumphs than modern surgery. Very much is involved in the statement of experts that during the past generation the average length of life has increased from thirty to thirty-six years.

Tools as inventions also represent increasing happiness and comfort. Once men toiled sixteen hours a day; with a single stroke Watt's engine cut off two hours in the morning for rest and two in the evening for reading. We now compel steel fingers to weave our cloth, steel knives to reap our harvests, steel wheels to carry our burdens, steel wires to carry our messages, and in the home are a thousand and one comforts in gift of tools. Take away our tools and civilization would go back more than a hundred years. Chiefly is our gratitude encouraged by the new and increasing faith in Christianity as the religion of sympathy. As never before the people feel that the secret of progress is the secret of the church, indeed Christianity has never been called a beautiful civilization. It is stealing softly into the human heart, rebuking coarseness and vice, and stealing away sorrow and sin. Laws are becoming more just, rulers more humane, music sweeter, books wiser, homes are happier, and the individual heart is becoming at once more just and more gentle. All seem to be entering into sympathy with Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my little ones ye have done it unto me." Christ asks each youth and maiden to hasten the work of cleansing each tenement and slum until every city is a center of sweetness and light. To-day art, science, invention, literature, and Government are captains marching in Christ's name up the hill of time.

He Owned the Horses.

ELLA M. YOUNG MILLS.

As we were returning from prayer-meeting one evening I heard some one saying, "The fire-bell is ringing!" It sounded to me like a whistle, the most horrible of its kind. Already the hose-wagon had gone over the Cherry Creek bridge. But the engine with its accompaniments passed the viaduct, crossed the bridge on Union Avenue and proceeded on down Main street. It was a beautiful sight. The horses were large, white animals; the wagons were painted fiery-red and drawn in a manner that showed that swiftness was the pride of the team as well as of the driver.

The men had the alert watchful look of people used to the life of firemen, with determination to do their duty to the best of their ability or die in the attempt. It was just as well for every one to give them the right of way for nothing could stop them.

Then came a cry of horror from those who were waiting to see them pass. Something was in front of them. A man was driving what seemed to be a family party with a pair of handsome blacks. He seemed to be entirely unaware that there could be any danger near. A woman fainted, and the men shouted that there was hope

PURE WHITE LEAD

Before you paint this Spring, let us send you, free of charge, a copy of our booklet "What Paint and Why." It tells the truth about house-paint and shows why no other paint can compare with PURE White Lead in service or in cheapness. Incidentally, it shows how to tell the strictly PURE White Lead from the many adulterated brands, some of which are labeled "Pure."

Write our nearest office for the booklet. It costs nothing and contains information of value to every house-owner.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Largest makers of White Lead in the world

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis

National Lead & Oil Co., Pittsburg
John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Philadelphia

If he would only turn his horses at the next corner, but he finished the block with apparent indifference.

Nearer and nearer came the proud, white horses, the gold on the spokes seemingly a flash of light. What would happen next? In a moment all was over, but it was not the crash of the catastrophe—no wounded—no helpless—no cry of agony. The man who owned the pads raised the lines and gave a quiet, musical chuckle—each one gave a bound and shot like an arrow from a bow. Straight on down the street they sped like the wind and distanced in a breath the bounding horses that pursued.

"I did not see anything very wonderful about that," I said, as I drew a long breath.

"No, I should say not!" remarked my companion, jocosely. If I had not drawn you back out of the way, you and the boy would have been run over."

"I was not near them," I replied. "I am used to horses and thought no more of it than if a lot of boys were on the street playing together."

"Boys play pretty roughly sometimes," was the answer. "Let us go home."

(Note—Our correspondent remarks: This is a true incident which occurred in Pueblo about five years ago.)

For the Little Ones

The Peabody Bird.

Under my window they rustle the leaves,
Down in my garden they flit and they fly,
Out in the grainfields they flock where the sheaves
Of buckwheat and rye stood, and matted weeds lie.
"O peabody, peabody, peabody, peabody,
Tsee—tsee—tsee—tsee, peabody."

Where is the robin who rollicks in spring?
Where is the blackbird who clucks as he flies?
Where is the bobolink, chuckling a-wing?
All their fine music with summer-time dies.

"O peabody, peabody, peabody, peabody,
Tsee—tsee—tsee—tsee, peabody."

What is the chill of November to me?
What do I care that summer is done?
Shaking the weeds of the garden, I see
Brown little backs and white throats in the sun.
"O peabody, peabody, peabody, peabody,
Tsee—tsee—tsee—tsee, peabody."

Blackbird and robin are friends in fair weather.
Grosbeak and oriole chorus and meet.
When the year fades they desert us together;
Mid the dry leaves little White Throat sings sweet.
"O peabody, peabody, peabody, peabody,
Tsee—tsee—tsee—tsee, peabody."

—"Ellis," in Youth's Companion.

Peter's Independence Day.

BY MRS. CATHERINE S. FOSTER.

Peter Gray is a fine old pussy-cat who lives in the grocery store in our village. When he was a little kitten he walked into the store all alone and

he has lived there ever since and no one knows where he came from. The grocery man likes him because he is so quiet and well-behaved and because he catches all the mice, which are very common in grocery stores. Peter is a large gray cat with a white vest, or as the children say, he wears a bib all the time.

Everybody likes Peter and he seems to like everybody who comes to the store but he loves the children most of all and even if he is sitting on the counter with his eyes shut, when any of his little friends come in he will get up at once, purr very loudly and rub himself against them until they scratch his ears or chin and say, "Nice old Peter!" and then he goes back to his place again. It is quite funny to see him when a dog comes into the store. Usually pussy-cats, especially big ones like Peter, drive a dog away, but Peter just holds his head up very high as much as to say, "I'm too fine a cat to fight."

Every year Peter takes a vacation; he goes away from the store and stays away four days and the grocery man doesn't know where he is. Each year he goes at the same time and when do you suppose that is? Well, it is the afternoon before the Fourth of July; you know what all the little boys and girls are doing then and Peter knows too. Usually the grocery man is so busy selling firecrackers he forgets all about him and the first thing he knows Peter is gone and he does not come back for four days; until every little boy and girl and all the big ones have fired off all the torpedoes and firecrackers and everything is quiet and still.

Then Peter comes back and he seems so delighted that he runs all over the store, up and down, up on the counter and down again, until he is tired out and then he goes back to his seat on the counter and waits for the little children to come in and scratch his ears and say, "Nice Peter." The grocery man thinks he was frightened by a firecracker when he was a kitten, but no one knows how he keeps his calendar, whether the sight of the crackers or the first report sends him away. When you ask him these questions he only purrs and purrs.—Selected.

The only place in the world where violin-making constitutes the staple industry is at Markneukirchen, in Saxony. There are about fifteen thousand people engaged in making violins there.

THE WORLD'S BEST



Sometimes an article is made so good that folks wonder how it can be sold at the price. That's the trouble with AMALITE; it seems almost too cheap. For a wind, rain and weather proof roof covering that will not crack, creep or buckle, rust or rot, there is nothing to compare with it.

Anyone can lay AMALITE.

Sample free on request.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.

New York	Chicago	Philadelphia
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	New Orleans	

The Kansas State Agricultural College

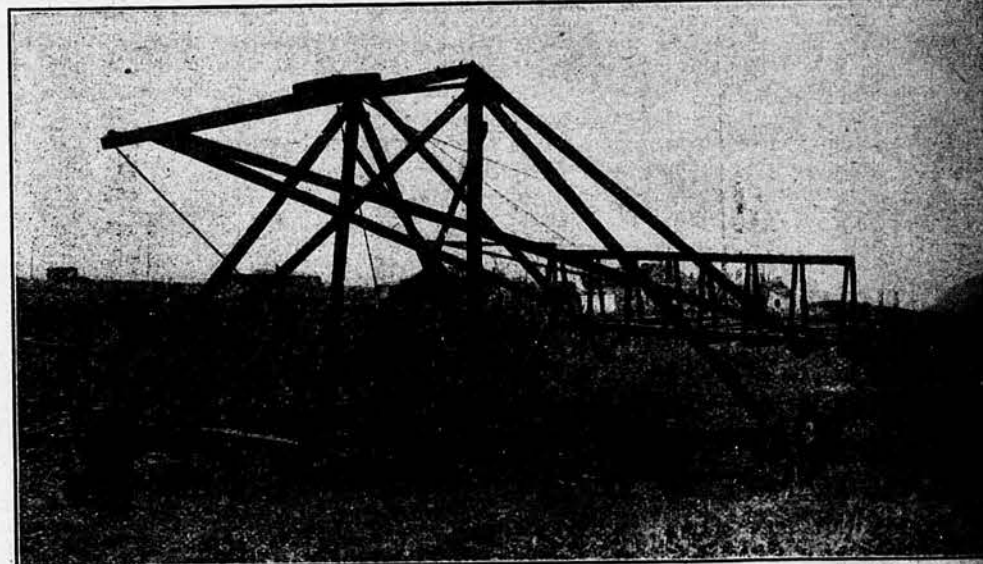
A ten weeks' summer course in Domestic Science and Art for teachers will begin May 23, 1905. The regular spring term of the college begins March 28th. All of the common school branches are taught each term, and classes are formed in all of the first-year and nearly all of the second-year studies each term. Write for catalogue.

PRES. E. R. NICHOLS,
Box 50, Manhattan, Kans.

I'd Like to Send You My Easy Money-Making Plan

Pay me 10 cents if it suits you.
You are the Judge.

Henry Endsley, Ellensburg, Kittitas Co., Wash.



The up-to-date farmer is ever looking for something to shorten the time and lessen the manual labor required to care for his crops. Since the great increase of the growth of forage crops, especially alfalfa, and the scarcity of farm hands with the haste often necessary to save the hay during inclement weather, the demand for having machinery has rapidly increased. Many devices, more or less useful, have appeared. The most generally used at present is the stationary stacker and the hay sweep. Yet in the use of these there was time lost in stacking down and in moving. The area over which the hay could be dumped was limited and required several men on the stack to drag it around and then where the hay fell, it was packed very hard and the stack settled unevenly and water ran into the low spots. Stacks built with these stackers were difficult to top out and much spoiled. Another difficulty met with was stacking in windy weather; this necessitated moving back to the stack to finish at another time. All these objections were so serious to a well-known farmer and stockman of Western Kan-

sas, that he sought to overcome them in a machine of his own. Experiments were begun and the results were so satisfactory that arrangements were begun at Salina, Kans., to manufacture this new stacker. It is strictly a Kansas product and properly called the "Jayhawk." It is made by the F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co., Mr. Wyatt of the company being the inventor. This is its third year on the market and wherever it has been used has proved its superiority to all others. You will see by the illustration that it is entirely new in principle. It is well made, easily handled by one man and a team and will do more work and do it easier and better than any other stacker on the market. The company is also putting out a hay sweep to go with the stacker. See their ad in this paper and write for descriptive circulars, prices, etc. They are perfectly reliable and are rated by the commercial agencies. Mr. F. Wyatt, the manager, is personally known to the writer and the Kansas Farmer commends him and the company's machinery to its patrons.

The CONDUCT

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The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

The One-Talent Man.

He couldn't sing and he couldn't play.
He couldn't speak and he couldn't pray.
He'd try to read, but break right down,
Then sadly grieve at smile or frown.
While some with talents ten begun,
He started out with only one.
"With this," he said, "I'll do my best,
And trust the Lord to do the rest."
His trembling hand and tearful eye
Gave forth a world of sympathy;
When all alone with one distressed,
He whispered words that calmed that
breast.
And little children learned to know,
When grieved and troubled, where to go.
He loved the birds, the flowers, the trees,
And, loving him, his friends loved these.
His homely features lost each trace
Of homeliness, and in his face
There beamed a kind and tender light
That made surrounding features bright.
When illness came he smiled at fears,
And bade his friends to dry their tears.
He said, "Good-by," and all confess,
He made of life a grand success.

—Presbyterian Journal.

Woman's Influence and Opportunity.

FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG.

"The few talks I have had with you have had a great deal to do with my mind as it now is. It was not what you said so much as the way you said it. You talked always as though I had good sense and was respectable, and I earnestly believe that if there were more women like that there would be more respectability among boys, and they would learn to regard womanhood as they should."

"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not which shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good," was the thought that flashed through my mind as I read these words in a letter from a boy, just on the threshold of man's estate, who had spent a few days in our home the winter before, and with whom I had talked, all unconscious that my words or attitude towards him were different from his other lady friends, and never thinking that I was sowing fruitful seed. As I went about my work I kept his words in my heart and thought of them. He had indeed "good sense" and respectability, but even if it had been otherwise, would it have helped him if I had kept the facts before him, and made him conscious of my knowledge of his shortcomings? Do not the majority of women talk to young men as if they "had good sense and were respectable?" If not, why not? All houses may not be made of glass, but there are large windows of that material in every one of them and no one should be too proud or too much puffed up over his her lack of faults.

Why not assume—if it be assumption—that our young men are as pure-minded as our maidens, as eager to learn of the real things of life; as willing to stand upon the higher planes of thought, and to act from pure motives as are they? Why not extend the helpful, cordial right-hand of fellowship to them in the same manner, with the same kindly spirit as shown to their sisters? Lowell tells us

"As one lamp lights another,
Nor grows less,
So nobleness enkindleth nobleness."

And again he says:

"Be noble!
And the influence that lies in the man,
Sleeping, but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own."

And this is never more forcibly illustrated, never truer than in the daily intercourse with the young—particularly with boys. I fear my friend is largely right when he thinks girls and women are much to blame for a lack of respectability and true regard for womanhood among them. If in our association with them we let them feel that we look upon them as being less than their sisters, and so shut out from that which is best in our love and thought—and something of this kind, unspoken but implied in tone and manner, if not in words, runs like a dark thread through the bright fabric of what we say and do—why need we wonder if they come to think it themselves and so grow farther and farther away from the ideal man? I pity one who does not see the God-likeness in

a boy as quickly as in a girl. It is surely there—that little spark of divine light and love that will not, can not be quenched, albeit it is sometimes so covered up by the "smoke of battle" and unrighteousness as to be scarcely perceptible; and your kind word, my sister, the gracious touch of your hand at the right moment may be just what is needed to bring it into stronger being. Can you withhold it and be unblamable?

It is a grand thing to be a man! As the sculpture's eye sees a beautiful statue in every block of marble, so the loving eye of woman sees a man in every boy. As much rough hewing and careful chiseling must be done ere the statue is liberated from the block and stands complete in its beauty and majesty—a thing to wonder at and to admire—so must much be done ere the man comes to his full stature, and is revealed in all his strength and beauty. Though the marble may require a strong hand, no woman's hand is too weak, too delicate, so only it be guided by "love that is judicious" and kind to help in the hewing and chiseling of the man. It needs steady and persistent work and a loving, unfaltering faith, but it brings its own beautiful reward—than which none can be greater or more lasting.

But let not the boy think another, be it man or woman, father or brother, mother, sister, friend or any other—can do this work for him. We may help and encourage with love and trust and a faithful standing-by in time of need, but each one must do his own work in character-building—each one must be a man for himself. It can not be delegated to another. Each one must stand or fall on his own responsibility, and through the use of his own strength, aided by the Divine strength that waits our acceptance at all times and in all places. Each one should have noble ideals and build as true to them as possible. My brother, keep the picture—the ideal—of manhood ever bright and clear before you and let nothing stand in the way of your attainment thereto. Obstacles will be met, hindrances will arise, difficulties, doubts and discouragements will assail you at every turn. There will often be a "lion in the path"—rampant and terrible—but push on undaunted and unafraid, knowing it is worth your every effort to reach the goal, and that everything that hinders or makes the way hard is but a call to the man that is within you, the voice of the Father bidding you to come up higher. Make every trial a try-all for excellence—a stepping-stone to help you over the deep waters of experience—the mallet and chisel in the Master's hand that shall bring out the man in his God likeness and strength. The world needs men and women always, and

"A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, great faith
and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not
kill;
Men whom the spoils of office can not
buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who love honor, men who will not lie,
Strong men, sun-crowned, who live
above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking."

Such men, girls, and women everywhere may greatly help to make the world better. Though we "hide content in our humble lot" we have a great and noble work, a holy duty here to cheer the hearts and strengthen the hands of our fathers and brothers, our husbands and sons, and speed them on in all good works and ways. We may do much to help them to be true as they stand in the front of battle and feel the stress and strain of life press heavily upon them.

We read that in the old times, when one heathen tribe went to war with another, the women, led by their queen, went to the altars of their gods to offer sacrifices and to pray for the overthrow of the enemy, while the men fought for the same purpose. And today nothing does more to strengthen the arms of the men who everywhere wage a ceaseless war against wrong and greed and oppression than the

thought that in the homes and at the altars all over the land women are praying for them, and emphasizing their prayers by their lives and deeds.

Though the good Ship of State encounters many a heavy gale, though she be racked and tried in every part, she can not sink while good men are working and good women are praying. And so long as love lasts good will triumph over evil and our boys and girls will grow to be strong men and women. Let us stand together in all truth and purity, helping each other in every good way; so shall "nobleness enkindle nobleness" each in each as we grow toward the ideal.

Parents' Responsibilities.

Every person who gives the subject serious consideration knows that the proper rearing of children is one of the most vital functions of society. The home is the foundation from which is builded Empires, Kingdoms, Republics and every form of Government. It is also the originator of all vice and all virtue. Within the walls of our homes are taught and lived those principles which produce industry, morality and happiness, or, those leading to indolence, crime and misery.

It is the duty of parents to mould the character of their children so they will leave the fireside healthy, honest, industrious and moral. Practically all crimes can be traced, directly or indirectly, to precepts taught in the home, or through the neglect of right teaching. Most mothers and fathers do the best they know in this regard, doing their duty as they see it, yet the results are not always as anticipated. Nearly every parent has his peculiar method in child instruction. We will divide such methods into three divisions, as follows: (1) Parents who are capable of imparting correct instruction; (2) those who teach errors through self-ignorance; and (3) those whose instructions are nearly, or wholly, evil. To a great extent the first class would comprise those who are educated and have had superior opportunities in life fitting them the better to make comparison between opinions and to note the results of different methods. This, of course, would tend to produce excellent results. The above class is comparatively small and yet all purity is not taught by them because not all are pure.

The second class comprises the greater part of our population and, we are glad to say, for the most part, their instruction to children is along lines of industry, sobriety, honesty and virtue. That part of their teaching which is erroneous can be credited to ignorance, not intention. As we are, to great degree, creatures of circumstances, custom will help us to discriminate between evil and good when viewed from a standpoint of a broad intelligence and experience. Thus, when we are well informed in regard to the methods and ideals entertained by the better class of our people, we can the better regulate our own teaching to the ultimate good of our children. To be well informed along these lines is a duty we owe to society and a responsibility to be discharged with fidelity in our homes. Happily the last class referred to is very small, yet its influence is out of all proportion to its size. Again, environment exerts a powerful influence to perpetuate habits and customs among people. Children denied education are more susceptible to evil because, the mind being dwarfed, there is not the material for comparison. Educate a slum child, undisturbed in its surroundings, and there is more probability of its developing into a good citizen than if left in ignorance. It seems to us, at this time, that education is the only means by which good will replace evil. We believe it will eventually solve the question of poverty, thereby removing a great factor in crime. It will also reward labor with honest competition and discriminate between justice and oppression. It will replace spasmodic labor with continuous employment. It will so forcibly point out the consequences of sin, and at the same time the great benefits of an upright life

OPERATION AVOIDED

EXPERIENCE OF MISS MERKLEY

She Was Told That an Operation Was Inevitable. How She Escaped It

When a physician tells a woman suffering with ovarian or womb trouble that an operation is necessary, the very thought of the knife and the operating table strikes terror to her heart, and our hospitals are full of women coming for ovarian or womb operations.



There are cases where an operation is the only resource, but when one considers the great number of cases of ovarian and womb trouble cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after physicians have advised operations, no woman should submit to one without first trying the Vegetable Compound and writing Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is free.

Miss Margaret Merkley of 275 Third Street, Milwaukee Wis., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Loss of strength, extreme nervousness shooting pains through the pelvic organs, bearing down pains and cramps compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor, after making an examination, said I had ovarian trouble and ulceration and advised an operation. To this I strongly objected and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The ulceration quickly healed, all the bad symptoms disappeared and I am once more strong, vigorous and well."

Ovarian and womb troubles are steadily on the increase among women. If the monthly periods are very painful, or too frequent and excessive—if you have pain or swelling low down in the left side, bearing down pains, leucorrhœa, don't neglect yourself: try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

I AM
RUSSELL E. GARDNER
THE "BUGGY KING" ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.
BANNER BUGGIES
BEAT THE WORLD

Ask your dealer for a Banner Buggy, Runabout, Surrey or Harness. If he doesn't handle them write me before buying. I manufacture more buggies than any other man in the world and can save you money.

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will be exclusively discussed in that responsible stock paper

APRIL BLOODED STOCK

Methods of treatment best suited to make money for readers, etc., will be contributed on Jersey Cattle by well-known writers. Subscriber 25c a year. Send for free sample copy and booklet. **BLOODED STOCK, BOX 228, OXFORD, PA.**

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

RUB ON
Painkiller
and the Rheumatism's gone.

that men will not hesitate to choose good.

However, it may be well for each parent to impartially scrutinize his system of home management. Perhaps we may find room for improvement in our domestic discipline. At least let us examine ourselves along this line; for, be assured, the parent's task is the most important one in life. As Christ said, we are our brother's keeper, and in this case we are our children's keeper, and posterity's foundation. From a sense of duty well done and with fond hopes for our children's future welfare, I appeal to the parent because my faith is in him.

Clyde, O. T. L. A. WELD.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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Vice-Pres.....Mrs. Kate E. Appling, Council Grove
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Treasurer.....Mrs. J. T. Willard, Manhattan
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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osage County (1902).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
Challito Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2, (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County (1902).
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).
Fruit Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kans.
[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

AMERICAN LITERATURE PROGRAM.

Francis Parkman.

Roll-call—Great events in American history.

- I. The Story of His Life.
- II. Parkman's Theme and Style.
- III. Something of the French in America.

Parkman was one who literally gave his life to his art. When he was a very young man he decided upon his life work, which was to be the study and writing of American history. His theme was the conflict of the English and the French, for the American continent. He left his home and civilization to live among the Indians and half-breeds in the bleak and barren Northwest, in order to study at first hand, and to collect material for his work. The life was too rigorous for his constitution and his health was early broken. Yet in the world it seems to have been worth while, for he left a monument in the shape of an excessively valuable series of history. His style is brilliant and dramatic, and he has the imagination which alone can make history a living, thrilling work, rather than a dry and wearisome recital of fact. Much of interest concerning this man and his life can be gathered from his Tales of the Oregon Trail.

Parkman's theme and his manner of treating it, as well as his literary style can best become familiar through the reading of his books. It can safely be predicted that after the reading of one book, there will be only pleasure in anticipation of a second.

Since Parkman's chosen field was the tales of the French and English in America, it will be interesting to have brief sketches of the settlements of the two rival Nations. Parkman's own histories will be good for material, and much of a general nature can be learned from other histories and encyclopedias.

The Traveling Art Galleries.

One of the Traveling Art Galleries in which we have been greatly interested for over a year was in Topeka last week, and I had the pleasure of seeing it. It is surely a valuable collection. It consists of prints and photographs—many of them very fine—of the world's masterpieces. I am sure they will be the means of great pleasure as well as profit, to the neighborhoods which they visit. There is no reason in the world why country women should not know as much of the great and beautiful things which man has been able to do, as well as her city sister. She certainly longs as earnestly to know and is fully as capable of appreciation; her life can be enriched as abundantly, and her mind can be as bountifully stored. I hope many communities will have the privilege of having these collections in their midst for a little time. I hope especially that the club women will have this opportunity.

One of the sets of programs which will be given next year will be a study of the art and artists of the world. I think this study can be taken in a way that will be both easy, and extremely fascinating. The Traveling Art Galleries will be of inestimable assistance to the clubs that take up this line of work.

Another year's work for club study will be of the great women of the world. I hope it will prove at least as interesting as any that have been given this year. For the third calendar, I have not yet decided what will be the most useful. I am contemplating something in the nature of domestic science programs which should be of the same kind as the Household Programs which have been running this year, but yet quite different in form and material. If any of the clubs, or separate members, have any suggestions to offer, or any advice to donate, on this matter of the third set of programs, I should be very glad indeed to hear from them. I should like to know what will please and serve you best.

The very interesting and original article "The World of To-Day," on the Young Folks' page of this issue is from the Crescent Club, of Rawlins County, whose pleasant meetings I had the pleasure of attending several times last fall. They know how to write good papers and I hope they will send us others.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

(Copyright, Davis W. Clark.)
Second Quarter. Lesson III. John 12:1-11.
April 16, 1905.

The Supper at Bethany.

Jesus had worked His greatest miracle under the very eaves of the ecclesiastical establishment. It was accepted as a challenge, and steps were immediately taken to compass His death. His hour not yet having come, the Master retired to Ephraim, twenty miles away, near to the wilderness or sparsely populated country. There, in company with His disciples, He passed the time in physical and spiritual recuperation. A price was practically set upon His head, for the chief priests and Pharisees had given notice that if any one knew where He was he should give information in order that the arrest might be made. With mingled motives of curiosity, admiration, and opposition the people who had come to Jerusalem in large numbers to attend the Passover made quest for Jesus. For the time He eclipsed both temple and ceremony. As the days passed they began to say to each other in their disappointment, "Is it possible He is not coming to the feast at all?" But when the time was fully come, the Master resolutely set His face toward that slaughter-house of the prophets—Jerusalem. He was fully cognizant of all the peril of going to the city at this juncture. It was in this instance that one significant incident like a shaft of light fell across the inky blackness in which His life closed. It was that high and loving courtesy shown Him in the home in Bethany. They banqueted Jesus. They made a supper in His honor, and in



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SEND US \$3.98 and we will send you this 12-gauge, 30-inch single barrel breech loading shotgun and the complete outfit as shown, with the understanding if you do not find it perfectly satisfactory, one of the strongest guns made, equal to any in shooting quality, and if you do not find the outfit complete and high grade, you can return the goods at our expense and we will immediately return your money. The gun has a fine steel barrel, taper choke bored, plain shell extractor, top snap break, pistol grip, patent butt plate, beautifully finished. Guaranteed one of the best single barrel breech loaders ever produced.

The outfit includes 25 high grade paper shells loaded with No. 6 shot, one take-down Victoria canvas gun cover, leather handle, nicely bound, 1 good reloading set consisting of seven pieces: 1 graduated powder and shot measure, 1 shell crimping with expelling pin, 1 decapper and loader with base block, 1 loading block, 1 recapper, 1 ring shell extractor, 1 cleaning rod with wool swab, scratch brush and wiper and 1 webbing shell belt. We bought 14,000 of the breech loaders at a forced sale, and while they last will make the ridiculously low price of \$3.98 FOR THE GUN AND THE COMPLETE OUTFIT. If you don't send \$3.98 for this bargain gun and outfit, don't fail to write for our free Gun Catalogue full of price surprises. \$1.00 for one of the best double barrel hammerless breech loading shotguns ever made; \$1.25 per hundred for the best 12-gauge loaded shotgun shells made; 19 cents per 100 for best 28 call-guns ever made; \$1.00 for one of the best double barrel hammerless breech loading shotguns; \$1.75 for Remington double barrel shotguns with steel barrels; \$1.25 for Marlin take down shotguns; best live-shot automatic, self-cocking revolvers, \$2.75. Liberal terms, easy conditions, wonderfully liberal offers, all free in this big book. SEND FOR IT.

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

CHICAGO TO BOSTON WITHOUT CHANGE.

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

NEW YORK CITY, BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Rates Always The Lowest.

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

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



BEING A LADY

you have wondered what to do about some trouble you are having. I am almost certain of it. DR. MEYER'S big forty page book will tell you all about it. It will be sent FREE for the asking. I have cured thousands with my VITA SYSTEM and I can cure you. You will see by my agreement [page 40 of my book] that if I was not sure I could effect a cure I could not afford to take your case. Better write for my book to-day while the matter is fresh on your mind.

DR. I. L. MEYER CO.,
115 S. 6th St. Hiawatha, Kans.

HIGH GRADE BUGGIES

That's the kind you will find in our Great 1905 Catalogue of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness. This is not a cheap, incomplete pamphlet, but contains 122 pages and tells all about our liberal 30 Days Free Use plan. Just a postal gets a free copy.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO. (H. C. Phelps, President)
Station 251, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CRIPPEN'S COMPOUND CURES

Heart Disease and Rheumatism. We guarantee it by refunding money if not satisfactory. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, postpaid. CRIPPEN MEDICINE CO., 210 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans. Reference, Kansas National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, and National Bank of Wichita.

AGENTS WANTED Sell our \$1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35 cts.; best seller; 350 per cent profit. Write to-day for terms and territory. F. R. GREENE, 115 Lake St., Chicago.

(Continued on page 404.)

The Great Kansas Independent Refinery Nearing Completion

Come to Cherryvale and See for Yourself—Stock Now Selling at \$40 per 1,000 Shares—Certain to Advance to \$250 per 1,000 Shares in Less Than 90 Days.



LAYING PIPE LINE FROM FIELD TO REFINERY.

(Photographed April 7.)

The above view shows the onward march of the great refinery. As part of its band of determined men were completing the pipe line into the refinery grounds, April 7, this picture was taken. This pipe line covers the Cherryvale field, in part, and is the first oil pipe line ever laid by an independent refinery in Montgomery County and likely the largest in the State. The Standard Oil oppressors blacklisted the Cherryvale field March 25, and work was commenced on the Uncle Sam pipe line in twenty-four hours after the unjust ruling was made by the Standard-Wall Street crowd. The men back of the Uncle Sam Company are Kansans, there are 500 Kansans in one of the oil companies alone that is under the Uncle Sam flag. If you don't think this crowd of Kansans will come pretty near taking care of themselves just watch them for the next six months. You can not rob one Kansan and live on peaceable terms with the rest of them. Kansans pull together, fight shoulder to shoulder, and when you line up in this great company you join a band of over one thousand men who are stayers from Cherryvale and who are not in this deal for their health, but are working for a good cause and one they know will also pay them big profits. The Uncle Sam Company is doing things, the stock is growing in value, and there are men enough now to bring sufficient influence to protect their interest at any time. The man who has \$40 in this company will work just as hard to see it get a square deal as though he were a millionaire; this is a common man's company. We want men in every township in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska, so that we can successfully block criminal discrimination at any time. It can be done with two thousand men, where a few men would fail. Other pipe lines will soon be completed until the entire Cherryvale field has been protected.



SHOP NO. 1 ON UNCLE SAM REFINERY GROUNDS.

Here is a picture of factory No. 1 at the Uncle Sam Refinery as it was taken on April 6. You do not have to guess about whether the Uncle Sam Refinery is going to be built, part of the material is on the ground, teams are hauling more of it there, men are completing the outposts, tanks are being put up, pipe lines completed and in fact as everything is being crowded ahead as fast as consistent with good workmanship. The above building is 150 feet from the first still, where to-day eighteen men are laboring. A few feet on the east is the company's first dwelling, where five carpenters have been pounding away all day, and where they will soon have the first house on the refinery site completed. The Uncle Sam Company is doing things, money invested in the stock of this company is bound to increase in value, the managers are crowding the work ahead in good faith. If every man who has money to invest would come to Cherryvale and give this company credit for the merits back of it there would not be a share of stock left for sale in a week. Lots of men are coming in as it is, so when you read this announcement don't delay, but come down to Cherryvale and see for yourself, and you will never go home until you have secured some of the ground floor stock. This factory is built of iron and the sign on the roof is plainly visible from the windows of the Santa Fe main line passenger trains. Travelers see the work that is being done every day, from these passenger trains, and several times different parties have gotten off at Cherryvale on purpose to investigate this great Uncle Sam Refinery enterprise, have purchased stock and took the next train on their journey. Men come into the office every day and enroll with the Uncle Sam stockholders, and are enthusiastic in their efforts to help push the company on to grander success. Better join this company now when you can by sending in \$200 for 5,000 shares, and the chances are this same stock will be worth \$1,250 in ninety days and still be growing.

Personnel of the Company.
President, James Ingersoll.
Vice President, J. H. Ritchie.
Secretary and Treasurer, H. H. Tucker, Jr.
These men promoted and built up the Publishers' Oil Company last year. That company is now paying regular dividends. Stock sold at the start at 4 cents per share. It advanced steadily until it reached 35 cents and was taken off the market. Not a single one of the men who started the Publishers' will sell out today at ever \$1.25 per share. The Publishers' Company has forty-nine wells and two pumping plants. One success generally follows another. We are not going to beg any one to buy the Uncle Sam stock, for we know that it will do even better than the Publishers'. If you wish to train with successful men join our band of over one thousand men and success will be yours. You can invest from \$40 to \$4,000 safely.

One (1,000) Thousand Men Wanted to Buy Stock on Installments.

The Uncle Sam Company wants to give every man a chance to share in the profits of this company and to assist those who would prefer to take stock on installments the company will sell a limited amount of the stock on installments as follows:
One thousand (1,000) shares for \$5 cash and six monthly installments of \$6 each.
2,000 shares for \$10 cash and six monthly installments of \$12 each.
3,000 shares for \$15 cash and six monthly installments of \$18 each.
4,000 shares for \$20 cash and six monthly installments of \$24 each.
5,000 shares for \$25 cash and six monthly installments of \$30 each.
10,000 shares for \$50 cash and six monthly installments of \$60 each.
The company has carefully prepared a contract which it will send to every purchaser on installments promptly. Will say further that the stock that will be sold on installments is very limited and the orders have been coming in very fast. One man yesterday came in from the country and planked down \$100 and took



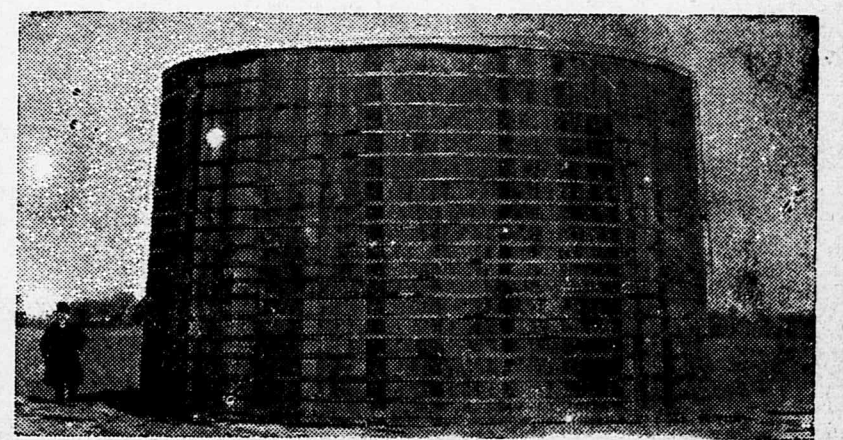
VIEW ON WATER RIGHT, SHOWING ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S PUMPING PLANTS.

It is very necessary to have an abundance of good, pure water to successfully operate a refinery. The above picture gives a view of a part of the two miles of valuable water rights owned and controlled by the Uncle Sam Refinery. The building standing on the bank of this small river is one of the four big pumping plants that will do its part to supply the refinery with water. This Uncle Sam Refinery—come to Cherryvale and see for yourself—has every advantage. It has the oil, it is under the management of practical and successful men, men who know just what they are doing. They know, too, that if you don't buy stock now at four cents per share you will be the loser. This company believes in advertising and is pushing its refinery with vim, for it really has a proposition worth the consideration of any man. The stock is backed by solid values. The company has the good will and the backing of the press of the Central West and of every oil man in the States that own stock in the great Publishers' Oil Company and in the Farmers' and Cherryvale Central Oil Companies, all of which are pulling together under one flag for the grand success of the Uncle Sam Refinery. Not a business man or an investor in the United States can help admitting that the Uncle Sam Company is the company of the hour and has struck just at the right time. It is the pioneer in the field; it is anti-standard to the core, with men at the helm who have a double grievance against the Standard oppressor. The company has built solidly from the start, and the above picture only shows that it does not intend to be without plenty of pure water, which is vitally necessary for the success of a refinery. Better join the winner and get into line at once by investing in the stock of this refinery.

20,000 shares, and you should send check or draft at once to secure stock on these terms. See your friends and send in for 10,000 or 20,000 shares right off and the chances are before you have the stock all paid out that it will have advanced three times the present price.

Men Working for This Company Everywhere—Enough Deals Pending to Sell All the Stock Twice Over.

While we do not wish to hurry anyone, it is a fact nevertheless that we can prove by the bank books of the company and by the baskets of mail that come in on every train, and by the men who come to Cherryvale daily and invest in stock, and by telegrams that come every hour, that the time for any man to secure this stock is just as quick as he can hurry his draft or check down to Cherryvale. The company is in telegraphic communication with over two hundred men and reaches over one thousand weekly with letter reports. These men know the company and are working. In the last week remittances have come from Kansas, Nebraska, New York, Wisconsin, and, in fact, over two-



ONE OF THE "BABY" TANKS JUST COMPLETED.

(Photographed April 7.)

Here is a photograph of one of the big storage tanks of the Uncle Sam Refinery. By the time you receive this paper oil will be flowing into this tank for storage for the refinery. Other big tanks will be completed as fast as workmen can do the work. When you buy this stock you line up with a company that furnishes absolute proof that the work is being pushed in good faith. The company will have tankage completed for over 100,000 barrels of oil in the next five months. Now while oil is cheap is the time to lay in a big supply, and that is exactly what the Uncle Sam Company is now doing. If you want some of the profits realized on oil that is now selling for 70 cents per barrel, which can be refined and sold for \$4.00 per barrel, get busy quick and before this stock is all sold. Secure one or ten thousand shares, and do it quick. Remember, this company has over one thousand men directly interested in its success and has advertisements all over the United States, and the stock is just as sure to be sold as daylight follows darkness. Don't delay, thinking you will have all spring to buy your stock, but write or wire to-day, or take the first train for Cherryvale and come down and see for yourself.

When you buy the refinery stock you buy stock that has assets behind it. Thousands of dollars have already been expended in machinery and tankage and pipe lines and the work has only commenced. Money invested in this stock is safe and is bound to grow in value as the work on the refinery nears completion.

within itself. This only goes to show that the Uncle Sam Refinery is going into business to stay and is building on a solid basis. Don't wait until everything is completed and then expect to buy this stock at prices that will make you wish you had bought it at once and line up with the great refinery in the West by taking at least 1,000 shares at \$40. You can send check or draft.

Forty Thousand Brick Now on the Grounds and Fifty-Five Men and Eight Teams at Work.

The refinery premises look like a young town in course of construction. Just now eighteen men are busy on the brick work alone to-day, while seven men and teams are hauling brick and have over 40,000 piled up ready for use. Ten more men are just completing the pipe line into the refinery grounds, and altogether thirty-five men and eight teams, besides two drills with four men each, and twelve men at the different pumping plants constitute the working lineup of the Uncle Sam Company at present.

Where is there another enterprise that is showing this energy? This refinery company keeps its matters to completion. Remember, too, that this refinery company will be selling refined oil in 110 days; now watch and see if it does not do it. Others may talk about doing things, but you will find the Uncle Sam is in the game from morning until night, moving right along. This is the kind of company to invest with; then you can expect big returns.

There is No Dead Head Stock in This Company.

The refinery company has sold every share for cash. Every share of stock has been cash stock to the treasury. If you buy now you pay no more than hundreds of other good men, men who are prudent investors and who realize the great profits that are sure to be made from a refinery where the refinery has its own oil. Don't wait until this company has over 10,000 acres of oil lands, and the refinery turning out refined oil, and then expect to buy the stock at the price today. Remit now before an advance.

Financial Condition of the Company.

Authorized capitalization \$10,000,000. Every share of stock draws the same amount of dividends as any other share. Par value of the stock \$1 per share. Over 1,000,000 shares have been sold in the last two weeks at straight 4 cents per share. There are still in the treasury 7,400,000 shares, every share of which will be sold at 4 cents per share or better. The last stock sold will bring at least 20 cents per share. The company owes no debts; in fact, has thousands of dollars in the treasury. The company controls over

2,400 acres of oil lands and 68 oilers. The assets, on a conservative basis, in property and cash in the treasury, to date are \$145,000. The stock is non-assessable and there is no liability. By the time the stock is placed on the market there will be over 10,000 acres of oil lands and 1,000 oilers, and the stock that you can buy now at 4 cents per share will be closer to a dollar per share than anywhere else, and will be still advancing. This is no hot air, blue sky company; it is a winner, and the man who buys the stock can depend on a grand success.

Company Would Be Justified in Advancing Stock to 10 Cents Per Share Right Now.

The headway the refinery has made in the last three weeks would justify advancing the stock to at least 10 cents per share. You must remember that the work is moving right along all the time. The company is growing stronger every hour. Deals are pending all over the United States and Canada, and it is just a question of time until the stock that can be secured at 4 cents per share will be sold. This company is trying to follow a conservative course and will give every man a chance who acts promptly after reading this advertisement to get in at the ground-floor price. These conditions will not last forever. Better send in check or draft by return mail.

Consider for Yourself What a Half Million Dollars Now Invested in the Oil Fields Will Mean.

Any man who thinks the Uncle Sam Company is not on a practical basis with certain success ahead should come down to the oil fields and see the condition of affairs. Valuable oil properties can be secured at a very low price on account of the boycott by the Standard on Kansas oil. These men, however, don't wish to sacrifice their properties, but just as fast as the Uncle Sam Refinery can, they are taking the good properties in by securing controlling interest in the companies. By doing this it saves the present owners of the properties and at the same time will make the Uncle Sam Company lots of money.

Will Work Hand in Hand With the State Refinery.

The Uncle Sam Company will work hand in hand with the State refinery which will be only twenty-six miles away. Under State protection and backed by nine-tenths of the people of the Central West, a grand success is assured. The man who fails to buy all of this stock that he has money to buy with simply suits his own pocketbook. This stock is bound to advance to at least 20 cents per share. Just stop and consider what \$400 invested in this stock now will really mean in the near future, as an advance in price is certain.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Make your checks, drafts or money orders payable to The Uncle Sam Company or to H. H. Tucker, Jr., Secretary. Write your name plainly, tell us how, or to whom you want the stock issued, and we will forward stock by return mail, and also send you weekly report thereafter, thus keeping you fully posted. Address

H. H. TUCKER, Jr., Sec'y., Cherryvale, Kansas.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR STOCK

For a few more days the Uncle Sam Company will sell Treasury Stock as follows:

1,000 Shares,	\$40.00	2,500 Shares,	\$100.00
1,500 Shares,	\$60.00	5,000 Shares,	\$200.00
2,000 Shares,	\$80.00	10,000 Shares,	\$400.00

The Stock is Non-Assessable, and the par value is \$1.00 per Share.

The time to invest in a company is when that company is selling its ground floor stock. When you buy stock in the Uncle Sam Company at \$40 per 1,000 shares, you pay no more than hundreds of other investors. The company is strong now, and is hourly growing stronger. By September 1st you will see this stock up close to the dollar mark. Why not help yourself, and also this company, by remitting to day for at least 1,000 shares of stock?



ONE OF THE MODERN 50-WELL PUMPING PLANTS.

(Photographed April 7.)

This is a picture of one of four modern fifty well pumping plants that are hourly pumping oil to the Uncle Sam Refinery. This refinery has oil enough to run it, it is not depending on the good will of some one else, but already controls over two thousand four hundred acres with sixty-eight producing oilers, with four large pumping plants and room on proved ground for over one thousand more producers. The refinery will secure the oil from one thousand feet under ground and carry it through its different stages until it reaches your lamp. This company has the goods in sight. Come down and a few minutes' drive from Cherryvale will convince you of the soundness of this proposition, and you will only wish that you had money enough to buy twice as much stock. There is hardly a question but what the stock now selling for \$40.00 per thousand shares will advance in solid values to \$250.00 per thousand shares during the next four months. Where else can you secure an investment where the returns are as sure and where your money will be as safe? If you are not in a position to take a large amount of the stock, read over the installment offer on this page and secure a good holding on installments while you can get in on the ground floor. The above pumping plant is built of brick, and, like everything else connected with the Uncle Sam Refinery, has been put up to stay. This plant alone can pump over 500 barrels of oil daily.

thirds of the States in the Union have citizens that have invested heavily in the company. These men are working with their friends. The company is well advertised has the backing of some of the most influential papers of the South, while those of the Central West are lined up almost solid. The Uncle Sam Refinery is a very strong company and will grow much stronger. If you desire to strike a blow for justice in the oil fields, and at the same time make an investment that will grow in value, line up with this company now. You can write or wire for further particulars in the event this announcement does not cover grounds sufficient to satisfy you. The men at the helm of this company are Kansans, and two-thirds of the refinery are Kansans. The managers live in Cherryvale, their homes are here and they offer as reference any bank or business house here or any leading citizen in Montgomery County.

Work Has Commenced on the Big 40,000-Barrel Storage Tank.

The Uncle Sam Refinery is going into business right. It will have ample storage and always keep oil enough on its refinery location to run the refinery for one year. Another big storage tank will soon be on the grounds. The foundation is already under way. This tank will be thirty-eight feet across the base and thirty-nine feet high. It will be a large building

In the Dairy

Experimenting With Dairy Cows.

Excerpts from Bulletin No. 126, Kansas Experiment Station, by D. H. Otis.
(Continued.)

IMPORTANCE OF HAVING MILK IN AN UNCHURNED CONDITION FOR TESTING.

In testing it is very desirable to have the milk or cream in an unchurned condition. Churned milk can be tested by the addition of ether or heating the sample, but both of these methods are cumbersome and unsatisfactory, and in the case of ether the results must be corrected according to the amount of ether used. When the samples have to be transported any distance, they should be placed in bottles small enough so that the sample will completely fill them. In sending a sample by mail, for instance, take a bottle with a wide cork and make a hole in the latter, thoroughly stir the sample of the milk to be tested and fill the bottle full; push in the cork, which will then cause a little of the milk to flow out of the opening. The cork can then be plugged up with a toothpick or match. The milk will then so completely fill the bottle that churning is impossible.

It should also be noted that when creamery patrons deliver churned milk to the creamery or skimming station the butter is usually caught by the strainer and the patron really gets a test that is lower in proportion to the amount of butter formed. It is a loss to both the patron and the creamery and is undoubtedly one of the causes of low tests.

Churned milk is apt to occur in summer, especially when the cans are not full. The need of keeping milk cool during the process of hauling is shown in the following summary of temperatures taken by the Kansas Experiment Station when the milk was delivered at the creamery by the patrons and haulers:

TABLE XXXI.—Summary of variation in temperature of milk delivered at Manhattan creamery July 29, 1898.

By whom delivered.	No. of patrons.	Average distance hauled, miles.	Temperature in degrees F.		
			High.	Low.	Av.
Patrons.....	9	2	90	77	81 4-9
Hauler No. 1..	5	3 4-5	86	76	81
Hauler No. 2..	7	4 4-5	85	77	81 4-7
Hauler No. 3..	5	4	85	71	79 1-3
Hauler No. 4..	11	7 2-11	90	78	82 3-11
Hauler No. 5..	7	7 6-7	82	80	80 6-7
Hauler No. 6..	9	7 2-3	88	76	83 2-9
Hauler No. 7..	10	7 1-10	97	80	85 1-2

From this table it will be seen that the temperature varied from 71° to 97° and many were so high that churning in a partially filled can would take place very readily.

Testing Sour Milk.—Sour milk contains as much butter-fat as the same sample did while it was sweet, and, if tested before clabbering, will cause no difficulty in testing. After it has become clabbered, it is almost impossible to test sour milk, because of the difficulty of mixing the fat uniformly throughout the sample; furthermore, the clabbered milk is liable to clog up the pipette. Soda is sometimes added to break up the curd, but in tests made at the Kansas Experiment Station this method was found tedious as well as unsatisfactory in creamery practice.

Testing Frozen Milk.—Frozen milk can not be tested until all the frozen particles have been melted. The liquid portion of frozen milk contains a very large proportion of the milk solids, while the frozen-milk crystals are composed largely of water.

The effect of freezing milk was tested by two of our painstaking students in February, 1902. Duplicate tests of a fresh sample of milk showed 3.7 per cent butter-fat. After this milk was frozen three days and four nights, it was thawed and tested again, with exactly the same result as before freezing. Another sample was tested in the same way with the same results.

(To be continued.)

Students' Trip.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Dairy and Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas Agricultural College arranged an excursion for the benefit of the agricultural students, to visit the packing-houses, creamery and other points about Topeka of interest to agriculturists.

Early Monday morning, March 13, we arrived in Topeka and went directly to the yards of the Wolff Packing Company. Here three hogs and three cattle, each representing a different

type of the class of stock, were separated from the rest and judged by the students. Afterward these animals were slaughtered and the dressed meat from each examined, the striking differences in quantity and quality of meat in the different types of well-

and poorly-fattened stock being especially noticed.

The departments of the packing-house, the different steps in the process of slaughtering and dressing the meat afforded much that was of interest to the students. Our attention was

150,000 DAIRY FARMERS

are going to be added to the big army of more than 600,000 users of

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

during the year 1905.

The all important profit-earning, time-saving need of the Cream Separator is now universally recognized by every one.

As between different separators the De Laval is the original, and has for twenty-five years led in centrifugal separation. Would-be imitating machines simply utilize the construction which expired De Laval patents leave free to them. New patents still protect modern improvements.

The St. Louis Exposition gave the Grand Prize (very highest award) to the De Laval Separators and three Grand and Gold Medal prizes to its inventors and improvers, while the Grand Prize and Gold Medal butter exhibits were all De Laval made.

A catalogue and any desired particulars are to be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS.,
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General Offices:

121 YOUNG SQUARE,
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TORONTO.

9 & 11 DRUMM ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW YORK.

248 McDONNELL AVENUE,
WINNIPEG.

SOME TRUTHFUL STATEMENTS ABOUT CREAM SEPARATOR AWARDS

The shouting of our "Would-be Competitor" reminds us of the old story of the running thief who, in his efforts to direct the attention from himself, cried louder than any one else, "Stop thief," but it will not work this time, for he is known too well in the Rogues' Gallery.

Our "Would-be Competitor" flatters himself that he is the "Only can on the ash heap," and we are perfectly willing to concede him that distinction, for that is appropriate to his station and methods, but when he claims to be the "Only pebble on the beach"—that is too clean for him, as there are other pebbles much cleaner and brighter.

Our "Would-be Competitor" is continually misrepresenting and bluffing, in order to detract attention from the merits of the case. We have repeatedly offered to forfeit large sums of money if our statements are not correct, provided that our "Would-be Competitor" has continually made false claims.

We now offer the following amounts, to be given in premiums to any State Dairymen's Association if the following statements are not correct, provided our "Would-be Competitor" will give the same amounts if our statements are correct.

\$5,000.00

That there was no test of cream separators made at the St. Louis Exposition. That the claimed awards on cream separators at the St. Louis Exposition are among some of the worst scandals at that Exposition, which is now becoming noted for its scandals and grafts.

\$5,000.00

That in the four different months' scorings of Dairy Butter at the St. Louis Exposition, every highest score was given to the UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR BUTTER.

\$5,000.00

That the UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR made the WORLD'S RECORD for the most thorough separation of cream from milk in the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, beating our "would-be competitors" and every other Separator that dared to enter that contest.

\$5,000.00

That the UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR was awarded a Gold Medal at the Pan-American Exposition, 1901.

\$5,000.00

That the UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR was awarded a Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

\$5,000.00

That our "Would-be Competitor" did not receive a Grand Prize or any other prize at the Paris Exposition, according to the official list. They have admitted this in the papers in days gone by, and have tried to palm off a fac-simile of a transparent deception for the public to swallow.

\$5,000.00

That the UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR received the Highest Award on Separators at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893.

\$5,000.00

That the UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR has whipped our "Would-be Competitor's" Separator at every International Exposition where both were exhibited and contests have been held.

\$5,000.00

That many hundreds of prominent dairymen who formerly used our "Would-be Competitor's" Separators have discarded them for the UNITED STATES SEPARATORS.

We quote from our "Would-be Competitor's" advertisement, and make the same offer:

"TO EVERY DAIRY FARMER

Furthermore, we pledge ourselves to present one of our latest \$100 machines to every fair-minded dairy farmer, having use for a cream separator, to whom any one can show facts proving that the above statements are not absolute truth, and that any one has not viciously lied in ever asserting anything to the contrary."

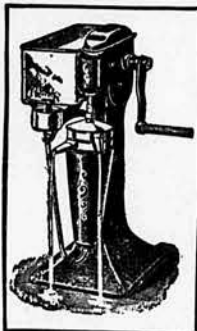
THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY, BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Distributing Warehouses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La Crosse, Wis., Sioux City, Iowa, Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., and Hamilton, Ont.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

THE ONLY CONVENIENT KIND



No other occupies so little space, sits so firmly, has waist low can, enclosed self-oiling gears, light bowl without inside parts. Tubulars hold present world's record for clean skimming and perfect cream. Write for Catalog M-165.

The Sharple's Co.
Chicago, Ill.

P. M. Sharple
West Chester, Pa.

called to three hogs which were condemned by the inspector, two of which were infected with tuberculosis, in different stages of the disease. It could be easily detected by an extremely enlarged and hardened condition of the parotid gland, also in a portion of the lungs which was caseated and hardened.

The processes of sausage-making, meat-salting, smoking, storing, pickling and marketing were also observed with interest in the various departments of the establishment.

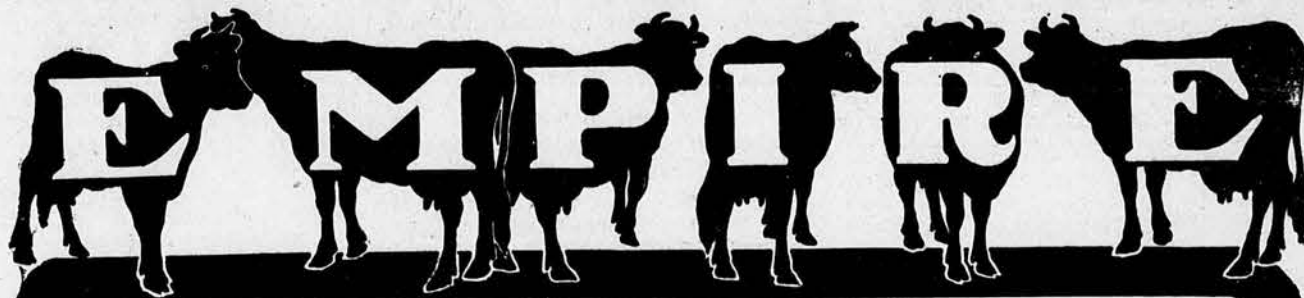
After dinner we were taken out a few miles southwest of Topeka to the dairy farm of H. B. Cowles. Mr. Cowles has an excellent location for a dairy farm and has improved his opportunity for furnishing milk to the city, by building up a fine herd of Holstein cows. Mr. Cowles has had six of his herd admitted to the advanced registry of the Holstein Freesian Association. Two of these are deserving of especial notice: Wynthje Josephine 63805, a 2-year-old which dropped first calf at age of 1 year 8 months 27 days, and after 316 days gave at the rate of 1 pound 2 ounces of butter per day, with an average test of 3.98 per cent; and May DeLaog Mechthilde 63804, a 2-year-old, which dropped first calf at 1 year 10 months 8 days, and after 231 days (during seven days test), gave 221 pounds milk, butterfat 8.64 pounds, per cent 3.9. These records with the excellent condition of the herd are evidences of Mr. Cowles' good judgment in selecting and handling dairy cows.

Mr. Cowles has two large silos with a capacity of 150 tons each. In answer to a question as to whether he considered silage a valuable feed, he said, "Yes, if I did not have a silo now, I would have one before next fall." This testimony to the value of silage for dairy cows, from one who knows from experience, should help some dairy farmer who has not yet built a silo, to decide to build one for this season's crop and give it a fair trial.

After a short time on the road again we came to the farm of C. W. Merriam, a well known breeder of Short-horns and Poland-Chinas. Mr. Merriam has a very fine herd of Short-horns. The general arrangement of barn, yards and fields, make it a model farm in every way. His barn is so constructed as to afford a maximum of capacity with a minimum of cost. Its capacity is about 200 tons of hay and affords stalls for over 50 head of stock. Mr. Merriam's summer residence and cool mineral spring brought to our minds memories of the "good old summer time" when at the noon hour we could rest in the cool breezes that playfully tossed the green leaves of the shade-trees overhead. It is the ability of the farmer to draw upon the unlimited resources of nature to add to his comfort that makes the life of the rural resident a most enviable one.

As it was growing late, we hastened on to the farm of Mr. H. W. McAfee. He kindly showed us through his large

SIX COWS AND AN



CREAM SEPARATOR

will make more dollars for you than eight or nine cows without an Empire—and save you a whole lot of work and bother. There's no question about it, for the

Empire ^{Easy} Running Cream Separator

is the separator that makes the most dollars for you.

We don't ask you to take our word for it, but we **do** urge upon you the fact that when you buy a separator, you owe it to yourself to get the one that is going to give you the best service. The perfect simplicity of construction of the Empire makes it worthy your careful consideration, for simplicity means few parts, little friction, easy running, little wear, no breaks, few repairs, little oil, no trouble, long life, bigger profits, the most dollars for you. You can't afford to buy a separator until you have investigated the Empire.

Those who have it wouldn't give it up; those who know of its merits want it; those who investigate it, buy it.

That's why the Empire is rapidly outstripping all other separators in sales and popularity; thirty times as many Empires were sold in 1904 as were sold four years ago, and wherever it is known it at once becomes the most popular separator in the community.

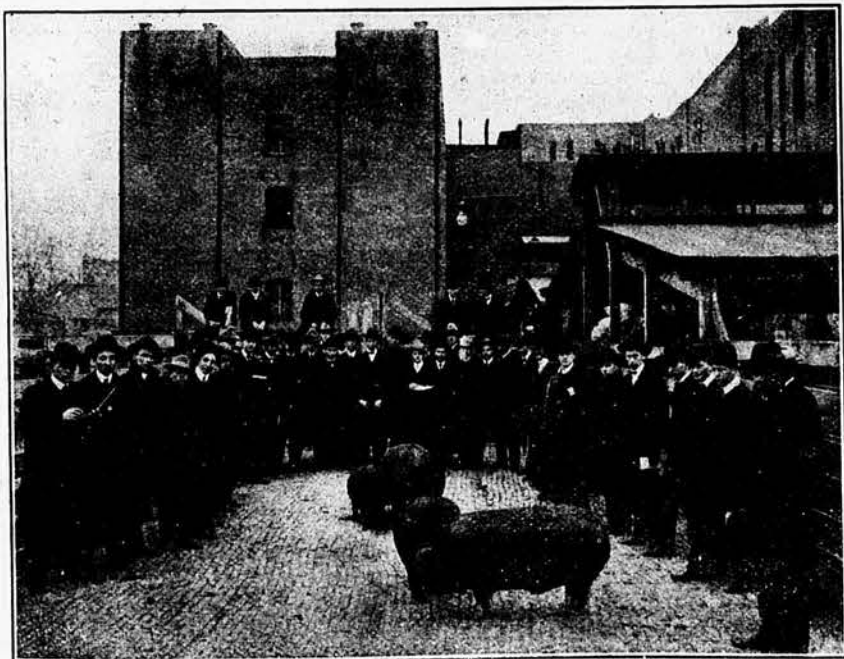
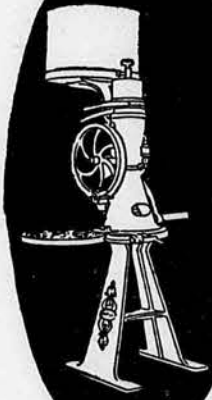
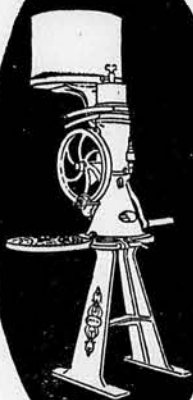
That means something to you. You want the separator that is proving its worth and value in actual every day use. All we ask is a fair investigation.

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EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

Branch Office, 311 Temple Blk., Kansas City, Mo.



STUDENTS JUDGING VARIOUS CLASSES OF HOGS BEFORE SLAUGHTER DEMONSTRATION AT THE WOLFF PACKING PLANT, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

barn which is 120 by 125 feet and shelters a large number of pure-bred stock as well as a herd of dairy cows. Mr. McAfee believes in keeping only the best in every class of stock, and the good care which they receive at his hands is shown by their extra good condition.

A striking illustration of the value of alfalfa as a feed is the fact that some of Mr. McAfee's stock are kept in show condition with alfalfa as the sole feed, and with good shelter. His dairy herd consists of a good selection of Jersey cows. Many convenient arrangements were seen, such as a feed-mill with the ground meal lowered directly into feed bins below by gravity, a fan-mill, and other machinery, all run by connection with a gasoline engine.

The next morning was spent at the packing-house again to observe the process of slaughtering beef; and at the pure-milk plant in which the bottling of standardized and pasteurized milk was noted with interest. Mr. Ramsey kindly treated each of us to a drink of the milk as it is sent out to the patrons, and all agreed that it was a most excellent and pure form of the

too often improperly handled product. From this place we proceeded to the Continental Creamery Co.'s factory and were conducted through its various departments by the foreman, Mr. Tomkins.

In the afternoon we were permitted to see the store and refrigeration room of the Perry Poultry and Egg establishment, and we there observed the different methods of dressing and packing poultry for the market and for storage.

After visiting other places of interest in and about Topeka, we returned to our college duties, feeling well repaid for the time we spent on the trip. We consider such excursions of great value to the agricultural students of the college.

C. W. FRYHOFFER.

While the raising of stock will enrich the soil and renew its productivity it will also market the farm-products better than to ship the feed away.

Too much of one crop often crowds the work so that good cultivation can not always be given.

A horse to be healthy should always be in working trim.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

PARK VIEW FARM
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sitting—Fine stock; farm raised. Price, \$1 for 15; special price by the hundred. Shipped by express, carefully packed, anywhere. Mrs. O. E. Walker, Route 8, Topeka, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—I have them scoring as high as 96%. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. J. B. Chenoweth, Route 1, Delavan, Kans.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen Chicago Show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs, \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS and B. P. Rocks. Fowler and Parks strain. Eggs, \$1 per 15. Mrs. E. Forward, Clearwater, Kans.

SILVER WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Great layers. Fine stock eggs, 15 for \$1.30 for \$1.75. Address W. C. Koenig, First National Bank Bldg., Norton, Kans.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—From birds scoring 95%, \$1 and \$2 per sitting; circums furnished. Mrs. J. T. Jones, Galena, Kans.

FULL-BLOOD PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sale, \$1 for 15. H. C. Burns, Edgerton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, from 40 large, fine, rock-shaped, single-standard hens. Orchard range, mated with standard-colored males, scoring from 91 to 92%, by Russell & Rhodes. Best eggs in the State for \$1 for 15. A. C. Rait, R. F. D. 4, Junction City, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs for hatching from choice matings, \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. S. W. Arts, Larned, Kans.

EGGS FOR SALE—From high-scoring stock. Toulouse geese, 20 cents each. Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$1 per 11. Barred Rocks, "Bradley strain," \$1 per 13. White Wyandottes, \$1 per 13. C. S. Moyer, Nortonville, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Exclusively; large, prolific layers; eggs, \$1 per 15. John Parsons, Clearwater, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS—Large, vigorous, clearly barred; eggs, \$1 per 15. Chas. Parsons, Clearwater, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—For hatching, from large, high-scoring, heavy-laying strains, scoring 92 to 94; Arthur Duetin strain; \$1 per 15 eggs. Mrs. Eleanor Eustis, Onaga, Kans.

STOCK ALL SOLD—Eggs from two grand breeding pens of B. P. Rocks, Bradley and Hawkins strains, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. White Rocks, \$2 per 15. Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Winners of the blue at Kansas State Fair, 1904. Won 1st pen fowls and 1st and 2d pen chicks. Kansas State Show, 1905, 1st and 2d pullets, 5th cockerel, 3d pen in hot competition. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, express prepaid anywhere in United States. Several fine cockerels for sale. W. R. Comstock, Topeka, Kans.

BLACK MINORCANS—Biggest layers of biggest eggs. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Also at same price, eggs from choice mating of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Rose and Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, American Dominiques, Pit Games, Houdans, White Crested Black Polish, White Crested White Polish, Buff Cochins Bantams. James C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Large birds, farm range. Eggs, 75 per 15. Henry Harrington, Clearwater, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—The kind that always lay; \$34 worth sold during February from 80 hens. Eggs, 5 cents each, or \$4 per 100. S. Bailey & Wife, Route 3, Independence, Kans.

CHOICE White Wyandotte cockerels. Eggs, 15 for \$1. John Park, Route 1, Oswego, Kans.

S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Rocks. Winners at State Fairs. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. J. W. Cook, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kans.

FOR SALE—All kinds of fancy pigeons, reasonable. Toulouse geese eggs, \$1 per sitting; Pekin and Rouen duck eggs, 18 for \$1. Muscovy duck eggs, 10 for \$1; White Holland turkey eggs, 9 for \$2; poultry eggs, 15 for \$1, from the following kinds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Houdans, S. S. Hamburg, Cornish Indian Game, Buff, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, Golden Seabright Bantams, Pearl and White Guineas, Peacocks. Write for circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKENS—Eggs from choice matings, \$1.50 per 15. Leon Carter, Asherville, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs for hatching from fine pure-bred stock at \$1 per 15. Write for prices on larger numbers. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS Exclusively. Two grand pens scored stock. Eggs from my best matings, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. M. B. Turkey eggs, \$2.50 per 11. J. C. Bostwick, Route 2, Hoyt, Kans.

FOR BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, from best stock, send to Gem Poultry Farm; 15, \$2; 30, \$3.50. Pure M. Bronze turkey eggs, 11, \$3. C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans.

FOR SALE—Eggs, express prepaid, B. P. Rocks, \$1 per 15; \$4.50 per 100. S. S. Hamburgs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Also a few high-scoring Hamburg cockerels for sale. Circular giving score and full description free. Mrs. Walter Roswurm, Route 2, Council Grove, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two male Scotch collies, nearly full grown. Eligible to registry, strong in the blood of Metchley Wonder. Price, \$10 each. Geo. W. Maffet, Lawrence, Kans.

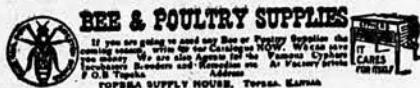
CHOICE B. P. ROCK cockerels and pullets—Collie pups; send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

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

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

256 TO 278 EGGS A YEAR EACH. Our Barred Rocks bred for business. Profits doubled by new methods in breeding, hatching and feeding. Instructive catalog free. F. Grundy, Morrisonville, Ill.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—None better for farmers. Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$5 for 45. Try them. H. C. Kellerman, 3516 Smart Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.



The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Quality in Eggs.

A comparatively new idea is the production of eggs with consideration for their quality. The general practice has been to produce eggs, as many as possible, anyhow, so long as they could be secured, and without regard to quality, provided they were fresh. But now attention is being directed to the production of eggs that shall be of a consistency especially valuable for baking and kindred uses.

It has been noticed that some eggs are richer than others in fat contents. This is due to difference in rations. Eggs from hens that are fed largely on refuse slops are not as good for cooking purposes as those which are laid by hens having a liberal ration of corn and wheat; and of the two, corn makes the richest egg, as it adds to the fat contents. A meat ration also adds to the value of the eggs, and it is because ducks are such voracious eaters of frogs and the many insects on land and water, that their eggs are preferred to all others by bakers and confectioners. Guinea eggs are especially rich in this quality and are better for baking and making icing than those of almost any other fowl. As housewives become more and more acquainted with the difference in the quality of eggs, there will be greater demand for quality and the producer who can offer the richest eggs will realize the greatest price and find the largest demand for his produce.

A thin, watery egg is not to be compared to a solid, substantial one where the yolk and white show distinctly apart. That different flavors can be imparted to eggs is well known, especially if the hens are fed onions or other strong smelling foods. The most noticeable instance to come under the observation of the writer was in feeding soy-beans. He happened to have a stack of soy-beans in his yards and allowed his hens to have free access to them, withholding their usual allowance of corn. On eating the eggs, we soon detected the flavor of soy-beans, which become so strong in a few weeks time that we positively got a dislike for them. We then shut the hens from the beans and the taste of the eggs resumed its normal flavor. It behooves one, therefore, to be careful as to what he feeds his fowls.

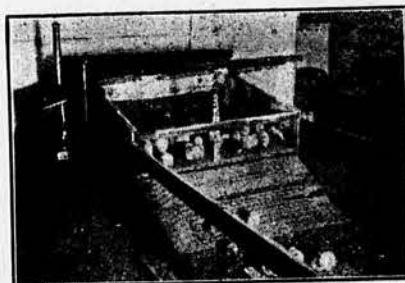
Hatching in Egypt.

The United States Consul-General in Egypt, in a report recently published, describes the system of hatching eggs by artificial heat pursued in that country from time immemorial, and still in active operation. One establishment visited by the Consul-General, was wholly constructed of sun-dried bricks, mortar, and earth. It was 70 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 16 feet high, and was provided with twelve compartments, or incubators, each capable of hatching 7,500 eggs, or altogether 90,000 at one time. The season begins in March and lasts until May, and three batches of eggs are hatched in this time, each taking an average of three weeks. The fourth week is given to removing the chickens, and preparing the incubators for a new batch of eggs. The number of eggs treated at this establishment in a single season was therefore 270,000, from which 234,000 chickens are usually obtained. The percentage of chickens would be greater but that the eggs are in some instances procured from long distances and in large quantities, and are therefore liable to damage. The price of eggs is 4c. per dozen, and chickens just issued from the shell are sold at 15c per dozen. The loss of chickens after incubation is comparatively small. The whole staff of the place is a man and a boy, who keep up the fires to not less than 98 degrees F., arrange the eggs, move them four or five times in the twenty-four hours, look after the chickens, and hand them over to the buyers. The number of chickens hatched in this manner through Egypt is estimated at

75,000,000, and would, under ordinary circumstances, require 1,500,000 mothers.—Selected.

The Security Brooder.

A good brooder in raising chicks is now a necessity, even though the chicks are hatched under hens. You can take the chicks from several hens and put them in the brooder where they can be raised without any lice to worry them to death. If you raise chicks in an incubator, you must have a brooder large enough to care for a large number of chicks. W. W. Bates of Topeka, having been very successful with a brooder that he invented, has put the same on the market this season under the name of the "Security Brooder," an advertisement of which



may be seen elsewhere in this issue. The writer has one of them in use and he finds it all that Mr. Bates claims for it. It is substantially built, and is very roomy; no chance for the chicks to get crowded in this brooder. It is very economically run, using but very little oil and is very easily cleaned. The temperature is readily adjusted and there is no danger of the chicks getting overheated for there is an extra room they can get into if it becomes too warm under the hoverer.

Poultry Pointers.

While the guineas are noisy creatures, they lay a large number of eggs during the summer time, and as, after they get started in growing, they hunt up their own living during the greater part of the growing season, a flock of them can be kept on a farm to good advantage. They make an excellent table fowl, the flesh being sweet and of a gamey flavor. Their eggs are valued by bakers and confectioners above hens' eggs. Their noise is said to give warning of hawks, and some claim they will drive hawks away from a place.

With ducks it is best to put sand and gravel in their drinking vessels, changing sufficiently often to prevent its becoming foul. Young ducks should not be allowed to swim in water until reasonably well feathered. With liberal feeding they grow rapidly, and will be ready for market when ten weeks old, weighing usually twice as much as chickens of the same age and they will bring an extra good price at that age.

Give plenty of shelter to the early broods, but do not keep them shut up too closely; a little chick after the first week, must be kept active and given as much outdoor life as possible. Millet-seed is a good feed for chicks, but must not be fed as an exclusive food. Steel-cut oats and cracked wheat make the chicks grow and there is no healthier food. Make the chicks scratch in fine-cut straw for their grain and avoid soft foods.

The laying of soft-shelled eggs sometimes results from overfeeding, sometimes from a deficiency of shell-forming material. The necessary lime may be supplied in several ways. Bone meal or ground oyster-shells can generally be had; in their absence keep a supply of old mortar where the hens may help themselves. The egg-eating habit is often formed by a hen's finding a soft-shelled egg and very soon the hardest shelled one is none too hard for her to break. It is well therefore to have plenty of shell-forming material where the hens can have access to it.

An Oriental Answer.

It was in a Maine Sunday-school that a teacher recently asked a Chinese pupil she was teaching to read if he understood the meaning of the words, "an old cow."

"Been cow a long time," was the prompt answer.—Lippencott's.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Eggs From Prize-winning S. C. B. Leghorns that are mated to win. Pen No. 1, \$1.50 per 15; pen No. 2, \$1 per 15. Get prices on larger quantities. State number wanted. F. W. Boutwell, Route 8, Topeka, Kans.

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS—Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Indian Runner ducks, eggs, \$2 per 14. Barton Kirby, Box 155, Sterling, Kans.

WHITE ROCK AND BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching, 75 cents for sitting of 15, either kind. D. S. Thompson, Route 1, Welda, Kans.

WANTED—Buyers for eggs from my pure-breed, free-range, large, bright plumage B. P. Rocks. Flock headed by birds from the celebrated Buckeye strain. Price, \$1 for 15; \$1.75 for 30; \$2.50 for 50; and \$5 for 100. Book your orders early. Mrs. Ada L. Almsworth, Eureka, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—The champion winner and summer layers. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs from either variety, 85c per 15; \$1.25 per 30. L. E. Evans, Fort Scott, Kans.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—For sale at 15 for \$1; 45 for \$2.25. H. M. Stephens, Munden, Republic Co., Kans.

FILL YOUR INCUBATOR with eggs of my utility and beauty strains. Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. Fresh eggs, carefully packed, \$5 per 100; \$3 per 50; \$1.50 per 15. James C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kans.

PLANTS FOR SALE—Strawberry, blackberry, dewberry, rhubarb, grape-vines. Write for special prices. Address J. C. Banta, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey boar pigs, full litters. Pigs right, prices right. W. A. Wood, Elmdale, Kans.

FOR SALE Four fine young Poland-China sows, bred. One serviceable boar at half price to close them out. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from best stock, 15 for \$1.50. Choice cockerels, \$2. Marie Madden, Mound City, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHAAN EGGS for hatching \$1 per 15; 15 per 100. Good stock. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Box 101, Solomon, Kans.

BUY YOUR POULTRY through us. We represent many breeders and can save you money. Oakhurst Poultry Agency, Kansas City, Mo.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Winners at the Topeka Poultry Show, Jan. 1905, 1, 3 hen, 3 pullet, 2 cock, 2 cockerel. A few birds for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 15. J. D. Moore, Route 2, Blue Mound, Kans.

PURE S. C. B. Leghorn eggs, 30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. New blood. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—Eggs, \$1.50 per sitting. Most profitable fowl raised; 200 eggs per year. Great demand for fowls and eggs. Order now. L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice mated and free range stock. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Incubator eggs, \$4 per 100. L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans.

SUNNYSIDE FARM—Pure-bred S. C. B. Leghorns and S. L. Wyandottes. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 100 for \$4. Also Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, 15 for 50c. Ira Campbell, Edgerton, Kans.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—15 for \$1; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4. Mrs. John Holzhay, Bendena, Doniphan Co., Kans.

S. L. WYANDOTTES—Pure-bred eggs, for hatching, from choice matings, at \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. J. A. Magee, Larned, Kans.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS—From farm range birds of good score, 15 for \$1; 50 for \$1.75; \$4.50 per 100. Ship over U. P. R. L. or Santa Fe. Mrs. L. A. Abbott, Route 1, Wamego, Kans.

MOTTLED ANCONAS—The best known layers eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Adaline R. Gosler Matfield Green, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—For hatching \$1 per sitting; \$5 per 100. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Route 1, Bonner Springs, Kans.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Emden geese, 20c each. W. African guineas, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

SILVER WYANDOTTES FOR SALE—Eggs from gold medal winners, 15, \$3; 50, \$5. Silvers, farm-range, 100, \$4. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—By the 100, for incubator purposes, \$5. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—Champion layers. Cockerels from State prize winners. \$1 per sitting; \$5 per 100. Mrs. D. Evans, Edgerton, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES Exclusively—Pure-bred and good layers. Eggs, \$1 for 15. Stock all sold. Mrs. C. E. Williams, Irving, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Eggs from pen No. 1, \$1.50; pen No. 2, \$1 per sitting of 15. James Bottom, Onaga, Kans.

H. M. JOHNSON Laying strain R. C. Brown Leghorn. Breeding pens selected with care in extra layers and fine points. Eggs from pens, \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 45. Range flock per sitting, 75 cents; \$3 per 100. Two pens S. L. Wyandottes from prize stock, \$1 per sitting. H. M. Johnson, Formosa, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS

A few choice breeding cockerels for sale. Eggs from two high-scoring pens. Headed by prize-winners, \$1.50 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. R. C. MARCH, 1315 W. Sixth, Topeka, Kans.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns EXCLUSIVELY.

Farm raised. Eggs, per sitting of 15, \$1. Incubator users write for a special price in 100 lots. P. H. MAHON, Route 3, Clyde Cloud Co., Kans.

Lindamood's Barred Rocks.

Prize-winners wherever shown. Four pens mated scores 90 to 92%. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$2 per sitting. From flock, \$3 per 100. Write for circular. C. C. LINDAMOOD, Walton, Kans.

"PARTRIDGE COCHINS"

A few extra nice cockerels for sale. Pure-bred and only \$1 each. R. J. CONNEWAY, - Elk City, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS

Eggs from high-scoring exhibition stock, peaked carefully, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Birds have farm range, and I keep no other breed. Mrs. Geo. Clark, Station A, Topeka, Kans.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SUMMIT FARM—Pure-bred poultry stock and eggs for sale from high-scoring varieties of S. Spangled Hamburgs, S. C. and R. C. Brown, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Black Minorcas. Eggs, \$1 per 15; M. B. Turkey eggs, \$2 per 9. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kans.

MAMMOTH B. TURKEY EGGS—Pure-bred, farm-raised, large, healthy stock; eggs, 25 cents each. J. A. Creitz, Beloit, Kans.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS and W. P. Rocks. Eggs, \$1 to \$2 per 15. Send for circular. A. D. Williams, Route 3, Inman, Kans.

MAPLE HILL Standard-bred S. C. B. Leghorns champion layers, none better; cockerels from State prize-winners. \$1 per sitting; \$5 per 100. Mrs. D. W. Evans, Edgerton, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Thompson, Leffel and Conger strains; headed by cocks scoring 91 and over. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. A few cockerels left. Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Eureka, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

"Superior Winter Laying Strain" noted for size and quality. Sixteen years' careful breeding. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 30 for \$1.50. E. J. Evans, Box 21, Fort Scott, Kans.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks

Have sold all the breeding stock I can spare, but can furnish eggs for hatching at a very low price from a winter strain of layers that have laid all through the zero weather in January and February. First prize winners at Lawrence and Topeka fairs. Write for circular and list of matings, telling you how we can produce fertile eggs so low. Italian bees for sale.

H. A. SIBLEY, Lawrence, Kans.

"A NINE TIMES WINNER"

Bates Pedigreed Strain of White Plymouth Rocks have been shown in nine poultry shows the past two years and

Won in Every One of Them.

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A complete food for newly hatched chicks, the best and cheapest in the West. Alfalfa stock food. Alfalfa mash egg food. Poultry supplies. Send for circular.

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EXCLUSIVELY.

Good for Eggs, Good to Eat, and Good to Look at

W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 280 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

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Grange Department

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

All communications for this department should be addressed to Mrs. Kittle J. McCracken, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

The Kansas Farmer is the official paper of the Kansas State Grange.

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Lecturer..... N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.
Secretary..... C. M. Freeman, Tippencanoe City, Ohio

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The Deputy and the Grange.

A deputy is supposed to be a personal representative of the State Master and it is expected that he will qualify himself to be helpful to all granges in his jurisdiction. This will be a good time of year to get the benefit of his counsel. The members will all want to know of his expected visit and be present. Special preparation can be made for the event. This may consist of literary and musical exercises, degree work, refreshments, etc.

Each officer owes it to himself and the Grange to be in attendance if possible at every meeting during the year. Office-holding carries with it duties and responsibilities as well as honor. When all the granges of our State act unitedly upon a given subject their influence is very great.

Excerpts from Grange Bulletin.

The day has come when the farmer, and especially the granger, can get very nearly what he asks for. Then why not be more alert to the need of advancement. Why let prosperity blind one to the fact that great things are waiting accomplishment.

An advanced position brings added responsibilities. With the splendid opportunities which the farmer now enjoys he is capable of entertaining questions which heretofore he may have considered outside his line of action, but which now, he knows, pertain to his own individual welfare.

It is his privilege to so inform himself that he may wield a wholesome influence in his community and in the grange of which he is a member.

Grange Notes.

Grangers, what local questions are you at present discussing in your grange? The good-roads movement demands the attention of all farmers, whether grangers or not.

The Grange and the Horticultural Society should work together. A meeting of the society at your grange would be of mutual interest. Try it.

Oak Grange has decided to experiment with "nitrogen culture" and has applied to the Agricultural Department at Washington for a limited quantity.

Do not forget to provide for "Children's Day" as arranged for by the National Grange.

Query: Have we a deputy?

One-Way Rates.

Every day from March 1 to May 15, 1905, the Union Pacific will sell One-way Colonist tickets at the following rates, from Missouri River terminals, Council Bluffs, to Kansas City, inclusive:

\$20.00 to Ogden and Salt Lake City.
\$20.00 to Butte, Anaconda and Helena.
\$22.50 to Spokane and Wenatchee, Wash.
\$25.00 to Everett, Fairhaven, Whatcom, Vancouver, and Victoria, via Huntington and Spokane.
\$25.00 to Tacoma and Seattle, via Huntington and Portland or via Huntington and Spokane.
\$25.00 to Portland and Astoria, or Ashland, Roseburg, Eugene, Albany and Salem via Portland.
\$25.00 to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

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Through Tourist cars run every day on Union Pacific between Missouri River and Pacific Coast; double berth \$5.75. For full information call on or address nearest Union Pacific agent.

Gahey Chicks



This is the most notorious, widespread and destructive parasitic disease of poultry. Feed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a regularly as directed, beginning when the chicks are a week old and continue until they are well feathered, and if you have loss from Gapes, Indigestion, Leg Weakness and the like, the written guarantee says you get your money back.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

Is the scientific poultry tonic and reconstructive formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). It not only prevents and cures diseases, but makes the young grow fast, healthy and strong. Costs but a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

17 lbs. 55c, mail or express 40c
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15 lbs. \$1.25
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Sold on a Written Guarantee
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book, free.

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Keep your poultry free from lice with Instant Louse Killer.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.
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Hawkeye Incubator Co., Box 94, Newton, Iowa.

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Eyes examined free accurately by mail. Any style glasses, \$1. Write for free examination sheet and illustrated catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. H. Baker Optical Co., 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka

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For fuller information call or address nearest Union Pacific Agent.

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Our new and handsomely illustrated 88-page book (with map) tells you about the leading industries in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, where the best of everything grows and where there are more openings for the man with small means or the man with thousands, than anywhere else in the Union. Four cents in postage will bring it to you. Write today.

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Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterward. 21 years success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. Book L Free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

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SAFE. PAINLESS. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED 5 years experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION AND VALUABLE BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. Write to **DR. C. M. COE, 915-B Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.**

When writing advertisers please mention the Kansas Farmer

Miscellany

Kansas Wheat Prospects.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture on April 8 issues a report based on a careful canvass of the growing winter wheat situation in practically every neighborhood in the State, as returned by wheat-growers themselves after critical examination of their fields on Wednesday, April 5.

Abundant rains for several weeks past, with the favorable preceding circumstances which generally prevailed, have made the wheat prospect in Kansas one of promise seldom surpassed at the time of year, and soil conditions now could scarcely be more favorable for its prosperity.

Owing to quite continuous dry weather last fall in portions of the State, delaying plowing and sowing, considerable wheat, especially in the three prominent wheat-growing counties of Sumner, Harper and Rush, failed to germinate, and lacking sufficient promise this spring has been plowed up. This amounted to one-third of the total area in Sumner, 20 per cent in Harper and 25 per cent in Rush. The same unfavorable conditions also seemed to affect the vitality of the wheat left standing, as the average condition in each of the three counties is comparatively low, in spite of the favorable winter and present excellent condition of the soil for growth. The average for the whole State, however, is maintained by the uniform promise of the plant in nearly all other portions, and particularly in the western and northwestern counties, where increased acreages are generally reported and prospects are especially flattering. In fact, the boundaries of the so-called "wheat belt" appear to have been permanently extended westward to include territory that had not until recently demonstrated its right to be so included.

Hessian flies are mentioned in some instances, mostly as being found in fields sown on the stubble of last year's crops, but so far as can be ascertained, when the whole acreage is considered, very little damage has resulted.

The area sown for the crop of 1904 was 5,816,495 acres. The Board's correspondents last December estimated the area sown for the present year's crop as 1.5 per cent greater. Deducting the area plowed up, about 194,000 acres, there remains for the State a total area of growing winter wheat of 5,712,000 acres, less than one year ago by about 1.8 per cent, and its average condition is 95.4.

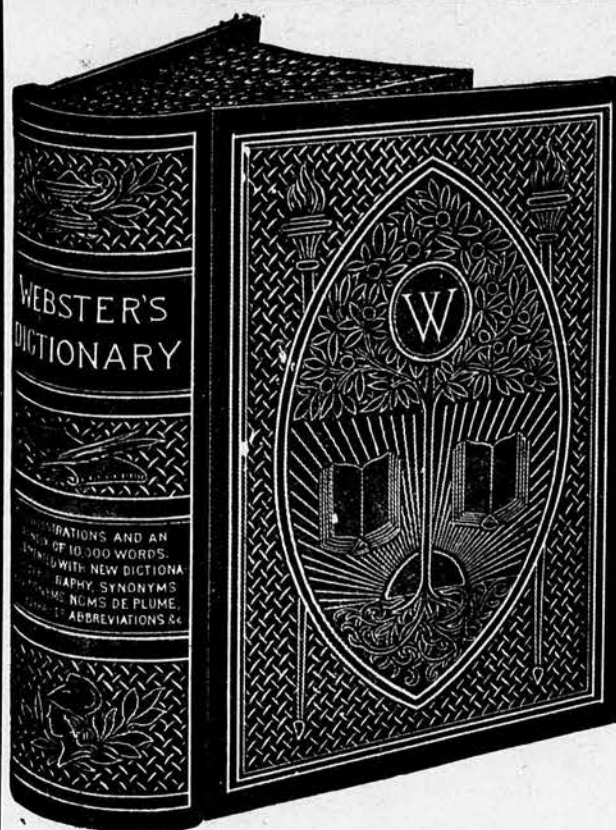
Forty-three counties report their winter wheat as averaging in condition 100 or above; 20 of these, having an aggregate area of 2,000,000 acres, report its condition as follows: Decatur 105, Gove 105, Thomas 105, Ness 103, Rooks 102, Ford 101, Jewell 101, Dickinson, Edwards, Harvey, Lane, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Rice, Smith and Stafford, each 100. One hundred counties, with more than 91 per cent of the State's area, each report conditions of 90 or above, averaging 97.5.

A condensed showing of the situation in each county is as follows:

Allen.—No damage and none plowed up; prospect good. Condition 90.
Anderson.—Outlook very favorable. Condition about perfect, averaging 98.
Atchison.—Slight damage by fly; soil thoroughly wet. Condition 94.
Barber.—Stubble-sown very backward, soil in fine fix. Condition 97.
Barton.—Damage in considerable; none plowed up; one reporter says "prospect the best in several years;" moisture plentiful. Condition 94.
Bourbon.—Everything favorable; none plowed up. Condition 100.
Brown.—Some damage by fly, likely none will be plowed up. Condition 93.
Butler.—Small area injured and may be turned under; soil good. Condition 90.
Chase.—Area limited, but plant is thrifty. Condition 100.
Chautauqua.—No complaint; soil full of moisture. Condition 100.
Cherokee.—Slight damage; little plowed up; ground wet. Condition 93.
Cheyenne.—No damage; none plowed up; soil favorable. Condition 100.
Clark.—Good rains; soil favorable. Condition 94.
Clay.—Damaged, some think considerably by fly, a part of which will be plowed up; plenty of moisture. Condition 93.
Cloud.—Plowed up, none; soil in excellent fix. Condition 99.
Coffey.—Some late sown may be plowed up; soil satisfactory. Condition 91.

Comanche.—No injury; ground in good tith. Condition 95.
Cowley.—Not much late-sown did not come up until spring and some not then, but the growing wheat looks well; stand rather uneven in some fields; plenty of moisture. Condition 91.
Crawford.—A small area may be plowed up; ground wet. Condition 96.
Decatur.—Reporter says: "Has never looked better in my experience of 18 years;" "never better at the time of year;" fine growing weather;" no damage; soil excellent. Condition 105.
Dickinson.—Slight injury by fly in some localities, but none plowed up; soil favorable; abundant moisture. Condition 100.
Doniphan.—No damage; none plowed up; outlook encouraging. Condition 95.
Douglas.—Has good color and "is doing nicely." Condition 100.
Edwards.—Situation most promising; soil thoroughly saturated and favorable for vigorous growth. Condition 100.
Elk.—Very good. Condition 97.
Ellis.—Some damage by fly, mostly confined to fields sown on stubble-ground; limited area likely to be plowed up; soil generally favorable. Condition 90.
Ellsworth.—Promising well; soil favorable. Condition 97.
Finney.—No damage; none plowed up. Condition 105.
Ford.—Outlook flattering; growth thrifty; ground wet. Condition 101.
Franklin.—Excellent; abundant moisture. Condition 100.
Geary.—No serious drawbacks; soil good. Condition 97.
Gove.—Fine prospects; "better than 1903, our big year," says one. Weather and soil favorable. Condition 105.
Graham.—Poor seed and sowing may cause some to be plowed up; plenty of moisture. Condition 97.
Grant.—But little wheat sown.
Gray.—No damage; good outlook; soil in excellent tith. Condition 100.
Greeley.—Weather and soil favorable for all small grains.
Greenwood.—None plowed up. Condition 95.
Hamilton.—Area small, but wheat excellent. Condition 100.
Harper.—Area plowed up may reach 20 per cent, attributable to late sowing and unfavorable weather last fall; "early sown best;" abundant moisture now. Condition 75.
Harvey.—"Present prospect most excellent;" soil "unusually fine." Condition 100.
Haskell.—No damage. Condition 100.
Hodgeman.—"Ground thoroughly moist and wheat very forward." Condition 100.
Jackson.—Excellent; soil "never better." Condition 105.
Jefferson.—No damage; none plowed up; soil favorable. Condition 99.
Jewell.—Reports very optimistic; no damage; ground wet. Condition 101.
Johnson.—Looks excellent; abundant moisture. Condition 97.
Kearney.—Perfect. Condition 100.
Kingman.—Outlook cheering; soil favorable; "best in years." Condition 93.
Kiowa.—No drawbacks apparent; soil full of moisture. Condition 98.
Labette.—Possibly a small percentage plowed up; growth reported small but plant appears healthy; ground moist. Condition 94.
Lane.—Situation described as "never better;" "best I ever saw;" "ground wet and wheat looks well." Condition 100.
Leavenworth.—Some damage by fly; small area plowed up; weather and soil favorable. Condition 92.
Lincoln.—None plowed up; soil good for vigorous growth; one reporter says "unsurpassed in last 23 years." Condition 96.
Linn.—Area limited. Condition 82.
Logan.—"Best prospect in 10 years." Condition 100.
Lyon.—No damage; none plowed up. Condition 100.
Marion.—A small per cent may be plowed up; soil good. Condition 95.
Marshall.—Possibly a small percentage is so damaged, mostly by fly, that it will be turned under; soil very favorable. Condition 93.
McPherson.—Flies noted in some localities, but thus far little damage has been done; little plowed up; ground wet. Condition 96.
Meade.—None plowed up; soil excellent. Condition 100.
Miami.—Good. Condition 95.
Mitchell.—No damage, although flies are reported in occasional fields, none plowed up; soil fine. Condition 100.
Montgomery.—Promises well; ground saturated. Condition 94.
Morris.—Ground wet. Condition 90.
Morton.—Acreage small.
Nemaha.—Unusually promising; soil full of moisture. Condition 100.
Neosho.—Excellent prospect; ground moist; weather favorable. Condition 99.
Ness.—"Never more promising;" soil favorable. Condition 103.
Norton.—Perfect; "best prospect in 25 years;" "everything looks fine;" plenty of moisture. Condition 100.
Osage.—Early sown good; late not so promising. Condition 90.
Osborne.—Most excellent; no damage; soil favorable; growth vigorous. Condition 100.
Ottawa.—Reports uniformly encouraging; soil in fine fix. Condition 96.
Pawnee.—One correspondent says: "Never before so favorable in 27 years;" ground plenty wet. Condition 100.
Phillips.—Could scarcely be better; everything favorable. Condition 100.
Pottawatomie.—The small area sown promises well. Condition 94.
Pratt.—No damage; none plowed up; ground moist. Condition 100.
Rawlins.—Full of promise; soil "never better." Condition 98.
Reno.—Hessian fly mentioned; slight damage; very small area may be plowed up but mostly "crop looks magnificent." Condition 98.
Republic.—None plowed up; soil ideal. Condition 98.
Rice.—No drawbacks discernible; prospect excellent; plenty of moisture. Condition 100.
Riley.—Very promising; no damage; ground wet. Condition 100.
Rooks.—Above the average; soil favorable for growth. Condition 102.
Rush.—Because of unfavorable circumstances last fall nearly 25 per cent was considered so unpromising this spring that it was plowed up; soil now excellent for vigorous growth. Condition 85.
Russell.—Five per cent estimated as plowed up; remainder excellent; soil fairly favorable. Condition 98.
Saline.—No damage; outlook good; ground wet. Condition 98.

OUR GREAT DICTIONARY OFFER.



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Census
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Sheep
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Regular Price, \$9.00

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

\$2.75

Send Cash or Money Order to

Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.

Mulberry, Kans., April 3.

Gentlemen:—I have noticed your Great Dictionary Offer in the KANSAS FARMER of March 30. Is it full size and fully up-to-date? Please let us know through the FARMER, which we take.

Yours truly,
CAROLINE VAN WINKLE.

This dictionary is printed from plates made by the photographic process from Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The pages 7 3/4 by 10 1/4 inches while the pages of the unabridged measure 8 1/4 by 10 1/4 inches. The reduction in the size of the print is so slight as to

be scarcely noticeable. The publishers of the latest Webster's will not of course permit this reproduction of their latest edition. For practical purposes the user finds this dictionary entirely satisfactory.

While in the proof-reading department of the KANSAS FARMER office the latest editions of dictionaries as well as several other helps are used and still there comes an occasional demand not satisfied by any book of reference, yet in the business department the dictionary mentioned in the above advertisement is preferred and used.

EDITOR.

Scott.—None plowed up. Condition 95.
Sedgwick.—No damage; none plowed up; plenty of moisture. Condition 90.
Seward.—Small area; condition 100.
Shawnee.—None plowed up; ground wet. Condition 95.
Sheridan.—"Outlook for winter wheat probably never better;" soil excellent. Condition on all 97.
Sherman.—Good prospects; "more than average rainfall." Condition 95.
Smith.—No damage; none plowed up; soil extra good and "wheat is finest for years." Condition 100.
Stafford.—Some plowed up, possibly six per cent; remainder gives flattering promise. Condition 100.
Stanton.—Weather and soil good.
Stevens.—Soil conditions excellent.
Sumner.—One-third plowed up, owing to dry weather and belated plowing and sowing last fall; lack of timely moisture then probably accounts for the low average present condition of the present stand, 62. Soil now in good fix.
Thomas.—Exceedingly good; ground wet. Condition 100.
Trego.—Very promising; soil moist. Condition 95.
Wabauisee.—Good. Condition 95.
Wallace.—Prospects good.
Washington.—One correspondent says: "Have lived here for 35 years and never saw wheat look better." Average condition 95.
Wichita.—Favorable.
Wilson.—Outlook encouraging; soil favorable. Condition 92.
Woodson.—"Weather ideal for wheat." Condition 96.
Wyandotte.—No damage; "never looked better." Condition 100.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

Special attention is called to the advertisement headed R. F. D. in this issue. The article advertised is a practical device for carrying the mail from the box to the house, thus saving several trips a day to the distant box. It is easily operated and is said to keep in order. The first cost is small and any person can build one. The advertisement tells how to get it.

Everything to Its Use.

No man in his senses would use a four-horse harrow to smoothe up a pany bed. This would not be much worse, however, than using laundry or toilet soaps for shaving. Common soap, like the harrow, is intended for coarse work. It will yank up the dirt in fine style, but if used for shaving, it will burn and irritate the face, and make the operation of shaving a horror. You need a

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Topeka, Kans.

Republic County Herd

Big boned, Fancy-bred Poland-Chinas

Fancy breeding, great individuality. Inspection invited. Choice boars and gilts of September farrow for sale. Two sired by a 750-pound boar—a prize-winner. Their dam, Waunetta Ann 171850, she by Expansion. Three sired by Keep Coming 84889, he by Keep On. Also R. C. B. Leghorn eggs from choice matings. Write for description and prices.

O. B. SMITH & SON, Cuba, Kans.

special soap for shaving—one that will soften the beard and leave the face cool and smooth—such a soap as the famous Williams' Shaving Soap, made by the J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., who will send you a free trial sample if you will write them. Their generous offer appears in another column.

A great many of our readers and customers are interested in buying a typewriter, providing they can get it at a reasonable figure. To all such we would refer the Typewriter Supply House, which fills all of our orders, and has an ad in this week's issue. Address, Typewriter, Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP
BULLETIN

Weekly weather crop bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending April 11, 1905, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The temperature had a wide range this week; freezing temperatures occurred on the 5th and 6th, while on the 10th it reached 90° to 94°. Fair rains occurred over a large part of the State, with good rains in the central northern and central southern counties. Frosts were general in the eastern half of the State on the 5th and 6th, yet but little damage has been reported.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is in good condition and is growing rapidly. The fly is reported in some fields in Brown County. Oats have grown well during the week and are in good condition. The ground is in good condition and plowing has progressed rapidly. Much corn has been planted, and in Montgomery the first-planted is coming up. Flax-sowing is about finished in Coffey and Bourbon and is progressing in Johnson County. A large acreage of potatoes has been planted. Apricots, cherries, pears and plums are in bloom in the southern and central counties and beginning to bloom in the northern, except that cherries were winter-killed in Marshall County. Apples and strawberries are in bloom

just started; apples, plums, apricots and cherries in bloom.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat is in very good condition and has made good growth; the fly is reported in some fields in Clay and it is thought that the frost of the 5th hurt some in Barton. Oats and barley-sowing are finished; oats and barley are up showing good stands. A large acreage of corn has been planted, and planting continues. Early planted potatoes are up in the southern counties. Alfalfa and tame grasses are growing finely, and prairie grass is starting well. Apple trees are in bloom generally over the division; other fruits appear to be more or less restricted to groups of counties. Apricots, cherries, pears and plums are in bloom in different parts of the division. The ground is in fine condition except in the extreme north part of Russell the subsoil is dry. Farmwork well advanced.

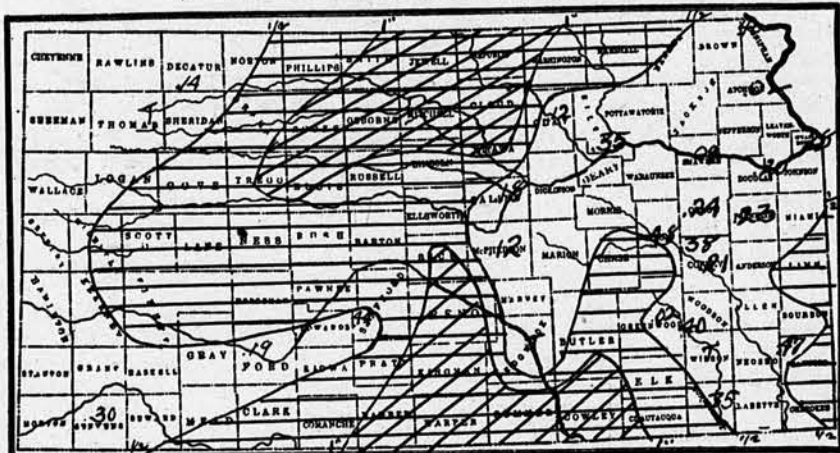
Barton.—Wheat somewhat damaged by frost; fruit in bloom also injured; barley and oats up and alfalfa growing rapidly; pastures turning green.

Butler.—Wheat and alfalfa looking well; apricots, pears and apples in bloom; prospect good for all fruits except pears and peaches.

Cloud.—Wheat in fine condition; plowing for corn in progress and some is planted.

Cowley.—Wheat and alfalfa in good condition; oats growing rapidly and a large acreage of corn is already planted; tame grasses and alfalfa being pastured; early planted potatoes, peas and other garden stuff up; pear and apple trees in bloom; no peaches or apricots this year.

Rainfall for Week Ending April 8, 1905.

SCALE IN
INCHES:Less than $\frac{1}{8}$. $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

In the central and southern counties. Peaches are in bloom in Greenwood and the buds are swelling in Brown, but appear to have been winter-killed in the other counties. Alfalfa, clover and tame grasses are growing rapidly and wild grass is starting.

Allen.—Wheat, oats and grass in fine condition; large amount of corn planted.

Atchison.—Ground in good condition and all crops growing well; corn and winter wheat in fine condition; apricot and plum trees in bloom; ground being prepared for corn.

Bourbon.—Wheat in fine condition; oats coming up well and flax all sown; corn being planted.

Brown.—Wheat looking well; oats coming up but needing rain; plum, pear and cherry trees in bloom and peach buds swelling; farmwork well advanced.

Chase.—Wheat, grass, and alfalfa doing well; corn-planting commenced; gardens starting well; apricot- and plum-trees in bloom but peach buds are scarce; farmwork well advanced.

Chautauqua.—Wheat and alfalfa doing well; oats coming up, but late for the season; plowing progressing rapidly; although late in starting; apples, pears, plums and apricots doing well; few peaches.

Cherokee.—Wheat and oats looking well; some corn planted; tame grasses afford pasture; wheat and oats in good condition and flax almost all sown; some corn planted this week; tame grass starting well; pear trees in full bloom and some peach blooms showing.

Coffee.—Wheat in good condition but needing rain; oats and spelt are up; corn-planting well advanced.

Doniphan.—Wheat looks fairly well; grass starting and oats mostly sown.

Douglas.—Wheat in fine condition; grass coming out well.

Franklin.—Ground in fine condition and crops doing well.

Geary.—Wheat in good condition, that sown immediately after fall rains making the best growth; plums, pears and apricots in full bloom; planting of potatoes generally finished.

Greenwood.—Wheat in fine condition; corn-planting in progress; peaches, pears, plums and strawberries in bloom; garden truck up and growing fast.

Johnson.—Wheat and oats in very good condition; corn-planting in progress; some flax sown; pear and plum trees in full bloom; cattle generally thin.

Linn.—Corn-planting begun and ground in fine condition.

Lyon.—Wheat and alfalfa growing rapidly.

Marshall.—Wheat in very good condition; oats and grasses doing well; peaches, cherries and grapevines are damaged; corn-planting begun; garden products are up and a large amount of potatoes are planted.

Montgomery.—Wheat doing well; alfalfa and grasses growing finely; soil generally too wet for plowing and planting corn; apples, pears, plums, cherries and strawberries in bloom; some oats sown; oats and grass doing well; apricots, pears and plums in bloom.

Ottawa.—Wheat and alfalfa looking well; plums in full bloom; very few peaches showing bloom and strawberries are damaged.

Riley.—Some corn has been planted; alfalfa is looking well; a large crop of potatoes is being planted and garden truck from this county is in the market; all peaches are killed, but pear and plum trees are in bloom.

Shawnee.—Wheat, oats, rye and alfalfa in fine condition; apple, peach, cherry and pear trees promise well; potato-planting well begun; pastures and meadows are green; cattle wintered well and there is plenty of stock-water; ground in fine condition for corn-planting; early gardens damaged somewhat by frost; all farmwork well advanced.

Wilson.—Wheat, oats, grass and alfalfa growing rapidly; too much moisture for corn-planting thus far; pears in full bloom; no peach blooms.

Woodson.—Wheat, oats and alfalfa growing well; corn-planting in progress; prairie grass

Dickinson.—Wheat in good condition; oats, spelt and grasses all sown and growing well; corn-planting begun; prairie grass well started and cattle being turned out; gardens doing well and early fruits—as plums, peaches and pears—are in bloom.

Edwards.—Wheat and rye in unusually fine condition; apple, plum and pear trees in bloom, but apricots are spoiled; gardens doing well.

Ellsworth.—Crop conditions very good.

Jewell.—Ground in fine condition; fine growth of grass and alfalfa; wheat and rye good; trees are beginning to look green; live stock is in good condition.

Kingman.—Spring work well advanced; oats and barley are coming up and some corn is planted; apricots, cherries and early peaches are in bloom; gardens are doing well.

Lincoln.—Ground in good condition for spring work; wheat looking well; good prospect for fruit of all kinds, except peaches.

McPherson.—Wheat looking fine; corn-planting is finished and oats, alfalfa and grass are doing well.

Marion.—Wheat in very good condition; alfalfa and grass starting well.

Ottawa.—Wheat, spelt and oats in good condition; farmwork well advanced; some corn planted.

Pawnee.—Wheat in fine condition; oats and barley coming up, showing a good stand; corn-planting commenced.

Pratt.—Wheat in very good condition; some corn planted.

Reno.—Wheat looking well; early sown oats coming up; corn-listing begun; alfalfa growing well; ground in good condition and farmwork progressing rapidly; plum and pear trees in full bloom; apricots and apples in good condition.

Republic.—Wheat in fine condition; alfalfa starting well; all oats sown.

Rooks.—Wheat, alfalfa, oats and barley are up; ground in fine condition for corn; grass becoming green.

Russell.—Wheat in fine condition but would be benefited by rain; cherries and plums promise well; peaches and apricots injured by frost.

Saline.—Wheat in fine condition; alfalfa making rapid growth; plum, pear and apricot trees in bloom.

Sedgewick.—Wheat in very good condition; garden truck is up and apple trees in blossom; farmwork progressing rapidly.

Stafford.—Wheat, oats and barley in fine condition; corn-planting is in progress; peach, plum and apricot trees are in bloom.

Summer.—Wheat in poor condition; plum, pear and apple trees are in bloom, but peaches are killed; oats in fine condition and in a few cases listing of corn has commenced; farmwork delayed by wet weather.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Winter wheat is in fine condition; spring wheat is up and growing rapidly; oats- and barley-sowing are about completed, except in the extreme northern counties, and the oats and barley are coming up; alfalfa is growing rapidly in the southern and central counties and starting well in the northern; the range grass is growing well in the southern counties and has started in the northern; potato-planting is progressing; apricots are in bloom, and in the southern counties pears are also in bloom; peaches are generally reported winter-killed; farmwork is well advanced.

Clarke.—Wheat in fine condition; oats and barley coming up; alfalfa growing rapidly; apricots, peaches and pears in blossom.

Decatur.—Winter wheat in fine condition; early sown barley and oats coming up and much still being sown; grass and alfalfa starting well.

Finney.—Wheat, alfalfa and fruit-trees in very good condition; oats and barley coming up; crop prospects very good.

Ford.—Wheat in fine condition; grass and alfalfa doing well.

Lane.—Winter wheat in very good condition; spring wheat, barley and oats mostly drilled and growing rapidly; alfalfa in good condition; stock did not winter as well as

IS YOUR LAND FOR SALE?

If You Want to Sell Your Land You Can Sell it Now
at Your Own Price, And be Placed in a Position
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If you want to sell your land quickly with little expense, with our assistance you can be placed in position to make a quick sale of your farm, and do the selling yourself.

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Prospective buyers of land, who learn of our proposition, all want to deal through us and be placed in position to deal directly with the owner, and so secure land at net price.

Fill out the blank below and give correct description, and send it to us at once. You can have your land handled publicly or without publicity, just as you choose. You need not contract away any of your own rights or privilege to sell when you deal through us.

Do You Want to Buy Land?

If you want to buy land ANYWHERE, in Kansas, Nebraska, Canada, Iowa or in some other part of your own State, buy it direct from the owner. It will be a business proposition for you to buy it that way. Write us and tell us what kind of land you want and where, and let us place you in direct communication with owners.

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710-711 NEW YORK LIFE BLDG.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

I desire to sell my land in Section No.

Township No. Range No. County

of. State of.

Please send me your plan without cost to me

Following is description.

Cash Price \$.....

Name

Address

usual, although loss was not heavy; spring work further advanced than usual.

Ness.—Small grain, wheat and rye look fine and show a good stand; barley and oats mostly sown and coming up well; about one-half of potato crop planted; garden-making in progress; peaches thought to be killed; grass starting slowly.

Stevens.—Wheat in fine condition; oats and barley looking well; peaches generally killed.

Thomas.—Wheat in fine condition; barley-sowing about completed; apricot-trees in bloom and gardens are made; spring work progressing well.

Trego.—All small grains in very good condition.

Age of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

There is a peculiarity about the advertising of Kendall's Spavin Cure which we would be glad to have our readers note. Almost without exception the advertising is based on testimonies of users. Our readers who have been familiar with it in these columns for years have noted that its character does not change. This is undoubtedly good policy in the Dr. B. J. Kendall company. It is their peculiar good fortune to have an army of users of this remedy who have not been without it for many years, and many of them have been using it to the exclusion of all other methods to cure their horses of

spavins, ringbones, curbs, splints, wounds, lamenesses, etc. It is no uncommon thing to read testimonials from those who have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for fifteen or twenty years. It has been now about thirty years since the remedy was compounded. It has attained a wonderful popularity. There are calls for it everywhere, and we venture that there is hardly a drug store in the country where it is not sold. It is remarkable that it should have continued so universally popular for so long a time. No other remedy has. And yet why should it not? Originally compounded by the noted veterinary surgeon, Dr. B. J. Kendall, and used by him in his practice in treating the above named horse ailments, it proved to be almost an infallible remedy. These ailments are just as common now as they were in Dr. Kendall's day. The remedy is the same. It is still manufactured by the company which leaves the eminent veterinarian's name. For thirty years it has been proving itself to be of highest worth. The company is wise to avail themselves of the record it has made in their advertising. Every reader of this paper who owns a horse should procure a copy of the free book entitled "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." Get it of your druggist or write the Dr. B. J. Kendall Company for it at the address given in the advertisement.



Chicks without Lice

If you will sprinkle the setting hen and nest thoroughly with Instant Louse Killer, we will positively guarantee your brood to come off free from lice.

Instant Louse Killer

Is also equally effective in destroying lice on stock and ticks on sheep, doing its work quickly in every case. It also kills bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc., besides being a powerful disinfectant and deodorizer, thereby destroying many forms of disease. Instant Louse Killer is the original powder Louse Killer, put up in round cans with perforated top. Be sure of the word "Instant" on the can—it has twenty-five imitations.

1 lb. 25c. { Except in Canada and extreme West and South
3 lbs. 60c. }

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will forward 1 lb. by mail or express, prepaid, for 35 cents.

Sold on a Written Guarantee.
Manufactured by
DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio.

"FOLLOW THE FLAG"



WABASH

With its Own Rails From
KANSAS CITY
—TO—
**St. Louis, Detroit, Toledo,
Pittsburg and Buffalo.**

Makes the Best Time, with Best Accommodations.

Train No. 8 saves a day to New York

L. S. McCLELLAN,
Western Pass. Agent,
903 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

JUST ISSUED

POULTRY FEEDING AND FATTENING

A handbook for poultry keepers on the standard and improved methods of feeding and marketing all kinds of poultry.

The subject of feeding and fattening poultry is prepared largely from the side of the best practice and experience here and abroad, although the underlying science of feeding is explained as fully as needful. The subject covers all branches, including chickens, broilers, capons, turkeys and waterfowl; how to feed under various conditions and for different purposes. The whole subject of capons and caponizing is treated in detail. A great mass of practical information and experience not readily obtainable elsewhere is given, with full and explicit directions for fattening and preparing for market. The broad scope of the book is shown in the following

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Thrifty Growth, Expert Chicken Feeding, Broiler Raising, Nutrition for Layers, Special Foods, To Finish and Dress Capons, The Art of Poultry Fattening, Lessons from Foreign Experts, American Fattening Methods, At Killing Time, Preparing for Market, Marketing Turkeys and Waterfowl, Finish and Shaping.

Profusely illustrated, 160 pages, 5x7 1-2 inches, cloth. Price 50 cents postpaid.

Kansas Farmer Company
Topeka, Kansas

When writing advertisers please mention the Kansas Farmer.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

(Continued from page 395.)

now. "The poor are always with you; not so I."

The banquet intended for His honor really set the seal of Jesus' doom and hastened it. The banquet couch proved a pedestal to lift him not only in sight of the admiring people, but also of His implacable enemies. The end of it was that not only "much people knew that He was there and came," but immediately also "the chief priests consulted."

The Teacher's Lantern.

A lesson in sacred æsthetics is here. Money spent to adorn and beautify religion is never to be begrudged. A cathedral, for example, is a monument to the divine. It teaches and inspires. So wealth expended in awakening the sentiment of worship is never lost. It is always justifiable. Proportionate expenditures upon the artistic and tasteful are to be commended. They are definite contributions to ethical and spiritual evolution.

Much has been said of the "loneliness" of Jesus. But it must also be remembered that He was also much in society. The references are numerous enough to affirm a habit. He adorned and beautified many a supper and wedding. His social side was not atrophied.

Judas, by reason of the enormity of his crime, is almost excluded in the average thought from the role of human beings. But it admits of question whether there are not men now living who under similar circumstances would not do exactly as Judas did. He was a man, not a devil from the nether world.

Martha did not sulk. Jesus had on a previous visit criticised her for being troubled with much serving. She did not on that account fly moodily to the other extreme and refuse to serve at all. It is very significant then (although it might be overlooked), when the record says, "Martha served." Taking criticism is a fine art as well as giving it.

Judas' proposition can not be disputed. It was a great sum—\$100 in perfumery! The wages of a laborer for a whole year! But no higher use of that money could have been made than was made of it. It was a sacramental act. It was an expression of gratitude and reverence. While it did not preclude deeds of charity the latter could not be any substitute for it.

That home at Bethany was ideal. The meshes of the domestic net were soft as silk, but firm as steel. No wonder Jesus loved to be there.

An adult Bible-class is said to have spent the entire hour in discussing the shape of the alabaster-box. It is to be feared that many are busy over husks and shells, pure technique—geography, archæology, and the like, but never reach the subtle fragrance of the ethical and spiritual meaning.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

The better selected the seed the better the crop.

Sow for pasture, grasses that ripen at different periods.

The value of an orchard depends much on the selection of varieties.

The amount of manure that can be applied depends on the fertility of the soil.

Young animals cramped or confined never attain the highest symmetry, strength or vitality.

With many farm products, the surest way to increase the profit is to reduce the cost of production.

While water is among the first essentials for plant growth its excess is fatal to crops.

It is essential that farm animals be well nourished when young in order to procure a good growth afterwards.

A failure to have the plants mature in winter may be due to deficiency of

light, the air may be too dry or the plants may need repotting.

A crop-rotation of three, four, or five years with clover for one of the years can be so arranged that the land will be continually improving.

A garden can hardly be made too rich, especially if proper care be taken in planning the seeding so as to keep the ground thoroughly occupied.

When trees are to be set out in the spring, in many cases it will be a good plan to mark out the ground and set stakes where the trees are to be planted.

In some classes of farm-products reproduction has not so much to do with low prices as poor quality.

Of all products sold from the farm, butter takes the least fertility and restores the greatest amount to the farm.

The man who raises a diversity of crops is in an independent way of getting a living, for there is some money income at all seasons.

The best time to cultivate a crop is before it is planted. No after cultivation can make up for lack of that. Have the soil in a good tilth before sowing the seed.

In the horse a fine muzzle usually denotes a high, nervous organization while a coarse and large muzzle with small and unexpansive nostrils and pendulous lips means stupidity.

A Fire Department in Your Own Home at Low Cost. Protection Assured and Guaranteed. Endorsed by Fire Insurance Writers and Chiefs of Fire Departments Everywhere.

For one dollar, I will send postpaid to any address, my full and complete formula for making and using my celebrated dry powder fire extinguisher, the materials for which can be purchased from any druggist for a few cents per pound. So simple a child can operate them. Protect your homes, farm and ranch buildings, oil derricks and other structures. Don't pay extravagant prices for extinguishers not a whit better than mine. Its effects are instantaneous and certain. Entirely safe and as harmless as sugar to anything except fire which it destroys in the twinkling of an eye. Made in a few minutes at your home. Always ready. Never deteriorates. Keeps indefinitely in any climate. Hands your neighbors and others at a handsome profit. Splendid opportunity for farm boys to make some extra spending money. Don't delay. This offer may not appear again. Order to-day. You can not afford to be without this protection. Address, J. R. Lusk, Topeka, Kans.

New Santa Fe Lines in the Southwest.

The Santa Fe system is building several new lines this year in the Southwest. The branch from Kirbyville, Texas, east 45 miles to DeRidder, La., a point on the Kansas City Southern, is being rapidly completed. It will penetrate the Louisiana pine-belt. Contract is now being let for the big bridge across the Sabine River. Grading has been done on an extension of the Phoenix & Eastern from Winkelman to Dudleyville, in the Salt River Valley, Ariz. Near Dudleyville is the noted mountain pass for which the Santa Fe and a competing railway have been contending in the courts.

The Indian Territory branch from Owasso to Tulsa will be opened this spring. Although only 13 miles long, it will give the Santa Fe access to a very rich territory.

The Arizona & California Railway is now building west from Wickenburg, Ariz., a station on the Santa Fe south of Prescott. The track has been finished for a distance of 17 miles. Grading has progressed 28 miles further. This branch will open up a valuable mining district whose development has been retarded by poor transportation facilities.

Other lines have been surveyed in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, but the above are the only ones where dirt is actually flying or rails have been laid. Part of the recent \$50,000,000 bond issue of the Santa Fe may eventually be used to build some of the new links which are needed for a more economical handling of overland freight, such as the Abo Pass cut-off near Albuquerque. The problem is to get lower grades without increasing the distance too much.

A Change of Name.

We have just received word from the Smith Manure Spreader Company of Chicago that they have changed their name to the Smith Manufacturing Company, under which style it will conduct business in the future. It was thought advisable to make this change because they have recently engaged in the manufacture of cream separators in addition to the well-known Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader, and it was thought that the new name would the better aid in extending and broadening the scope of the business. By reason of the rapid growth of the business the Smith Manufacturing Company have been obliged to seek new and greatly enlarged office quarters. This was amply provided by the removal to 158-164 East Harrison St., Chicago, where they now have every modern facility for promptly and efficiently executing the orders of their patrons. The above change is a change in name only and interferes in no particular with the old management of the business. Every inquiry or order will receive the same prompt, courteous and efficient attention that has ever characterized this firm. Only in future be careful to address the Smith Manufacturing Company at their general offices, 158-164 East Harrison St., Chicago.



Revolvers

are noted for their absolute safety, accuracy, and durability. Avoid inferior substitutes.

Sold direct where dealers will not supply.

Harrington & Richardson
Arms Company,
Dept. 48, Worcester, Mass.
Makers of H. & R. Single Guns.
Catalog for postal.

NEW BOOK JUST ISSUED

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT CULTURE

A Practical Guide to the Cultivation and Propagation of Fruits.

By SAMUEL T. MAYNARD,
Formerly Professor of Horticulture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

This book is written from the standpoint of the practical fruit grower; it is up to date in every particular, and covers the entire practice of fruit culture. It gives in plain, practical language, descriptions of such varieties as are most in demand in our markets, and the methods practiced by the most successful cultivators of many sections of the country. Separate chapters are devoted to the apple, pear, peach, apricot and nectarine, plum, cherry, quince, mulberry, grape, blackberry, raspberry, cranberry, strawberry, blueberry, huckleberry, subtropical fruits, propagation of fruit trees and plants, fruit growing under glass, insect pests and fungous diseases. The chapter on the apple is particularly comprehensive and complete, forming a monograph in itself. The chapter on forcing peaches, grapes, strawberries, and other fruits, describes the most successful methods of the present day, and is the most recent practical treatise on this important industry.

Illustrated, 5x7 inches, 265 pages. Cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY

TOPEKA,

KANSAS

NORTH-SOUTH-EAST-WEST

YOU WILL FIND

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND

WATERPROOF

OILED CLOTHING

EVERYWHERE.

The best materials, skilled workmen and sixty-seven years experience have made TOWER'S Slickers, Coats and Hats famous the world over. They are made in black or yellow for all kinds of wet work, and every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH is guaranteed to give satisfaction. All reliable dealers sell them.

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., Limited, TORONTO, CAN.




Go Slow!

Do not think of buying a machine for drilling for water, oil or any other purpose without first investigating our great

"CLIPPER"

and
"Advance"
Machines.

They are by far the greatest Drills ever produced.

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FOR RAW FURS

To McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
DEPT. 20

PATENTS.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

VERMILION HEREFORD CO.,

VERMILION, KANSAS.
Boatman 58011 and Lord Albert 18157 head of herd
Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.
E. E. Woodman, Vermilion, Kans.

Hazford Place Herefords

Herd Bulls: Printer 6684 and the American Royal
prize-winners, Protocol 24 91715 and Imported Mon-
arch 142149. Visitors always welcome.

ROBERT H. HAZLETT,
Eldorado, Kans.

SOLDIER CREEK HERDS OF

Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Shorthorns

Service Bulls—Herefords: Columbus 17th 91394,
Columbus Budybody 141886, Jack Hayes 24 119761
Shorthorns: Orange Dudding 149469. Polled Short
horns: Scotch Emperor 133646, Crowder 204815.
Herd consist of 600 head of the various fashion-
able families. Can suit any buyer. Visitors welcome
except Sundays. Address

Joseph Pelton, Mgr., Belvidere, Kiowa Co., Ks.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
and Percheron Horses

A special offer of a few fine young bulls, coming
two. They are snaps. Also a yearling Percheron
stallion and a 6 year black jack for sale or exchange
for registered Angus females.

GARRET HURST, Peck, Kans.

16 Aberdeen-Angus 16

Cows and heifers for sale, some with
calves at side, others fresh soon.
These are high-grade cows and heifers
and bred to registered bull. Also a
yearling bull for sale. For particu-
lars write

T. B. SNAVELY, Peabody, Kans.

GOOD ANGUS BULLS!

Choice yearlings, 2 and 3-year-old registered bulls
at very low prices—sons or grand-sons of Nell of
Lakeside 25645. Will sell worth the money. Write
or come and see.

GEO. DRUMMOND,

Elmdale, - Chase County, - Kansas

HILLSIDE OAKS HERD

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Tosco of Oak Hill at Head of Herd.

Young bulls ready for service. Queen Mother,
Favorite, and Gratitude families. Some choice
2-year-old Queen Mother bulls, at attractive prices.

G. E. AVERY, Route 2, RILEY, KANSAS

Long distance 'phone. Railroad station, Milford

Garden City Herd of

Polled Angus

Offers for sale at private treaty its grand 5-year-old
herd bull, LILLIANO 37387; one 2-year-old bull
weighing 1,800 pounds; four yearling bulls weighing
1,200 each; twelve calf bulls weighing 800 to 900 each.
Call on or address

GEO. H. MACK & CO., Garden City, Kans

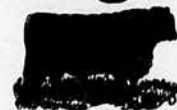
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE.

A long string of fine registered yearling and 2-year-
old Aberdeen-Angus bulls at reasonable prices from
Allendale herd, the oldest and largest in the United
States; also females on hand at all times for sale at
living prices. Fine imported bulls from best herds
in Scotland have been at head of this herd for many
years. Over 800 registered cattle in herd.

Inspect herd on Allendale Farm, 7 miles from
Iola and 2 miles from La Harpe on Southern Kansas,
Missouri Pacific and M. K. T. Rys., Allen County,
Kansas.
Address Thomas J. Anderson, Mgr., Gas,
Allen Co., Kansas; or Proprietors, Anderson &
Findlay, Lake Forest, Ill.

THE SUNFLOWER HERD PURE-BRED

Angus Cattle



Herd headed by HALE LAD
30645. Herd numbers 250 head,
the largest herd bred by owner
in America. Stock for sale
Address

PARRISH & MILLER,
Hudson, Route 1, Stafford Co., Kas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE.

Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,
Route 1, POMONA, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE AND
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Best of breeding. Write or come and see

CHAS. MORRISON, Route 2, Phillipsburg, Kas.

Boulah Land Herd

RED POLLED CATTLE

Imported Linwood Lad 9482-K25, at head of herd.
Nine prizes at World's Fair, including third on aged
herd. Poland-China hogs. Stock for sale.
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Of the Choicest Strains and Good Individuals.
Young Animals, either sex, for sale. Also breeders of

PERCHERON HORSES AND
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Address S. C. BARTLETT, Route 5,
WILLINGTON, KANS.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

O. E. MATSON, - FURLEY, KANSAS
Breeder of choice Galloway Cattle. Eighty head in
herd. Young stock for sale. Write for prices.

CAPITOL VIEW HERD
OF REGISTERED GALLOWAYS

Have a few very choice bulls
left of the low-down thick-set
type; am making very low
price on them in order to
make room; have just gotten
out a new catalog of stock for
sale, and a brief history of the
Galloway; if interested write;
it is free.

G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Galloway Cattle
For Sale

Twenty yearlings and four 2-year-old
Galloway bulls for ready sale. Also forty
registered Galloway cows and heifers.
I will also sell thirty head of 4-year-old
horses, mares and geldings, high-grade
Percherons and Cleveland Bays. Call or
address DEAN BARTLETT, St. Marys, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.



JACKS!

Missouri Ken-
tucky and Tennes-
see bred. Regis-
tered Studs by Walnut Boy
2114. Everything for sale low
now, as I am changing my
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They stop the pain by sooth-
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References: St. Paul State Bank, Citizens National Bank.

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Slay 849 of Vol. 40, Rose of Sharon blood, Norwood Barrington Duchess 654 Vol. 50, Bates blood. Pure-bred unregistered bulls for sale.
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Eldorado, Kansas.

The Markets

Kansas City Grain Market.

The railroads reported 106 cars of wheat received, compared with 120 cars a week ago and 52 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Hard wheat—No. 2, 3 cars \$1.07, 1 car \$1.03, nominally \$1.01@1.07. No. 3 hard, 3 cars \$1.04, 5 cars \$1.03½, 8 cars \$1.03, 1 car \$1.02½, 2 cars \$1.02, 1 car \$1.01, 2 cars \$1, 1 bin burnt 92c, nominally 95c@1.04. No. 4 hard, 1 car 98c, 1 car 98c, 2 cars 97½c, 1 car 97½c, 1 car 96½c, 6 cars 95c, 1 car 94½c, 3 cars 94c, 1 car 93c, 1 car 91c, 1 car 90c, 3 cars 88c, nominally 85c@99c. Rejected hard, nominally 60c@80c. Live weevilly hard, 1 car 85c. Soft wheat—No. 2 red, nominally \$1.04 @1.07. No. 3 red, 1 car \$1.04, 1 car mixed 90c, nominally 89c@1.06. No. 4 red, 1 car 97c, 1 car mixed 90c, nominally 85c@90c. Live weevilly red, 1 car 85c.

Offerings of corn were moderate. Receipts were considerably smaller than a week ago. The demand was fair. Prices were generally ¼c lower for mixed. White corn was in good demand at steady prices. The railroads reported 109 cars of corn received, compared with 177 cars a week ago and 32 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Mixed corn—No. 2, 1 car yellow 45½c, 2 cars 45½c 16 cars 45c; No. 3, 2 cars yellow 45½c, 1 car 44½c, 1 bulkhead car 44½c; No. 4, nominally 40c@44c. White corn—No. 2, 1 car 45½c; No. 3, 1 car 45½c, 1 car 45½c.

Oats receipts were light. The demand was fair. Prices were firm. The railroads reported 15 cars of oats received, compared with 6 cars a week ago and 16 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Mixed oats—No. 2, 1 car 30c, 7 cars color 30c, 2 cars 29½c; No. 3, nominally 29c. White oats—No. 2, nominally 31c@31½c; No. 3, 1 car 30c, 1 car color 30c, 1 car 29½c, 1 car color 29½c.

Corn chop—Nominally 88c@89c, in 100-lb sacks.

Timothy—Nominally \$2.55 per 100 lbs. Flaxseed—Nominally \$1.15.

Bran—1 bulkhead car 72c, in 100-lb sacks. Shorts—Nominally 75c@78c, in 100-lb sacks. Millet—German, \$1.40@1.50; common, \$1.25 @1.35 per 100 lbs.

Red clover and alfalfa—\$9@11.50 per 100 lbs.

Cane-seed—1 car \$1.52½ per 100 lbs. Kafir-corn—1 car 70c per 100 lbs.

Linsed Cake—Car lots, \$27 per ton; ton lots, \$28; per 1,000 lbs, \$15; smaller quantities, \$1.60 per swt. Bulk oil cake, car lots, \$26 per ton.

Castor beans—\$1.35 per bushel, in car lots.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday, April 10, 1905. Last week was most sensational in the cattle market. Beef steers gained 50¢@75c, cows and heifers 40¢@60c, stockers and feeders 15¢@40c. Receipts here were about normal, but other markets were lightly supplied and orders from the East, usually filled at Chicago, were sent here, so that demand was very large, and markets active. The top advanced 15c a day for three days after Monday, and stood at \$6.45 for the week, Thursday. A fairly good run came in Friday, but market held strong.

Supply of cattle here to-day is 10,000 head, and Chicago has 28,000 head. The large runs were expected, in view of the remarkable gains made last week, but big runs are not to be counted on, and market to-day is steady. Top price \$6.45, equal to best last week. A large proportion of the run to-day is fat cattle, and with liberal runs for next few days buyers may assume an independent air. Any break, however, will only be temporary, it is conceded. Range of fat steers is \$4.50 @6.45, with bulk of sales above \$5, and nearly half the steers at \$5.50 or more. Straight heifers sold at \$5.50 last week, and nearly all the heifers sold at \$4.25@5, best heavy cows up to \$5, bulk of cows \$3.75@4.50. Bulls did not change very much, \$2.65@4.25, veals \$6@6.25. Stockers and feeders sold steady till the enthusiasm in the fat-cattle market finally got them to going, about Wednesday. The cheaper kinds put on 15¢@25c, fleshy feeders 25¢@40c, under competition between packers and country buyers. Sales ranged all the way from \$3.50@7.25.

Hog market jumped up first of last week, but got a little weaker every day, finally closing the week with a net gain of 5¢@10c. Medium weight hogs gained most. S. & S. Co., and Morris had large orders for hogs from 180 to 240 pounds, besides liberal orders from shippers for weights around 190 pounds. Market is weak to 5c lower to-day, with a top of \$5.40, bulk of sales \$5.20@5.35, weights below 200 pounds up to \$5.30, pigs \$4.25@5.

Prices did not fluctuate much in the mutton market last week, ewes and wethers sold firm, lambs and yearlings closed the week shade lower. Most of the stuff coming is lambs, with a good share of yearlings. Run has been light, but is fair to-day with 6,000 head, prices steady. Lambs bring \$6.35@7.35, latter price top to-day, yearlings \$6@6.60, wethers \$5.50@5.90, ewes \$5@5.65, clipped stock 50¢@90c below these prices.

J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 10, 1905. The week opened up with a very fair proportion of decent butcher and export steers in the supply which met with a very strong demand, and sales were made on a generally strong to 10c higher basis; plain, heavy, fleshy steers of 1,300 pound average sold up to \$6.15 and tidy 1,018-pound Western yearlings sold up to \$6, but the bulk of the offerings were of a class to sell from \$5.25@5.50. As compared with the high time of last Thursday, values would indicate about a 10c decline but there were sales to-day that were fully as high as the best time of last week, which indicates our market to be in an especially healthy condition. The demand is strong for all classes of steers but the good to choice export and shipping grades are selling to the best advantage. The general outlook favors still higher range of prices but it is up to the

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want 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.

RED POLLED BULLS—For sale; all ages, fine ones, just what you are looking for. H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Aberdeen-Angus, 17 bulls, 10 to 20 months old, or would exchange. Also a number of cows and heifers at reasonable prices. 90 head in herd. A. L. Wynkoop, Bendena, Kans.

A GOOD GALLOWAY BULL FOR SALE Cheap—Prince of Hinkton, 4 years old, is all right in every way, but I can't use him any longer. Thos. Gribben, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—3 choice bred, registered, yearling Angus bulls; price about one-half value; must sell at once. This ad will appear but twice. Write, or see, Wagner Bros., Enterprise, Kans.

FOR SALE—10 Registered Galloway bulls, cheap. J. A. Darrow, Route 3, Miltonvale, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford bulls; good ones; low price. H. B. Clark, Geneseo, Kans.

FOR SALE—Red Polled bulls, half-brother to World's Fair winner. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kans.

FOR SALE—8 Scotch Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 30 months old, all red. J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Aberdeen-Angus cattle, registered bulls, cows or heifers. J. L. Lowe, Erie, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Shorthorns—One herd bull, Greenwood 185885 and 3 young bulls, all Scotch-topped. Brookover Bros., Eureka, Kans.

FOR SALE—A registered Red Polled bull, 30 months old, weight 1500 pounds, in good condition, will guarantee him a breeder; price, \$100. For pedigree or other information address W. E. Brockelsay, 815 E. Hancock, Lawrence, Kans.

FOUR GOOD HEREFORD BULLS, 15 to 20 months old, at reduced prices if taken at once; also a few younger ones. A. Johnson, Clearwater, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Eight good, registered Shorthorn bulls, four straight Cruickshank, good ones, and prices right. H. W. McAfee, Station C, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A 3-year old Shorthorn bull, sired by Royal Bates. Address Dr. N. J. Taylor, Berryton, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Five high grade Percheron stud colts, two coming 2 years old, weight 1450 pounds; three coming 1 year old. Two are thirty-one-thirty seconds. One fifteen-sixteenths, and two are seven-eighths. Would sell cheap if anyone can use the whole lot. C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY JACK FARM—5 miles north of Easton; 20 jacks and jennets for sale. O. J. Corson, Potter, Kans.

FOR SALE—A registered black Norman stallion, weight 1800, coming 6 years old; also a three-quarter grade, coming 5 years old, weight 1500, a good individual and breeder. R. E. Cassad, Ocheltree, Kans.

STRAY MARE—A black mare came to Wm. Cook's residence, one-half mile east of the city of Downs, Kans., on or about the 10th day of October, 1904, weight about 900 pounds, age about 8 years, worth \$40; branded on the left shoulder; owner or owners will please come, prove property and pay expenses.

shippers as to whether these conditions will be borne out. If the shipping fraternity could only realize the importance or keeping supplies in Chicago down to the minimum by sending their offerings to the Missouri River markets it would mean many thousands of dollars in their pockets, and right at this time, if they will stay away from Chicago, it would only be a short time until 7¢ cattle would be fully realized. The demand at Western markets is sufficient to care for the arrivals at prices relatively higher than in the past and inasmuch as this is true, receipts here as well as at other Missouri River points should be materially increased from now on. The demand for all kinds of butcher stock is far in excess and prices to-day were generally strong to 10c higher than the extreme high time of last week. Ripe fat cows sold up to \$5.50 while pretty good killers sold around \$4.25@4.75; pretty decent heifers were selling around \$4.75@4.85 while choice ripe stuff would have sold at \$5.25@5.50 had there been any such offerings. Bulls and stags also showed some strength and were in good demand but veals continue to run common and prices are holding same as a week ago. The trade in stock and feeding cattle is especially dull on account of farmers being busy with their spring work and the result is, a very large accumulation of cattle of all weights and quality that can be purchased worth the money. Included in the offerings now in the yards are a great many high-grade, hay-fed native and Western feeders as well as a large number of good stockers and feeders; hay-fed feeders are selling largely from \$4.25@4.75 and yearling stockers largely at \$4@4.50. Thin young stock cows and stock bulls are in great demand with very few being offered.

The market on hogs has had a somewhat lower tendency during the past few days and prices are now 10¢@15c under the high point of the season. Prices to-day range from \$5.25@5.75 with the bulk at \$5.25@5.35. As we said last week, there is nothing in general conditions to warrant any permanent improvement in values and the attitude of the packers indicates that 6-cent hogs are yet a very long way off, therefore, it is best business policy to keep hogs coming as soon as they are ready for market for any material increase in general supplies would mean that prices would go much lower instead of higher.

There were about 900 sheep and lambs on sale again to-day and they met a very active demand at prices fully steady with the best time of last week. Colorado lambs sold up to \$7.55, Western wethers at \$6.05 and ewes at \$5.65. WARRICK.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1 for 15. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

FOR SALE—Scotch Colies. One male about full grown; pure stock and fine individuals, but cannot furnish pedigree. Price, \$5. Females about 4 months old, of best stock, with pedigree. Price, \$5. Hill Top Farm, Parkville, Mo.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS from prize-winning strains, \$1 for 15. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Large, pure-bred birds; have free range. Males weight 12 and 13 pounds. Eggs selected. Match well. Packed good. \$1 per 18; \$1.75 per 40; \$4 per 100. E. Bauer, Beattie, Kans.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—A good thoroughbred Tamworth boar and 2 extra good Poland-China boars old enough for service. Write A. A. Adams, Berryton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Duroc boar pigs, fall litters, pigs right, prices right. W. A. Wood, Elmdale, Kans.

EIGHT DUROC BOARS at a special low price to close out, weighing from 100 to 175 pounds; also a lot of winter pigs. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY fall gilts and sows bred for fall litters by 5 leading males. Address John Schowalter, Cook, Neb.

FOR SALE—Say I have some fine, big-boned, broad-backed Berkshires, brood sows or pigs. Want some? Write me; turkeys all sold. E. M. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

CENTRAL Kansas Stock Farm has for sale cheap, splendid Poland-China boars and gilts. May and June farrow, sired by Corrector Woodburn, and K. O. Perfection, out of Sunshine and Teacumseh sows. E. J. Knowlton, Prop., Alden, Rice County, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Boars for immediate use. Sons of Perfect I Know, out of daughter of Ideal Sunshine. Geo. W. Maffet, Lawrence, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA SEED—J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS—Concord grapevines, \$1 per 100; Lucetta dewberry plants, 50c per 100; Snyder and Early Harvest blackberry, 50c per 100; Iou-don and Miller red raspberry, 50c per 100; strawberry plants, 25c per 100 or \$1.50 per 1000. J. C. Banta, Route 1, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Seed Sweet potatoes; 6 kinds; write for prices to I. P. Myers, Hayesville, Kans.

FOR SALE—Speltz, 60c bu. f. o. b. Two registered Galloway bulls. Wheeler & Baldwin, Delphos, Kans., or S. B. Wheeler, Ada, Kans.

STRAWBERRY—Blackberry and Raspberry Plants—Best varieties, low price. J. E. Wendell, Route 5, 2½ m. north on Central Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SEED - CORN — "Hildreth Yellow Dent easily ranked first as the best producing variety." Bulletin 123. Write C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kans.

ENGLISH BLUE-GRASS SEED FOR SALE—My own raising; fresh and clear of all foul seed; \$5 per cwt., sacked and loaded. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.

SEED CORN—Both white and yellow at 90 cents per bushel; cane, millet and Kafir-corn seeds. Prices and sample on application. Adams & Walton, Osage City, Kans.

SEEDS WANTED—There are many inquiries for seeds adapted to various parts of Kansas; Black Hulled White Kafir-corn, different varieties of oats, corn suited to localities, etc., are in demand. Those who have such for sale may make profits for themselves and confer benefits on others by advertising in this column.

FOR SALE—Speltz, 60 cents per bushel; Soybeans, \$1.25; Red Kafir-Corn, 50 cents; sacks free in ten bushel lots. Seed extra nice and clean. C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans.

ALFALFA SEED, \$7. J. Glenn, Wallace, Kans.

WANTED—Cane, Kafir-corn, millet, alfalfa, clover, English blue-grass and other seeds. If any to offer send samples and write us. Missouri Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

MARION COUNTY BARGAINS—160 acres, 40 acres bottom, fine orchard, \$3,500; 320 acres, \$4,000 worth of improvements, \$5,500; 320 acres, 70 acres bottom, well improved, \$6,500; 240 acres nice smooth land, good improvements, \$3,500; 400 acres, 170 acres of first and second bottom in cultivation, \$5,000; 444 acres, 110 acres in cultivation, \$11 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance to suit. Grass land in any sized tract from 160 to 4,000 acres, from \$10 to \$12.50 per acre. Try us. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans. Office at Minneapolis, Kans., also.

FOR SALE—Good 200 acre farm, 1 mile of Sterling, Rice Co., Kans. Farm is fenced and cross-fenced, has good 5-room house, small barn and sheds, wind-mill, good orchard, plenty shade, all kinds of fruit; 15 acres in alfalfa, best of soil for wheat, corn, alfalfa or any kind of crop; one-third crop with sale. Here is your chance to get well improved farm. Price, \$65 per acre. This farm is only one mile of Sterling and will not be long on the market at price. F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

160 ACRES, three-fourths mile from Bucklin, southeast part of Ford Co., one-half smooth in cultivation, balance pasture, 7-room house finished, 40-foot barn; other improvements to match. Price, \$3,500; \$2,000 cash. No agents. E. A. Gildemeister, Bucklin, Kans.

BARGAINS in good grain, stock and alfalfa farms. J. C. Burnett, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Land, merchandise and city property. Let me know what you want to buy sell or trade. A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

TEXAS BARGAIN—900 acres, 800 in wheat, 18 horses, 10 cattle, thrasher outfit worth \$2,000, finest of land, will make 16,000 bushels wheat this year. Price, \$30 per acre; one-third cash, other in four payments. Good wheat belt of Texas. G. J. Clark & Co., Iowa Park, Wichita County, Texas.

TWO SNAPS—160 acres cheap; improvements, valley land, 140 acres cultivated; price \$3,200. Small payment down, balance yearly payments. 160 acres, 12-room house, 30 by 40 barn, 85 acres cultivated; price, \$4,500; half down, balance terms. Garrison & Studebaker, Minneapolis, Kans. We also have offices at Florence and Salina. Try us.

BARGAIN in Finney County ranch, near town and suitable for horses, cattle or sheep. If you want to buy land in Central or Western Kansas, either for a home or an investment, write me giving full description of what you want and I will find it for you. J. J. Hazlett, Sterling, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock, or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. I can fix you out Wm. Green, P. O. Box 968, Wichita, Kans.

FOR TRADE—200 acres improved near county seat, Central Tennessee; fine. Also Franklin County, Kansas, farms to sell. Buckeye Agency, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

FOR SALE—200 acres fine pasture land, 175 acres of it mow land, two miles from Alma, living water that never fails, all fenced. This is a bargain if taken soon. Call on or address Mrs. M. A. Watts, Alma, Kans.

LAND FOR SALE in Western part of the great wheat State. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

FARMS For rich farming and fruit-growing. Write to J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

I CAN SELL YOUR FARM, RANCH OR BUSINESS, no matter where located.



Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day, describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same. A. P. TONE WILSON, JR., Real Estate Specialist, 413 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR EXCHANGE Good city residence and business property in one of the best Illinois cities, for good improved farm property in east or southeast Kansas; must be on cash price basis. Give legal description.

W. A. JONES,

1309 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Missouri

LAND IN THE OIL DISTRICT

We have land from \$5 to \$50 per acre in tracts of 100 to 1500 acres. List your property with us. We sell or trade everything. Money loaned. Farms rented and rents collected.

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Elmdale, Kansas.

FARM LOANS

Made direct to farmers in Shawnee and adjoining counties at a low rate of interest. Money ready. No delay in closing loan when a good title is furnished and security is satisfactory. Please write or call.

DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO.,

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For Sale or Trade for Land

A large breeding barn and about 4 acres of land with good breeding stock, or will sell and give purchaser time on part. This is one of the very best breeding points in the state.

L. C. WYMER, - - Peabody, Kansas

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Married man to take charge of a small sheep farm. Permanent place for the right man. S. K. Linscott, Holton, Kans.

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

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

Stray List

Nemaha County—B. F. Eaton, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Isaac M. Zuber, in Washington tp. (P. O. Bern), Feb. 9, 1905, one red yearling heifer; valued at \$14.

Pottawatomie County—C. A. Grutzmacher, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by H. W. Hoffman, in St. George tp. (P. O. St. George), March 10, 1905, one 2-year-old steer, red with white spot in face, on left shoulder and hip; valued at \$30.

Cherokee County—R. G. Holmes, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Peters in Spring Valley tp. (P. O. Baxter Springs), one 11-year-old bay mare, branded "C" on left shoulder.

HORSE—Taken up by Ira Harmen, in Spring Valley tp. (P. O. Baxter Springs), one 12-year-old roan horse; 5 feet 2 inches high.

R. F. D.

We will send you full directions how to build an up-to-date Mail Conveyor yourself at a small cost; saves you that trip to the road every day. A sample of our wire holder, cuts and instructions complete for 10c.

MODERN MAIL CONVEYOR CO.,

Neville Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

PINK EYE CURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Sure relief for Pink Eye, foreign irritating substances, clears the eyes of Horses and Cattle when quite milky. Sent prepaid for the price, \$1.00.

Address orders to W. O. THURSTON,

Elmdale, Kansas.

IMMUNE HOGS

Immune your pigs by feeding virus to the sow costs 1 cent a pig and have their barn cholera-proof. ONE MILLION successful tests. Indorsed by thousands of able veterinarians and scientists; satisfaction guaranteed in writing, backed by \$10,000 security. Agents wanted. ROBERT RIDGEWAY, Box K Amherst, Ind.

HORSES.

IF YOUR COUNTY NEEDS AN
**Imported German Coach,
 Percheron or Belgian Stallion**

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All Stallions
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Pain

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills
Cure Headache
 Almost instantly, and leave no bad effects. They also relieve every other pain, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Pain, Sciatica, Backache, Stomach ache, Ague Pains, Pains from injury, Bearing-down pains, Indigestion, Dizziness, Nervousness and Sleeplessness.

Pills

All Pain is
Nerve Pain
 Pain is sure to follow any strain or weakening influence upon the nerves. It may be caused by over-exertion, heat, intense mental effort, colds, indigestion, or any cause that depresses, excites or agitates the nerves. So sensitive are they that the least pressure or strain causes suffering. By soothing, strengthening and quieting the nerves, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve the pain.
 They are sold by druggists, 25c a box, under a guarantee that the first box will benefit, or money refunded. Never sold in bulk.
 MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.



PARADISE FOR THE HOMESEEEKER TO KANSAS

Best Agricultural and Stock Raising Region. Soil deep, rich and productive in the growing of Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa. Purchase price from \$5 to \$30 per acre, which equals the returns of the \$50 to \$150 per acre lands of other States.

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Buy quick and secure the benefit of an excellent investment. Write for further information, illustrated literature and

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DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE, with new 80-foot Acetylene Gas-lighted Pullman Chair Cars (seats free) on night trains and Pullman High-back seat Coaches on day trains.

Direct Line between Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., Hiawatha, Sabetha, Seneca, Marysville, Kan.; Fairbury, Hastings and Grand Island, Neb.

QUICK TIME TO CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

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THE JAYHAWK STACKER

THE BEST STACKER MADE

Entirely Up-to-Date. Easy on a Team.

The only stacker made that allows approach to stack from any direction and that places the hay in any desired spot on a rack of any shape or size. Gives an even distribution all over stack, leaves no loose spots to settle, take water and spoil. No dragging by hand over top of stack. No stakes to drive. No guy ropes to stretch. Spot your stack—pick up a rakeful of hay and keep building. You have been using improved machinery to handle your wheat and corn crops for years. Why not adopt a labor and money saving machine for use in your hay field?



The Jayhawk Stacker keeps four buck rakes busy without killing the man on the stack. Give it a trial. Sold under strict guarantee. We also manufacture sweep rakes that will leave the hay on Stacker Fork and not scatter it when backed out. We sell our goods direct to farmers and guarantee satisfaction. Write for Descriptive Circulars.

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YOU'RE NEEDED

From St. Louis, Hannibal or Kansas City to Galveston or San Antonio via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway is a stretch of over one thousand miles of territory, capable of sustaining double the present population. A thousand industries, a fertile soil, a wonderful produce of plants and crops, oil, gas and minerals are to be found. Peopled by eager, pushing, wide-awake citizens who believe in the future and see the virtue of encouraging enterprises of every description and of getting more and better facilities, the opportunity is apparent.

The Southwest needs workers. More men are needed—you're needed. There are vast areas of land not yielding the crops of which it is capable. The same thing is true of the towns. Few lines of business are adequately represented. There are openings for mills and manufacturing plants, small stores, newspapers and lumber yards. The oil and gas fields of Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma are practically new and offer wonderful opportunities for development along commercial lines.

With its present needs and opportunities, the prospects are brighter and the future more hopeful in the Southwest than in the older and more densely populated States. Why not investigate conditions and satisfy yourself?

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PRICES Hold good all season, and we agree to fill your order at quotations made you. Other concerns offer small lots to secure your order, then write prices have advanced.

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HAVE NO EQUAL
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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Received the **GRAND PRIZE**, highest award, on Belt and Horse Presses, World's Fair, St. Louis.

WICHITA HORSE SALE

Entries wanted for the great combination sale of roadster and trotting-bred horses, to be held at Wichita, Kans., on Thursday, May 4, 1905. All entries will close on the evening of April 15, 1905.

UNION HORSE SALE CO., E. E. Abell, Secretary, Wichita, Kans.

SEED POTATOES

Early Michigan and Banner. Pure, sound sorted stock. Sacks free. Also seed corn for grain or ensilage, at farmer prices **60 c Per Bu.**
HENRY FIELD, Box 55, Shenandoah, Iowa

BOYS! HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

Your name and names of five friends, with 10c., brings you two of the latest and best puzzles.
RELIANCE MAIL ORDER HOUSE,
369 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

and some good American sorts carrying from 50 to 90 per cent Cruickshank blood on good foundations

AT AUCTION, APRIL 19, 1905

Much of this stock came from the once famous herd of S. W. Cheney and carries the crosses of his great bull Imp. Prime Minister 94815, and Lord Lucan 76050. The immediate sires represented in the offering includes the following Scotch bulls: Imp. Royal Pride 149651, Golden Lad 115691, Red Knight 120752, Clipper Chief 174514, Imp. Trout Creek Clan Alpine 189624, Barmpton Knight 148795 and Lavender Lad 188918.

This is a Dispersion Sale

and offers—breeding and quality considered—the best lot of Shorthorns put up in Kansas this year. Sale on my farm adjoining town. Address me for catalogues.

J. D. STANLEY, Horton, Kans.

Col. Geo. P. Bellows, Auctioneer.

ANNUAL SPRING REDUCTION SALE

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Dickinson County, Kansas, Breeders' Association members join in their annual spring sale, contributing some of their best cattle, a total of 50 head.

30 BULLS—20 FEMALES.

HOPE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1905.

The bulls are of serviceable age—12 to 24 months. The females are yearlings, 2 and 3 years old, nearly all bred and all in good condition. The contributors are J. E. Landis, C. M. Garver & Son, S. H. Lenhart, M. C. Hemenway, Geo. Channon, H. J. Long, O. L. Thisler, Henry Schemming, D. Balentyne & Son, E. A. Summers and H. R. Little. The pedigrees are first class. Send at once for free sale catalogue and other information. Everybody invited. We have bulls for the farmer, ranchman and breeder and cows good enough for the best herds, and all carry a large percentage of Scotch blood. For catalogue write

H. R. Little, Mgr., Hope, Kans.

COL. L. R. BRADY, Auctioneer

MAPLE GROVE PERCHERONS

Forty to fifty stallions and mares, winners at the World's Fair and offspring of stock sold at Omaha last year. Considered by horsemen the best stock of horses west of the Missouri River. Also a few good grades. I am closing out at bargain prices. Write, or better come and see them.

MARK M. COAD, Fremont, Neb.

Combination Sale of Thoroughbred Cattle and Hogs

COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS.

APRIL 27 and 28, 1905.

100 Head of Stock Consigned by the Following Breeders:

Shorthorn Cattle:—H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kansas; A. A. Clark, Fredonia, Kansas; W. W. Dunham, Fredonia, Kansas; H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kansas; Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kansas; S. E. Myers, Chanute, Kansas.

Hereford Cattle:—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kansas; Fred Perkins and Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kansas.

Poland China and Duroc Jersey Hogs:—POLAND CHINA—A. G. Lamb, Eldorado; E. E. Walt, Altoona; A. J. McDowell, Elk City; H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kansas, and Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kansas.

The cattle consist of an extra fine lot of fine young bulls, cows and heifers, selected from as good herds as there are in the state.

The hogs are an exceptional fine bunch of bred and unbred gilts, boars of serviceable age and brood sows.

The sale will be rain or shine as arrangements have been made to hold it under cover.

The hogs will be sold April 27, 1905, and the cattle April 28, 1905.

Sale begins at 1 o'clock each day. Pedigrees furnished for each animal sold.

This promises to be one of the finest stock sale ever held in the state and everybody should attend it whether you buy or not.

Railroad Facilities.—The M. & K.T., Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific enter Coffeyville.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash, For Catalogues, apply to breeders, or to

H. E. Bachelder, Sale Manager, Fredonia, Kans. Col. J. W. Sheets, Fredonia, Kansas, Auctioneer.